The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLIV. THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1884—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

How Foolish

Was I in not coming first to the

BEE-HIVE

I have just purchased a Chip Hat not far from here at 35 cts., and now I see you are selling the identical Hat for

9 cts.

The above is one of many remarks overheard yesterday in our Millinery Parlors.

REMEMBER!

Hats advertised by others at 35 cts. are sold at the Bee-Hive

For 9c each.

Hats offered by others as great bargains for 95 cts. are sold at the Bee-Hive

For 39 and 79c.

Additional Attractions TODAY.

Great Sacrifice Sale

Of Black, White, Cream, and Colored

Ostrich Plumes.

COME TO HEADQUARTERS

If you desire to save money,

COME TO THE

BEE-HIVE

174 & 176 State-st.,

The Leading Millinery Establishment in the Northwest.

SELECT MODES.

EDWARD ELY & CO.,

ACKNOWLEDGED

AUTHORITY

IN

GENTLEMEN'S DRESS,

Ladies' Riding Habits and Overgarments,

AND SERVANTS' STYLISH LIVERY.

Monroe-st., corner of Wabash-av., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

ESTABLISHED 1854.

Removal of Wrecks in Harbor at New Orleans, Louisiana.

(Advertisement.)

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 3 South Rampart-st., NEW ORLEANS, La., June 12, 1884.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m., July 14, 1884, for removal of the following wrecks in the harbor at New Orleans, La.:

Steamship Gresham, now lying in the Mississippi River, in line with Ninth-st., City of New Orleans.

Ship Alias, now lying in the Mississippi River, between Sixth and Washington-sts., City of New Orleans.

Steamship General Grant, now lying in the Mississippi River, in front of wharf between Toulouse and Jefferson-sts., City of New Orleans.

Bidders must be ready to enter into contract within ten (10) days after notification of award of contract, and file bond for same within ten (10) days after signing contract.

For blank forms, specifications, or further information apply at this office.

AMOS STICKNEY, Major of Engineers, U. S. A.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13, 1884.

Sealed proposals will be received at this department until 12 o'clock m., Friday, June 27, 1884, for furnishing supplies, consisting mainly of meats, provisions, groceries, dry goods, shoes, drugs, paints, hardware, fuel, lumber, etc., for the use of the Government Hospital for the Insane, near Washington, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

Blank forms of proposals, schedules of items and estimated quantities, specifications and instructions to bidders will be furnished upon application to this department.

H. M. TELLER, Secretary.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that all claims which have been allowed against the Teutonia Life-Insurance Company will be paid by me in full upon presentation to me, at my office, Room 2, No. 90 Randolph-st., Chicago, and that by order of the Circuit Court of Cook County, Illinois, in the suit of Charles E. Lippincott, Auditor, vs. The Teutonia Life-Insurance Company, entered on the 5th day of June, 1884; all claims against said company not presented to me for payment on or before Aug. 15, 1884, will be forever closed from participating in the assets of said company.

Dated, Chicago, June 6, 1884.

ELMER WASHBURN, Receiver.

Buck & Rayner's "Moth Powder,"

The swiftest insect killer known. Cleans roaches or croton bugs from houses, hotels, or restaurants. Kills flies instantly. Protects furs and woolens from moths. Saves carpets.

GET BUCK & RAYNER'S AND YOU ALWAYS GET THE BEST. 25c, 50c, $1.

MANDEL BROTHERS

WILL INAUGURATE

TODAY

SPECIAL SALE

OF

DRESSING SACQUES

AND

White Lawn Wrappers.

Unexceptional Values.

The following are a few Specimens offered at this sale:

At 85c.

LAWN—With two clusters of four tucks on each side of front piece, finished around neck, sleeves, and bottom with a fine lawn ruffle.

At 98c.

LAWN—Composed of large tucks extending down front and around bottom, finished with a beautiful Hamburg ruffle around neck, sleeves, bottom, and front piece.

At $1.65.

LAWN—Two handsome insertions between clusters of tucks, front and bottom finished with Hamburg ruffle to match.

All our higher-priced garments marked down same proportion.

UNDERWEAR,

Hosiery, Handk'fs, Gloves, Neckwear, Suspenders, Shirts, Collars, and Cuffs,

FOR MEN.

The largest stocks and lowest prices in America can be found at

WILSON BROS.',

113 & 115 State-st.

FOR RENT.

The third and fourth floors and basement Nos. 47 and 49 Dearborn-st., size 48x100, now occupied by "The Legal News"; will divide to suit tenants.

No. 243 Cottage Grove-av., a 10-room frame dwelling.

ONE OF THOSE ELEGANT FLATS

In the Hotel Albany Apartment Building, southwest corner Clark and Indiana-sts. These flats are supplied with all modern conveniences, hot and cold water, freight and passenger elevators, steam laundry, gas fixtures, hardwood mantels and sideboards, double deafened floors, and elegantly decorated throughout.

TO PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY.

Apply to JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO., Rooms 3 to 5, 49 Dearborn-st.

Can be seen today—Sunday.

FOR RENT.

Dock Lots, each 100x244, planked and with office, fronting on improved street and canal, with railroad facilities, for rent at reasonable rates for lumber, coal, or manufacturing purposes. Apply between 10 and 11 at Room 2, No. 40 Dearborn-st.

CHICAGO SOUTH BRANCH DOCK COMPANY.

Proposals for Coal.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, June 14, 1884.

Sealed proposals will be received until Saturday, June 21, 1884, at 3 p. m., for furnishing the City of Chicago with Coal, as follows:

2,000 tons (more or less) selected lump "Erie Coal," or other soft coal of the same quality, free from dirt or screenings (only largest lump can be used), for Fire Department.

600 tons (more or less) Hard Range Coal.

200 tons (more or less), being for the Fire Department, and 200 tons (more or less) for other uses.

150 tons (more or less) Lackawanna "Small Egg" Coal.

50 tons (more or less) "Hard Nut" Coal.

250 tons (more or less) Indiana "Block Coal."

All the above coal to be free from dirt or screenings. The coal for the Fire Department to be hauled by the city; remainder to be delivered as required, a portion of the "Range Coal" being for the Small-Pox Hospital and to be delivered there. Right reserved to reject any and all bids. Proposals must be marked "Proposals for Coal," and addressed to the undersigned.

THEODORE T. GURNEY, Comptroller.

NOW IS YOUR TIME TO GO TO

Morgan Park.

Buy a HOME very cheap on the highest land within 13 miles of the new Board of Trade Building; small payment down, and monthly payments 6 per cent interest; near stations; 40 minutes' ride to Van Buren-st.; fare FIVE DOLLARS per MONTH.

HOPKINSON & SILVA, 125 Dearborn-st., Agents for the R. I. Land and Building Co.

WRITERS

The Ideal Caligraph may be obtained at 179 La Salle-st. It stands at the head. Buy no other writing-machine.

BROWN, YOWELL & CO., successors to Jno. M. Fairfield, Sole Agents for N. W.

Men's and Youth's Spring Hats. All leading American, English, and French styles. Finest Goods, Lowest Prices. BARNES & CO., Fashionable Hatters, 86 Madison-st. (Tribune Bldg.)

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

State & Washington-sts.

Special Sale

OF

Summer Gloves.

Bargains.

PURE

Silk Jersey Gloves,

6-button long, one color only,

25c

Per pair.

GENUINE

French Lisle Gloves,

Long wrist and full fashioned, all desirable shades,

50c

Per pair.

Usual price $1 and $1.25 per pair.

Complete Assortment

OF

PURE

Silk Jersey Gloves,

Fine Quality, Blacks and all Colors,

75c

Per pair.

MILWAUKEE.

The Protestant Episcopal Convention.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 18.—[Special.]—In the second day's proceedings of the thirty-eighth annual meeting of the Protestant Episcopal Diocesan Convention today the following officers were elected:

Treasurer of Council—Charles P. Jones.

Treasurer of Board of Missions—Charles P. Jones.

Registrar of the Diocese—The Rev. E. W. Spalding.

Trustees of Funds and Property—Bishop Welles, Daniel Jones, and David Ferguson.

Standing Committee—The Rev. Messrs. W. B. Ashley, E. W. Spalding, E. P. Wright, and Fayette Royce, and Messrs. Winfield Smith, E. P. Brockway, Walter M. Wells, and D. G. Hooker.

Members of Board of Missions—The Rev. Dr. Conover, L. H. Morehouse and T. M. Cary.

The entire day was spent in routine business, mainly relating to financial affairs. This evening a large audience was present at the cathedral, where a full choral service was given, followed by an address by Archdeacon Kirkly of New York. The speaker in early days was a missionary among the Indians living in the Hudson Bay country, and his address partook largely of reminiscences of a highly-interesting character.

The Fire Department Inspected.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 18.—[Special.]—The announced official inspection of the fire department took place today. Mayor Wallber and other city officials, accompanied by members of the Board of Aldermen and others, spent the entire day in visiting the fire-engine stations, watching tests, etc. At the Central Station the department was found to be in the most perfect and efficient order ever reported in the history of the city.

Wisconsin Grand Temple of Honor.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 18.—[Special.]—The Grand Temple of Honor of Wisconsin began its annual session in this city this afternoon. Grand Worthy Chief Templar Puleifer reports that the debts owing to the order in this State are paid, and everything is flourishing. A mass-meeting was held at Asbury Church this evening.

THE MILITARY ENCAMPMENT.

Postponement of the Competitive Drill on Account of Rain—The Companies That Will Participate—A Review.

DUBUQUE, Ia., June 18.—[Special.]—Heavy showers deluged the camp grounds today and prevented the competitive drill. Late in the afternoon an attempt was made to go through the exercises, but the competition was deferred till tomorrow morning. The companies entered for the infantry drill are the Tredway Rifles, of St. Louis; Company D, First Minnesota; Branch Guards, St. Louis; Company C, of Muscatine; the Mobile Rifles; National Rifles, of Washington City. Zouave drill—The Chicago Zouaves and the Busch Zouaves, of St. Louis. Cavalry drill—The Light Cavalry Squadron, of Milwaukee, and the St. Louis Light Horse Squadron, dismounted. Artillery—Washington Light Artillery, New Orleans; the Muscatine Battery, and the Danville (Ill.) Battery. Mounted artillery—The Omaha and Fort Snelling batteries; a battery from Cresco composed of veterans of the late Ninth Iowa Regiment carries with it the old battle-flag of the regiment. Three more companies—the Rockford Grays, Company A of the Third Iowa Regiment, and the Governor's Guards from Des Moines—arrived this morning. Late in the afternoon there was a grand review of troops on dress-parade, participated in by thirteen companies of infantry, one of cavalry, and the United States regular batteries, with five consolidated bands and three drum corps. It was the finest dress-parade ever seen in the city.

ROCKFORD, Ill., June 18.—[Special.]—The Rockford City Grays, Capt. Fred C. Pierce, and forty-five men, with a drum corps of twelve, left for Dubuque to the National encampment this evening.

EASTERN PIG-IRON ASSOCIATION.

READING, Pa., June 18.—The annual meeting of the Eastern Pig-Iron Association, composed of owners of 100 furnaces east of the Alleghenies, representing $25,000,000 capital, was held today. Reports presented indicate that the present slight dullness in trade will be succeeded by bright business and heavier orders.

ACCIDENT TO A CHICAGO MAN.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 18.—[Special.]—James Mahoney, pressman at the *Public Ledger* office, had his hand severely crushed in a power press while setting ink. His home is in Chicago, for which point he expected to leave Sunday next to spend the summer.

BOURBON COUNCILS.

The Saratoga Convention Results in an Uninstructed Chicago Delegation.

All Issues, Including a Presidential Candidate and the Tariff, Dodged.

Other State Conventions of the "Unterrified"—Hendricks a Gubernatorial Aspirant.

SARATOGA.

THE FIRST SESSION.

IN THE EARLY MORNING.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., June 18.—[Special.]—Saratoga was today the scene of intense political activity, and the constantly arriving trains, regular and special, increased the multitude of Democrats. Some estimates place the number as high as 8,000. Lobbyists, wire-pullers, machine and anti-machine men, together with their heelers, many of whom are of the short-haired variety, are on hand in full force. The dividing line which ordinarily, by the quiet of night, marks the distinction between two days, was totally obliterated by the crowds of delegates and their followers who surged through the streets, discussed the situation, and enjoyed themselves. At 3 this morning every barroom was in full blast. By 5 o'clock those who had retired early were astir, and thus the two days merged into one.

The morning papers were closely scanned in order to ascertain the latest phase of the situation, and as early as 7 o'clock the different headquarters and the various committee-rooms and delegation centres were crowded. Every person was an animated interrogation point, and as no one had any definit information to unload, they simply threw up their hands in acknowledgment of their total inability to answer political conundrums at that stage of the proceedings. There was an evident thirst for knowledge and spring water. The Tammany contingent began the convention day by engaging the entire rolling stock of four or five livery stables and enjoying a delightful morning drive through Judge Henry Hatton's magnificent Woodlawn Park. It was an imposing parade.

THE RUSH FOR THE HALL.

At 9 o'clock the Sixty-ninth Regiment Band and Groffala's Seventh Regiment Band of New York City, which accompanied the Tammanyites and County Democracy here, gave rival entertainments from different hotel piazzas. At this hour the assembled statesmen were fully astir and political matters now sank into insignificance, being dwarfed by the problem of how to obtain tickets for admission to the convention hall. The 384 delegates and press representatives were first provided for, and then came the great scramble for tickets. The town hall seats about 1,500 people, and has on several occasions held fully 2,000. Parlor 10, the headquarters of the State Committee, was besieged by an anxious and nervous multitude. Secretary Bunn distributed tickets to the full capacity of the hall, and then shook his head negatively to all who came after. The disappointed visitors accepted the situation philosophically. The hall was decorated under the management of the local Jeffersonian Club. The speaker's desk and proscenium arch were draped with the National colors, and suspended over the stage was a banner bearing the following: "Welcome by the Jeffersonian Club of Saratoga, N. Y." The telegraphic facilities and accommodation for reporters were ample. S. Wakeman Buel, of Saratoga, a member of the Democratic State Committee, tendered the services of the Jeffersonian Club to the convention, but Daniel Manning, the Chairman of the State Committee, placed representatives of the different factions on duty as guardsmen. At the same time it was apparent that the Albany phalanx had charge of the doors in order to see that none gained admission who had not the Cleveland shibboleth.

The galleries were filled to overflowing long before the delegates were seated. The Flower supporters watched closely the movements of the machine men in packing the hall with Cleveland clackers, and an expression of extreme unhappiness crossed their features.

The convention was called to meet at 1 o'clock, but before noon the crowd began to surge up the stairway and clamor for admission. The air was hot inside in spite of the splendid ventilation, and many of the "gallery gods" stripped off their coats. The delegates filed in singly or in squads, and with little noise or demonstration.

ORGANIZATION.

Daniel Manning, Chairman of the State Committee, took the platform amid applause at 1:23 p. m. and formally called the convention to order.

The speaker named, as the unanimous choice of the State Committee Assemblyman William E. Smith, of Clinton County, for Temporary Chairman. He also named for Temporary Secretaries J. E. Moore and J. J. Master, of New York City. Ex-Governor G. C. Walker and the Hon. A. W. Shepard escorted Temporary-Chairman Smith to the platform. Mr. Smith, who is a tall, spare young man, with a sandy mustache, a pleasant face, a dignified bearing, and a sonorous voice, was received with hearty cheers. He is rated as a Cleveland man, but he was not opposed by any faction. When the applause had subsided, he said they had met under circumstances which could not fail to encourage every one who hoped for the success of the Democratic party in the present campaign. The Republicans had alienated a large faction of their party by the abandonment of principles and the making of campaigns on corruption-funds. By this means Hancock was defeated. But the people are too much interested in the issues of this campaign to make such a result possible again. The Democratic party has kept free from corrupt practices, and has thus not only retained all its former strength, but has gained many recruits. Reports from all parts of the Union show that thousands of Democrats in every State are anxiously awaiting the result of this convention, hoping that it may clearly point the way to the expulsion of corruption from power and the prevention of still greater corruption in the years immediately before us.

This hint at Cleveland was greeted with cheers, though whether they were meant for the sentiment expressed or for the man alleged to represent them was not developed, as the speaker suddenly stopped and asked the pleasure of the convention.

The first business was the usually perfunctory, but this time spirited, calling of the roll. When the name of S. J. Tilden Jr., of the Columbia County delegation, was reached a ripple of applause broke out, and it rapidly swelled into a roar. Similar demonstrations followed the names of John Kelly, Gen. Faulkner, and especially Senator Grady, the Tammany orator. Comparatively feeble attempts were made to thus greet the names of Hubert O. Thompson, the leader of the County Democracy, Col. M. C. Murphy, of Irving Hall, and others. Editor Purcell, of Rochester, received a regular ovation when he arose to announce that the portion of his delegation which had been admitted would not vote until their excluded brethren had been also admitted to their rights. There were contests from a number of districts, and they will make much music when they come up in the convention.

TAMMANY.

The Tammany peril was safely passed. Big threats had been made, after the action of the State Committee last evening, that Tammany would bolt and tear things generally if her demands were not granted. When New York was called, therefore, there was breathless suspense as Col. John R. Fellows arose. This was quickly followed by sighs of relief, however, when he stated that the city factions had agreed upon a basis giving Tammany and the County Democracy each thirty-one votes and Irving Hall ten. This is one more than Tammany claimed. This made everything lovely, and the news was greeted with yells of approval.

The Assembly rules were adopted for the government of the convention.

When the time arrived for the presentation of formal resolutions in relation to the selection of the different committees it became apparent that the New York City delegates had an understanding between themselves, and were to all appearances on harmonious terms. In supporting a number of motions Senator Grady, the Tammanyite, spoke in behalf of his wing, and also for the County Democracy and Irving Hall. This seemed to disappoint a certain number, especially those who had anticipated an open rupture and verbal war. The resolution creating the Committee on Credentials was made by D. Cady Herrick, of Albany, a Cleveland machine man. It was amended by Senator Grady, of Tammany, and adopted unanimously. The resolution creating the Committee on Permanent Organization was presented by S. J. Tilden Jr., of Columbia, a nephew of the great decliner of Gramercy Park and Greystone. Mr. Van Wyck, of Kings, had the honor of moving the resolution relating to the Committee on Resolutions. Other resolutions were also adopted relating to routine matters. At 2:21 p. m. a motion prevailed that a recess be taken till 7 this evening. At 4 o'clock this afternoon the various committees met at different parlors at the United States Hotel.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

SARATOGA, N. Y., June 18.—At half-past 1 o'clock the convention was called to order by Daniel L. Manning, of Albany, who nominated for Temporary Chairman William E. Smith and for Temporary Secretaries James E. Morrison and Joseph Martin.

These nominations were unanimously concurred in amid cheers.

William E. Smith, the Temporary Chairman of the Convention, in his opening address laid stress on the fact that the Democratic party had gained large accessions to its ranks from Republicans. He said that Democrats everywhere were looking anxiously at the action of this convention. [Cheers.]

The roll of delegates was then called. Contesting papers were presented from the Ninth District, Kings County, by a delegate who said the sitting members had a title that was given them only by fraud, corruption, bribery, and other methods repugnant to honest government.

Soon after the name of William Purcell, of Rochester, was called, and elicited immense cheers. He arose and said the delegation from the Second District of Monroe County would not take part in the convention unless their rights were fully recognized. [Cheers.]

Assistant-District-Attorney Fellows, of New York, arose and said his party was willing to do anything for harmony. [Cheers.]

The name of John Kelly was received with prolonged cheers.

The rules of the State Assembly were adopted.

Mr. Herrick, of Albany, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

That the delegates from the several Congressional districts select one delegate from each Congressional district to constitute a Committee on Credentials, to which committee, as thus constituted, shall be referred all questions of contested seats, but no member of such committee shall vote upon any contest affecting his own Congressional district.

Ex-Senator Grady said he had no objection to the resolution if the representation be: County Democracy, four; Tammany, three; Irving Hall, one.

The Chairman said he could give no information on that subject.

Mr. Faulkener objected, and offered an amendment that no member shall vote on a contest affecting his own district.

Senator Grady moved to amend that no member shall vote on a contest affecting his own seat. Carried.

William C. Whitney, of New York, offered a resolution that a committee, composed of a member from each Congressional district, be appointed to select delegates to the National Convention, four delegates and four alternates from the State at large, two Presidential Electors at large, and one Elector from each Congressional district.

Mr. Grady, of New York, offered an amendment that of the New York representation the County Democracy have four Presidential Electors and seven National delegates, Tammany three Electors and seven delegates, and Irving Hall one Elector and two delegates.

Mr. Whitney accepted the amendment, and the resolution was adopted.

Ex-Senator Grady offered a resolution that in any case where the delegates of Congressional districts are unable to agree upon the choice they shall report the fact to the Committee on Delegates and Electors, who shall report their recommendation in any such case for action to the convention. Adopted.

At 2:15 an adjournment was taken until 7 p. m.

IN THE EVENING.

FLYING RUMORS.

SARATOGA, N. Y., June 18.—[Special.]—The afternoon was a busy one all round. The committees were not more industrious than the delegates and the workers at the hotels. The session had not cleared up the mysteries nor developed anything to take the wind out of the sails which were scudding the booms along. Before evening the situation was such as to at least apparently foreshadow the action of the convention. Perhaps the most important disclosure was the firm attitude of Boss McLaughlin, who controlled the Brooklyn delegation and held the key to the whole situation, against giving the delegates any instructions. Neither Flower, nor Cleveland, nor the concealed friends of the many possible or supposititious dark horses combined were able to carry the convention against the dictum of the Brooklyn boss. Then came the news that a further compromise had been made upon the four delegates-at-large. These positions were to be accorded to Senator John C. Jacobs, of Brooklyn, and Gen. Lester B. Faulkner, of Livingston, Flower's lieutenants, and Daniel Manning, of Albany, and Congressman William Dorsheimer, of Brooklyn, the two leaders of the Cleveland forces. To further cement the harmony so hardly obtained editors Oswald Ottendorfer, of the New York *Staats-Zeitung*, and William Purcell, of the Rochester *Union*, were to head the Electoral ticket as Electors for the State at large.

Still, no slate has ever been constructed that a convention could not readily break, and there were known to be enough determined and fiery, not to say cranky, orators on the floor to lead movements for that purpose on this occasion.

WAITING FOR THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

The evening session therefore drew together a concourse of even greater proportions than that of the afternoon. The doorkeepers were more lenient, and the crowd, especially in the galleries, became a crush. The Tammany braves marched in in high feather over their victory so long waited for and so hardly earned, and the miscellaneous multitude was fired with enthusiasm before reaching the hall.

As early as 6 o'clock the delegates and interested lookers-on began wending their way to the convention hall, but, the weather being of a torrid nature, they seemed disinclined to take their seats. The hour of 7 saw only about one-third of the places filled. Five minutes later the Temporary Chairman loomed up on the stage and said: "To the gentlemen now in convention: I would state that the Committee on Contested Seats and the Committee on Resolutions will not complete their labors for fully an hour yet, and unless some objection is offered the recess will be extended till 8:30 o'clock."

The convention hall was speedily emptied, though a few remained in order to hold their seats.

DELEGATES AND ELECTORS AT LARGE.

At 8:30 the doors were opened. In a short time the hall was again packed, and the temperature was up to a tropical altitude. Brass music, cigar smoke, and palm-leaf fans were the prevailing styles, and a large percentage of the gallery spectators and claquers were divested of their coats.

The Committee on Nominations reported as follows:

Delegates-at-large — Daniel Manning, Edward Cooper, John C. Jacobs, Lester B. Faulkner.

Alternates—William A. Poucher, J. Russell Parsons, Robert C. Titus, and William Dorsheimer.

Electors-at-large—Oswald Ottendorfer and William Purcell.

Daniel Manning, the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, is President of the Albany *Argus* Publishing Company, and is also President of the Commercial National Bank of Albany. He is aged about 49 years, and is a man of very fine presence. Mr. Manning is recognized as the head of the Democratic machine in the Empire State, having obtained this supremacy under the Tilden Administration. With the great leverage of his position he has carried forward the Cleveland boom. Though he is often called Boss Manning, the term does not apply to him in the same manner as it does to John Kelly.

Edward Cooper, son of the late philanthropist Peter Cooper, is ex-Mayor of New York City. He is aged about 54 years, and is a man of large means. The ex-Mayor is of good hight, dark brown hair, sprinkled with traces of time, and iron-gray whiskers. He bears the appearance of a New York business-man. He was a great friend and counselor of Tilden during the latter's Administration and is included among those intimate friends who call upon the ex-Governor in his retirement at Graystone. Mr. Cooper has always been an uncompromising anti-Kelly man. He was one of the Mayors elected on the reform boom after the Tweed ring was shattered.

Senator John C. Jacobs has for eighteen consecutive years occupied a seat in the New York State Legislature. He is fully 48 years of age. In stature he is of good hight, and possesses brown hair and mustache. He has acquired considerable reputation as a parliamentarian, and is a fair debater. Senator Jacobs was Chairman of the Democratic State Convention held at Syracuse in 1879, and was nominated by Tammany Hall for Governor. Boss McLaughlin, who sat in the audience at that convention, shook his head at Jacobs, who thereupon declined the nomination. This movement excited the ire of Tammany Hall, who bolted the Syracuse Convention and nominated John Kelly. In the Saratoga Convention today Kelly fully recovers the ground he lost at the time referred to in the above political reminiscence.

Gen. Lester B. Faulkner is a Dansville lawyer. He appears in this convention as the manager of R. P. Flower's canvass. His active working politics in this State has been on the Tilden side up to last year's convention. On that occasion, owing to a personal pique at Gov. Cleveland, he created considerable disturbance in the otherwise harmonious Cleveland ranks. He is now fully over in the Tammany camp, and the Cleveland men consent to his going on as a delegate-at-large simply as a measure of harmony. He is a quick and efficient floor manager in a convention.

William A. Poucher is a prominent lawyer in Oswego. He has served in the Legislature and was a candidate for Attorney-General in last fall's Democratic Convention.

J. Russell Parsons, of Hoosic Falls, is a brother-in-law of ex-Congressman Walter A. Wood, manufacturer of mowing machines. He was formerly a strong Tildenman, but is now a persistent critic of Cleveland because he was not nominated for Railroad Commissioner.

Robert C. Titus is the present State Senator from the Buffalo district. He is one of the discoverers and promoters of Gov. Cleveland.

William Dorsheimer, formerly Lieutenant-Governor, is now a member of Congress. His terms as Lieutenant-Governor covered those of Tilden and Robinson. While it was through his management at St. Louis that Tilden was nominated for President in 1876, he is now a member of Tammany Hall and a strong opponent of the Tilden-Cleveland management of the party.

Oswald Ottendorfer is the editor of the New York *Staats-Zeitung*. He is put on to catch the German vote.

William Purcell is the editor of the Rochester *Union and Advertiser*. He is a Tammany man; was defeated for Secretary of State in 1881, and he lays his defeat to the Cleveland machine.

CONTESTED SEATS.

The Committee on Contested Seats reported in favor of the sitting Kings County delegation, and in the case of the Second District of Monroe the William Purcell delegation was recognized. In the Second and Third Districts of St. Lawrence the delegations recognized were those headed by T. L. Harris and John O. Bridges.

GETTING TO WORK.

Temporary Chairman W. E. Smith was made Permanent President, and this announcement brought down another storm of applause. He returned thanks for the further honor conferred upon him. J. J. Morrison and J. J. Martin were made Permanent Secretaries. A long list of ornamental Vice-Presidents and Secretaries was read, when the report was adopted with a rush. The Chair called for the report of the Committee on Resolutions. Mr. Waterbury, of the committee, made some brief remarks, in which he said that the man to be nominated at Chicago should be what the Republican nominee is not. He argued that this was the time to supplant the Republican party, and sought to have his hearers believe that the only honest men to be found in the country were included in the Democratic ranks. [Wild applause.] Mr. Waterbury's voice, of the rattling tin-pan order, could not fill the hall, and the result was that there were frequent interruptions. An allusion to Cleveland elicited applause that was suppressed by the Chairman's gavel. He started to read the resolutions, when a chorus of "Louder!" rang out and calls were made for Clerk Morrison. The Chair finally restored order, and Waterbury, in his weak voice, waded through the resolutions. When he read the resolution indorsing the Administration of Cleveland, a cyclone of applause and cheers resounded through the hall. Some one in the audience called for three cheers for Flower, but it was a dead failure and was followed by hisses. The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

DELEGATES.

The presentation of the report of the Committee on Delegates occasioned some discussion. As there were several omissions it was adopted in part, and additions subsequently made. At this point the smooth sailing was roughened by several brisk breezes. The delegates from two of the five Assembly districts of the Twentieth District presented a protest against the delegates placed on the roll, stating that they had not been notified of any meeting of the delegates from that district. The three other district delegations had fixed things in a secret meeting. The Chairman refused to allow the protest to be received. The Fourteenth District had a much more complicated case, and it gave rise to a lengthy debate. D. Cody Herrick, of Albany, proposed to divide the delegation to Chicago, but this was opposed in a fiery and much-applauded speech. W. Burke Cochran also made a vigorous speech, and it became clear that the Tammany orators were altogether too much for their opponents in debate. W. C. Whitney, of the County Democracy, added his voice in support of the Tammany orators, and the convention voted that way almost unanimously. This gave Tammany one more representative upon the State Committee and two more delegates to Chicago.

NOMINATIONS.

The names of Charles A. Rapallo, a Democrat, and Charles Andrews, present members of the Court of Appeals, were moved as the nominees for reëlection. These gentlemen were placed in nomination by the Republican State Convention, which recently met at Utica. One Fagan, of Rensselaer, made a strong partisan appeal for all Democrats to oppose the nomination of Judge Andrews because he was a Republican. Judge Cowen, in defense of the judiciary of the State, criticised the harangue made by Fagan and indorsed the nomination of Judge Andrews. He argued that the bench should be held aloof from politics. Mr. Backus, of Queens, and Lee, of Saratoga, wanted all to believe that they were Democrats, breathed nothing but Democracy, and would vote for nobody but a Democrat. They presented the name of Rufus W. Peckham as a substitute for Judge Andrews.

Senator Grady favored both the nominations of Judges Rapallo and Andrews. The names of Judges Peckham and Barnard, which had previously been presented, were withdrawn. These gentlemen had authorized no person or persons to offer them to the convention. The nomination of Rapallo and Andrews was made unanimous and elicited great applause.

The State Committee was then announced. Several routine motions were made and the convention adjourned at 11:05 p. m.

THE PLATFORM.

DODGING THE TARIFF ISSUE.

SARATOGA, N. Y., June 18.—The Committee on Resolutions, which today drew up the platform for the State Democratic party, met in the United States Hotel. Nelson J. Waterbury was elected Chairman. Two labor partisans presented resolutions and made speeches praying the Democratic party to insert in the platform those principles of reform in the prison contract system and the cheap labor question which would insure the vote of the Labor party for the Democratic President. The following sub-committee was appointed to draw up the platform: Francis Stettson, Chairman; Judge D. C. Calvin, J. S. Ross, E. Ambrose, and H. R. Grant. They remained out until 6:30, when Stettson read the resolutions. Objection was made by Edward Cooper to the tariff plank, which he asserted was a touchy subject, and one that should be left to the Chicago Convention.

A general debate followed whether this tariff plank should be incorporated and adopted.

The hour for the meeting of the convention—7 o'clock—passed, and still the Committee on Resolutions was hotly but good humoredly discussing the tariff clause. The convention, in view of that state of affairs, adjourned until 8:30. Ex-Mayor Cooper, of New York, Judge Waterbury, Stettson, and Ross, who were the author of the tariff plank each in turn spoke for and against the clause. Finally the ayes and noes were called and resulted in a decided majority against putting the tariff clause in the platform. Each clause of the platform was then taken up and adopted.

THE TEXT.

Resolved, That the Democracy of the State of New York, assembled to appoint its delegates to the National Convention of the party, commits to those delegates, in association with the representatives of the party from other States, the general declaration of Democratic principles upon National issues, at the same time recognizing that no issue more important than the election of a President of the United States whose character and public reputation shall give to the whole people assurance of honest, impartial, and efficient administration of the laws, without a suspicion of personal ends or private interests.

Resolved, That as a declaration concerning the matter of the seat of Government, this convention adopts and affirms the resolutions of the conventions of the party in 1874, 1876, and 1882, to which the people of the State have given hearty approval; that it recognizes the duty of the Legislature to respect the popular vote in 1883 for the abolition of the contract system of labor in prisons; and that it heartily commends anew the efficient and upright Administration of Grover Cleveland.

Resolved, That the delegates to the Democratic National Convention to be appointed are hereby instructed to enter that convention as a unit, and to act and vote as a unit in accordance with the will of the majority of the members thereof. Every delegate, or alternate occupying the place of a delegate, to be bound by this rule, and in case of the absence of both delegate and alternate from any district the vacancy to be filled by a vote of the majority of the delegation.

THE DELEGATES.

THEIR NAMES AND PREFERENCES.

SARATOGA, N. Y., June 18.—[Special.]—The following delegates were elected to the National Convention:

Delegates-at-large—

Daniel Manning	Unpledged
Edward Cooper	Unpledged
John C. Jacobs	Cleveland
Lester B. Faulkner	Cleveland

The district delegates are as follows, with their preferences:

1.	John H. Sulphin	Cleveland
	Benj. W. Downing	Anti-Cleveland
2.	Felix Campbell	Unpledged
	John G. McCain	Unpledged
3.	William C. Kingsley	Unpledged
	Aug. Van Wyck	Unpledged
4.	Henry J. Cullen	Unpledged
	James Kane	Unpledged
5.	Archibald Bliss	Unpledged
	Michael O'Keeffe	Unpledged
6.	M. C. Murphy	Cleveland
	Luke F. Cozans	Cleveland
7.	Abram S. Hewitt	Cleveland
	August Belmont	Bayard or Cleveland
8.	Michael Norton	Cleveland
	Thomas F. Grady	Anti-Cleveland
9.	John Keenan	Cleveland
	John M. Bowers	Tammany
10.	Hubert O. Thompson	Cleveland
	William R. Travers	Cleveland
11.	John Kelly	Bayard
	John R. Fellows	Cleveland
12.	William C. Whitney	Cleveland
	Joseph J. O'Donohue	Tammany
13.	Andrew J. White	Cleveland
	John McQuad	Tammany
14.	W. G. Stahlnecker	Flower
	George Sanford	Flower
15.	Peter Ward	Cleveland
	Andrew H. H. Jackman	Cleveland
16.	Samuel J. Tilden Jr.	Cleveland
	George Williams	Cleveland
17.	Alton B. Parker	Cleveland
	Frank Gilbert	Cleveland
18.	Edward Murphy Jr.	Unpledged
	Robert Hamilton	Unpledged
19.	A. Bleecker Banks	Cleveland
	Erastus Corning	Cleveland
20.	Winslow Paige	Cleveland
	James W. Green	Cleveland
21.	Smith M. Weed	Cleveland
	Henry D. Graves	Cleveland
22.	Daniel Mazone	Cleveland
	John Lansing	Cleveland
23.	Joseph S. Stevens	Flower
	Charles B. Moore	Flower
24.	Stephen L. Mayham	Cleveland
	Robert M. Townsend	Cleveland
25.	Henry J. Mowrey	Cleveland
	L. J. Fitzgerald	Cleveland
26.	Eliot Danforth	Flower
	John G. Sears	Flower
27.	Henry D. Brewster	Flower
	Silas N. Gallup	Flower
28.	R. K. Apgar	Cleveland
	David B. Hill	Cleveland
29.	John Flanagan	Cleveland
	M. A. Leary	Cleveland
30.	W. Purcell	Flower
	John Girling	Flower
31.	James A. Hanlon	Cleveland
	J. D. Lane	Cleveland
32.	Solomon Schen	Cleveland
	Daniel N. Lockwood	Cleveland
33.	John M. Wiley	Cleveland
	David Millar	Anti-Cleveland
34.	Charles D. Morris	Cleveland
	James W. Mann	Cleveland

Forty-five delegates are for Cleveland. The eight Kings County delegates are unpledged, but will vote for Cleveland. Downing, in the First District, was removed from the office of District-Attorney of Queens County by Gov. Cleveland on charges of receiving money improperly. He hates Cleveland accordingly, but before he was chosen a delegate he gave pledges to vote for Cleveland if a majority of the State delegation shall favor him at Chicago. Ex-Senator Grady, of Tammany Hall, is also Cleveland's bitter foe, and was the occasion of the personal-comfort letter to John Kelly. John Kelly and the three remaining Tammany delegates are understood generally to favor Bayard. Murphy and Hamilton have been anti-Cleveland men, but today gave up further opposition with the explosion of the Flower boom. Six delegates favor Flower. Millar, anti-Cleveland, from the Thirty-third, will probably vote for Bayard. The personal preferences of the delegates are of no especial importance, as by vote of the convention the whole seventy-two will vote as a unit for the choice of the majority. Cleveland has over fifty delegates, as was assumed by THE TRIBUNE a month ago.

THE SURRENDER TO TAMMANY.

THE MAN WHO "DIDN'T GET THERE."

SARATOGA, N. Y., June 18.—[Special.]—Roswell P. Flower has served Tammany a good turn without improving his own situation in politics. Before he entered upon this crazy canvass for the Presidency he was distinguished as the man who beat William Waldorf Astor for Congress. He now has the bad fame of being the only man, sane or insane on the subject, who ever followed the Presidential band-wagon about during the boom period of a canvass. The vanity of the man prevents him from appreciating the grotesqueness of his being here in his own behalf. Flower need not be considered in any discussion of this convention. The opposition to Cleveland has at no time meant favor to Flower. It is opposition first of a personal nature generated here and there in the State by failures to obtain office or to consummate schemes by legislation. Second, it is opposition of a political character for the purpose of enabling the old anti-Tilden faction to regain possession of the party management. The occasion was ripe for the opposition. Cleveland's backers are carried away with the thought that they are to achieve the return of their party to power in Washington. If they did not believe this as they believe their Bible they would never risk their man in a Presidential campaign. They would keep him in training for the next Governorship. They think the Republican sun has touched its western horizon. The Independents are looked to with the abiding faith that the sick Israelite gazed on the brazen serpent lifted up in the desert for his healing. No Cleveland boomer can be made to see a difference between the situation in 1882 and that of this year.

CLEVELAND'S BACKERS.

To secure the nomination of Cleveland, therefore, Mr. Manning and his regency surrender practically everything to Tammany Hall, though they have been fighting for these years

"Take our County Democracy, take the organization of the port, take our self-respect, take everything," they cry out to Tammany, "but for Heaven's sake don't kick." In 1879 they rammed Robinson down Tammany's throat. In 1881 they solemnly resolved that there was no Tammany. In 1882 they said we must have 38—34—10 or fight. In 1884 they throw up the sponge and surrender. Tammany comes in on an equal footing now. Next year Tammany will take possession of the State Convention and the year after Mr. Kelly will turn Mr. Manning out of the organization. To gain an alleged reform candidate for the Presidency the Tildenites turn their back on the most desirable reform that could happen in this country, and that is the reform of the Democratic party.

But Tammany has, no doubt, made a better bargain than the securing of a grip on the port organization. Theodore Roosevelt had Gov. Cleveland sign a bill to give the Mayor of New York absolute power of appointment. That is precisely the power John Kelly would like to possess himself of. Part of the price of his withholding a kick here is no doubt support from the County Democracy of his elevation to the New York Mayoralty. The Cleveland boomers reason that when Kelly is Mayor Cleveland will be President. Instead of public works they will have the United States Treasury to handle. Instead of Croton aqueducts they will be building an isthmus canal. So they think the bargain good on their part. It is a fair sort of negotiation, but what will become of the negotiators of the first part if the Presidential goods fail to be delivered?

A HOLLOW PEACE.

SIGNS OF A "KICK."

SARATOGA, N. Y., June 18.—[Special.]—The peace patched up here does not extend beyond the principals to it. There are grumblings and threats among anti-Cleveland Democrats who protest against being delivered over in this sort of way. They declare that Cleveland cannot carry the State, and while they do not pretend to care about the ridiculous ending of Flower's boom they insist that Bayard, or McDonald, or some man out of this State would receive heartier support than Cleveland will. The nature of the peace is fully indicated by the delegation and Electors-at-Large. Of the former Manning and Cooper are the only ironclad Cleveland men. Jacobs will stand for Kings County which is always regarded by its representatives as holding a balance of power which it never exercises. In the National Convention Jacobs, if permitted by boss McLaughlin, will look out for Gen. Slocum's opportunity to get on the tail end of the ticket. Faulkner is here as floor manager for Flower. He is opposed to Cleveland, is ambitious himself, and will take advantage of every turn of affairs at Chicago to throw the nomination out of this State. He has burned the bridges that connected him with the Manning machine. One of that machine has said that Faulkner and Jacobs belong with Tammany. He hoped to see them driven in Kelly's camp permanently. They were kickers and marplots on whom no dependence could be placed. If a reasonable chance appears of beating Cleveland at Chicago they are, as likely as not, to be found breaking away from the unit rule and going for the winning man.

Of the four alternates-at-large only one of them—Robert C. Titus—can be counted on as an ironclad Cleveland man, and even he has a grievance against the Governor on account of local legislation and appointments in Buffalo. He has suffered ostracism also from the close Cleveland ring in that city. His place in the alternate delegation-at-large is the price of harmony in Cleveland's own city. William A. Foucher was set aside by the Manning machine last fall. He had the support for Attorney-General of all the anti-Cleveland votes in the State Convention, and nothing but this patched-up peace has occurred since to reconcile him. J. Russell Parsons, of Hoosic Falls, was in cahoot with Mayor Murphy, of Troy, and both were Cleveland men up to a year ago last winter, when Cleveland refused to make Parsons a Railroad Commissioner and C. C. Lodenick, Murphy's friend, Superintendent of the Bank Department. In this fight they have been both anti-Cleveland. William Dorsheimer's attitude has been hostile to the Tilden traditions of the past since before Tilden's term as Governor expired. He was hardly on speaking terms with Gov. Robinson, though serving as Lieutenant-Governor under him. In the famous State Convention of 1879 he led the bolt and marched out of the hall arm in arm with John Kelly. Since then he has been with Tammany. It thus appears that out of the eight delegates-at-large and their alternates only Manning, Cooper, and Titus are ironclad Cleveland men. The others are off color toward the machine.

STANDARD-OIL PAYNE

FOR CLEVELAND.

SARATOGA, N. Y., June 18.—[Special.]—The active support given to Gov. Cleveland by Corporation-Counsel William C. Whitney, Senator H. B. Payne's son-in-law, is reported to have been tendered with Mr. Payne's approval. Mr. Payne some time ago wrote to a leading Democratic politician and personal friend in Albany that he did not intend to be a candidate for the Presidency. Cleveland and Hoadly seem to meet with some favor here tonight, but there has been no talk of importance concerning the Vice-Presidency.

AN ESTIMATE

BY FLOWER'S BROTHER-IN-LAW.

SARATOGA, N. Y., June 18.—[Special.]—Ex-Lieut.-Gov. Allen C. Beach, in conversation with THE TRIBUNE correspondent at midnight, made an estimate of the seventy-two delegates to Chicago. He said that thirty are for Cleveland and the remaining forty-two anti-Cleveland, and who these forty-two would favor he would not say. He added that no vote was taken to show Flower's strength in the convention and that the Cleveland men avoided a vote, fearing that it would display their weakness. He also said that all concessions were made in favor of the Flower boom. Beach is a brother-in-law of R. P. Flower and one of his most ardent supporters, which the Cleveland men say colors his views and statements.

ANOTHER CALCULATION.

Out of the seventy-two delegates to Chicago forty are estimated to be pronounced Cleveland men. As they are instructed to the unit rule the Cleveland men have control of the New York delegation. At midnight the bands are playing and all the Democrats are happy, except the Flower men. But few of the delegates and followers will leave town before tomorrow, and this will be made a carnival of jollification by the unterrified. The streets at midnight are filled with people. The new State Committee will hold a meeting at the United States Hotel.

STILL ANOTHER.

SARATOGA, N. Y., June 18.—A canvass of the Cleveland men here shows their claim to be that the delegation from this convention goes to Chicago 3 to 1 in favor of Cleveland. Many of the Flower men concede Cleveland's majority, but do not admit it to be even 2 to 1.

THE DAY IN REVIEW.

HOW THE FLOWER BOOM FADED AWAY—GENEROUS VICTORS.

SARATOGA, N. Y., June 18.—[Special.]—The Flower boom collapsed utterly this afternoon, as it was inevitable that it should, and as, a fortnight ago, it was indicated that it would as soon as Mr. Flower's friends were compelled to abandon boasts and manufactured news and face figures directly. For two days the Flower boomers have been allowed to make themselves and their candidate supremely ridiculous in Saratoga. The Manning men allowed the bubble to stretch itself to its utmost dimensions and then pricked it. Three hours before the convention met, at 4 o'clock, Gen. Lester B. Faulkner, who has been engineering the Flower movement, saw its futility and voluntarily came to Mr. Manning and tendered his sword in token of surrender. He had lost his own district, and had seen that he could not get into the National Convention at all, except by submission. He had even been thrown off of the State Committee, on which he had served ever since the old Tilden days. Mayor Murphy, of Troy, and several other leaders of note of the Flower battalions, also came in and surrendered their colors to Mr. Manning. Mr. Flower himself began for the first time to realize that he was beaten, and paced the piazza in solemn humiliation. The few ignorant but genuine followers of Mr. Flower swore somewhat at what they termed their unfaithful allies and declared they would make the fight again under more favorable circumstances. The experience of the last few weeks would satisfy most men. Mr. Flower, however, is sure to turn up as a candidate for Governor next year. The only question in the Manning camp was how to treat the returning prodigals—some were in favor of extreme measures, but after deliberation it was determined to concede to them [illegible] to insure perfect harmony of feeling. Tammany accordingly granted more than her request for a representation of thirty. Mr. Purcell was allowed to go to the National Convention. Mr. Faulkner was put on as delegate-at-large, and as a result, in the most harmonious convention held by the party in recent years, a State delegation, in which forty-five are original Cleveland men and eight converts to Cleveland, was chosen without a murmur of dissatisfaction and instructed to vote as a unit, thus securing Cleveland the seventy-two votes of the State.

The delegation was not instructed directly to vote for Cleveland, by name, as it was apprehended that the small Flower element might take the occasion to raise a disturbance, which would perhaps have been misunderstood in other States, and treated by the boomers of the Flower press as an event of consequence. The resolutions indorsing Cleveland's Administration were enthusiastically received, and the immediately subsequent attempt of a few boomers in the gallery to cheer for Flower was greeted with good-natured laughter by the galleries. The Flower boomers will doubtless attempt to claim the delegation in the absurd manner in which they claimed the convention before it met. One of the few politicians of any skill whatever connected with the Flower boom confesses that he never saw how Flower could possibly receive more than 137 delegates, although at the time the Flower men were claiming over 200. No vote was taken in the convention, and it was impossible, therefore, to give the exact measure of the actual Flower strength. Both sessions of the convention were tame and uninteresting, the evening session in particular, when the result was a foregone conclusion, being without incident. It was the program of the Manning machine to smooth away all difficulties, and the convention was necessarily reduced to the level of mediocrity.

The Committee on Resolutions had a long debate over a tariff plank, favoring a tariff for revenue only. Ex-Mayor Edward Cooper, one of the delegates-at-large, bluntly told the committee that if these words were inserted in the National platform he did not believe the Democratic party would carry a single Northern State. It was finally resolved to reënact the two Tilden reform planks of 1874 and 1876 and the Cleveland plank of 1882. The plan of associating the Tilden historical reform myth with the Cleveland actuality is thus scrupulously adhered to, as the platforms were all based on the reform idea and were ratified by majorities of 50,000, 30,000, and 192,000, respectively.

Daniel Manning was elected Chairman of the new Democratic State Committee.

Joseph Pulitzer, editor of the New York *World*, who is here, says: "I believe Cleveland will have the full New York delegation at Chicago. I think he will get the nomination. I think he ought to have it. I believe if he gets it he will be elected."

THE MACHINE.

HOW IT WORKED THINGS.

SARATOGA, N. Y., June 18.—[Special.]—Flower tonight puts the best possible face on affairs. He says the machine pulled his best and most trusted leaders away from him and then did not dare come to a direct vote as a test of strength. He will continue to be a candidate for the Presidency and may be looked for to repeat at Chicago his performance here. His friends are sore, but content themselves with cursing "Dan" Manning, the machine, and Cleveland, and in asserting that Cleveland cannot carry New York. The machine believes that by granting an increased representation it has drawn the fangs of the Tammany tiger, and Mr. Purcell, whose power to cut the Democratic ticket has been demonstrated in several campaigns, has been placated by the voluntary tender to him of everything he asked. Machine managers brag that a machine which can concede to the opposition everything it wants and still retain 51 out of 72 delegates is a good machine to have, even in favor of a reform Governor.

PRESS COMMENT.

NEW YORK "TRIBUNE."

NEW YORK, June 18.—[Special.]—Discussing the Saratoga Convention the *Tribune* says: "Mr. Cleveland would be quite acceptable, is is said, to the persons who call themselves Independents. He would also be entirely acceptable, we are able to add, to the Republicans in this State and throughout the country, who propose to elect Mr. Blaine in any case, but could not desire a smoother road than the nomination of Gov. Cleveland would open to them. This statement is made with the full understanding that the Democrats will think it insincere. We trust they may continue of that opinion until they have made Gov. Cleveland their candidate."

THE "TIMES."

The *Times* says: "There is one thing certain, the name of Mr. Flower will not be presented at the Chicago Convention. It is tolerably certain that the New York delegation in the National Convention will be prepared to present Gov. Cleveland's name and give him a united support, and there will be no active opposition shown from his own State. If the representatives of the party from the rest of the country are ready to accept him on this record and on the assurance that he is the choice of this State, he will be nominated."

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTIONS.

MICHIGAN.

DELEGATES.

DETROIT, Mich., June 18.—[Special.]—At 10 o'clock this morning the district delegates to the State Democratic Convention held their caucus in White's Grand Theatre and elected the following district delegates to the Chicago Convention:

First District—Daniel J. Campau, Detroit; John Harrison, Wayne.
Second District—Col. F. M. Holloway, Hillsdale; John Strong, Monroe.
Third District—Michael Shoemaker, Jackson; Devillo Hubbard, Calhoun.
Fourth District—Charles H. Kimmerlee, Cass; F. E. Stevens, Van Buren.
Fifth District—Horace B. Peck, Allegan; John H. Withey, Kent.
Sixth District—M. L. Bagg, Clinton; Arthur J. Eddy, Genesee.
Seventh District—Elliott G. Stevenson, St. Clair; M. T. Brabb, Macombe.
Eighth District—James K. Wright, Gratoit; Jerome W. Turner, Shiawassee.
Ninth District—Robert R. Blacker, Manistee; Daniel E. Soper, Newago.
Tenth District—S. O. Fisher, Bay; C. P. Black, Tuscola.
Eleventh District—William P. Preston, Mackinaw; John W. Powers, Escanaba.

PRESIDENTIAL.

At noon Chairman Barnes called the convention to order, and the call was read by Secretary Pennington, of Charlotte. Don. M. Dickinson, of Detroit, was announced as Temporary Chairman, and Henry F. Pennington Temporary Secretary. In his speech Chairman Dickinson alluded to the Presidential candidates as follows: "If it was that true chevalier, Bayard, or that gallant young foeman, the Governor of the State of New York, or that wise and upright Judge who never betrayed the principles of the Democratic party, Judge Field—or that upright statesman, Joseph McDonald, of Indiana, or nearer still, the gallant Hurd of Toledo, whoever he was he would be worthy to be followed." Bayard, Cleveland, and Hurd were applauded. A man in the crowd shouted Butler, and then more hisses and applause. Cleveland is the undoubted first choice of nine-tenths of the delegates. Payne's name is scarcely mentioned. McDonald is only mentioned as a possible contingency, while all speak in warm terms of Bayard. The almost universal expression is, however, that it would be dangerous to nominate him on account of his famous Dover speech. Senator Block, of Tuscola County, seems greatly in favor of Thurman, but a diligent search among delegates failed to find another man in favor of the Ohio statesman's nomination. As for Butler, only two men speak favorably of his candidacy—O'Brien J. Atkinson, of Port Huron, and J. D. Turnbull, of Alpena.

TALK OF FUSION.

The convention is particularly noticeable for the number of young men among the delegates. Maj. Stevenson of Flint, Gov. Begole's private secretary, is here to work for his chief's reëlection. Chairman O. M. Barnes believes in fusion between the Democrats and Greenbackers in Michigan, and regards Begole's renomination as settled. He thinks the two parties in the State will also fuse on an Electoral ticket, giving seven names on the ticket to each party. The feeling against the attitude of John Kelly toward Cleveland is intensely bitter. Many do not hesitate to say that the party is better off without Kelly than with him. Said one enthusiastic delegate this noon, "We will nominate Cleveland at Chicago whether the New York delegation is in his favor or not." Another delegate from Kent said: "Kelly is playing into the hands of the Republicans this year as he has in times past. Personally I hope he will go over to the Republicans and stay there."

This afternoon there was quite a breeze over a motion to send greeting to the Saratoga Convention presenting Cleveland as the nominee of the convention, and a workingman's delegate moved Butler as an amendment. The tact of the Chair prevented a row.

DELEGATES-AT-LARGE.

For delegates-at-large the convention elected Timothy E. Tarsney, of East Saginaw; O. W. Powers, Kalamazoo; Orlando M. Barnes, Lansing; and A. P. Swineford, Marquette.

The delegates, while strongly in favor of Cleveland, are uninstructed. They express no choice for Vice-President.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

DETROIT, Mich., June 18.—The Democratic State Convention upon reassembling this afternoon made the temporary officers permanent, and at once proceeded to business. A resolution was introduced instructing the Chairman of the State Central Committee to telegraph the New York State Democratic Convention that Grover Cleveland was the first choice of the Michigan Democracy. This created quite an uproar, and was debated at considerable length. While the preponderating sentiment of the convention was accurately reflected by the sentiment of the resolution, it was argued that the New York Convention had divided upon the subject, and that this might seem like officious meddling with other people's business. This view finally caused a tabling of the resolution by a decisive majority. The following gentlemen were then chosen delegates-at-large to the Chicago Convention: O. M. Barnes, Lansing; Tim E. Tarsney, Saginaw; O. M. Powers, Kalamazoo; A. P. Swineford, Marquette.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were reported from the committee and adopted:

"We, the Democracy of Michigan, in convention assembled, pledge ourselves anew to the constitutional doctrines of the Democratic party. We deplore the fact that Samuel J. Tilden has declined reëlection to the Presidency of the United States, and we affirm our faith in the sentiments expressed by him in his noble, statesmanlike letter. We believe that home rule is the essence of free government; that the lines bounding State and National authority should be clearly defined to insure the broadest liberty to the people. We believe in an economical administration of the Government, and we denounce the Republican party in power for its waste and extravagance in squandering public money. We demand the immediate reduction of the present outrageous system of taxation, which is accumulating over $100,000,000 surplus revenue each year. We heartily indorse the action of the Democratic majority in Congress in its endeavor to reduce taxation. We believe in commercial freedom; the right of every man to buy where he can buy cheapest and sell where he can sell dearest. We denounce the present tariff levied upon over 2,000 articles as a masterpiece of injustice, iniquity, and false pretense. It has impoverished the many to subsidize the few; it prohibits imports that might purchase products of American labor; it has degraded American commerce from the first to an inferior rank on the high seas; it has cut down the sales of American manufacturers at home and abroad, and lessened the returns of American agriculture, an industry followed by half our people; it costs the people five times more than it produces the Treasury, obstructs the process of production, and wastes the fruits of labor. It promotes fraud, fosters smuggling, enriches dishonest officials, bankrupts honest merchants, favors the rich at the expense of the poor. We demand that all custom-house taxation shall be only for revenue. We instruct the delegates to Chicago elected by this convention to insist upon a reaffirmation of their policy of tariff reform as essential to the consistency and success of the party. We denounce the Republican party for its hypocrisy in declaring for the reform of abuses while it has the sole responsibility, and yet in placing in nomination for the Presidency a man identified with all these abuses and corruptions which have disgraced our politics during the time while his party has been in power."

LOUISIANA.

CLOSE OF THE CONVENTION.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 18.—[Special.]—The Democratic State Convention at Baton Rouge yesterday was of brief duration and well handled. It met at noon, disposed of its contests and permanently organized, and at 11 o'clock at night was ready for business. The platform was read and discussed till after midnight, the selection of delegates to the National Convention had, and choice of Presidential Electors made, and the body adjourned at 2 o'clock this morning. The resolutions were read by ex-Gov. Wickliffe. The two most notable are: "Fourth—That it is the duty of the country to protect all its citizens alike and to conserve all its industries; hence we have a tariff for revenue, limited to the necessities of government economically administered and so adjusted in its application as to present unequal burdens, encourage productions and industries at home, and to afford a just organization to labor but not to create or foster monopolies.

Sixth—That the nomination of Samuel J. Tilden as the standard-bearer of the Democratic party in the coming campaign is not only essential as a rebuke to fraud and misgovernment, but is hereby declared to be the duty of the Democratic party to itself and the country. We declare our reliance upon his love of country and devotion to the party which he has served with such fidelity in the past, and request the delegates selected by this convention to present and sustain the views herein expressed."

There was great opposition to the fourth plank from the delegates north of Red River, but the sugar men had the majority of the committee and the Chair declared the platform adopted as a whole.

Delegates to the Chicago Convention were then chosen as follows:

At large—E. A. Burke and Senator B. F. Jonas, of Orleans; R. C. Wickliffe, of West Feliciana; and A. A. Gunby, of Ouachita.
First District—John Fitzpatrick and Thomas Duffy, of Orleans.
Second District—P. Mealey and James D. Huston, of Orleans.
Third District—T. D. Cafferey of Lafayette and James A. Ware of Iberville.
Fourth District—James Jeffries of Rapides and W. H. Wise of Caddo.
Fifth District—G. C. Goldman of Tensas and C. Newton of Morehouse.
Sixth District—Charles Parlange of Pointe Coupee and E. T. Lewis of St. Landry.

The delegation will support Tilden as long as they can do so. They are not particular as to second choice. Cleveland has some friends and Butler more, but Maj. Burke will manage the delegation to the best advantage.

COLORADO.

DELEGATES AND RESOLUTIONS.

DENVER, Colo., June 18.—[Special.]—The Colorado State Democratic Convention was held in Pueblo yesterday. Resolutions were passed indorsing the free and unlimited coinage of silver and denouncing the infamy of 1876, when Tilden and Hendricks were by fraud and threats of civil war deprived of the offices to which they were elected by the people of the United States. The resolutions further declared that Colorado Democrats would gladly support them again for the offices to which they were once elected, and will cheerfully support for the same high offices the candidates whom the National Convention may place in nomination, and hereby pledge themselves to use all honorable means to elect them and all means necessary to install them in office when elected thereto.

The following delegates and alternates to the Chicago Convention were elected:

John D. McGilvray; alternate, Henry Lee.
M. D. Crow; alternate, M. S. Bailey.
M. Dennis Sullivan; alternate, James B. Dubois.
M. S. Waller; alternate, James Pryer.
J. B. Fletcher; alternate, A. J. Rising.

Gov. James B. Grant was elected a delegate-at-large and James Benedict his alternate. The delegates are a unit in favor of the nomination of Cleveland.

TENNESSEE.

A LARGE ATTENDANCE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 18.—[Special.]—The State Democratic Convention which assembled in the Hall of the House of Representatives at noon today was attended by more than 1,200 delegates. The Hon. D. L. Snodgrass, of Hamilton County, was unanimously elected Temporary Chairman, and delivered a lengthy speech, in which he counseled harmony, declaring that the Democrats needed all the votes they could command. He favored the payment of the debts of the State and Nation by the internal-revenue tax. The free-trade delegates showed their strength by defeating for a place on the Platform Committee Col. Colyar, the principal editor of the *American*, which is in favor of protection. He was strongly supported by the delegation from Nashville and Davidson County. But the majority was largely against him, and he failed of membership. It had been decided prior to the assembling of the convention that the Hon. John F. House, a former member of Congress from the Sixth District, should be chosen Permanent Chairman, but it was found that he was too sick to preside, so the honor was conferred upon the Hon. J. D. C. Atkins, ex-member of Congress from the Eighth District. Atkins made an extended address in which he said that Congress could levy a tariff, but only for revenue. This statement was greeted with applause, and Atkins, continuing, said that transportation of freight by railroad could be controlled by the State. As the sentiment expressed the feelings of a large portion of the body applause was liberally bestowed. The convention then balloted for delegates from the State at large and the Congressional Districts to the National Convention.

The convention, which adjourned at 6 o'clock, reassembled at 8:30, and had a lively session. After several gentlemen had been placed in nomination and been withdrawn, the Hon. J. D. C. Atkins and the Hon. Robert L. Taylor, former members of Congress, were chosen Electors for the State at large, and Electors for the Congressional District, were reported. The delegates are much united on the question of the tariff, and as those were in the majority the protection advocates were pushed to the wall.

The delegates to Chicago from the Fourth District are R. T. McLane and D. W. Dingess.

THE DELEGATES.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 18.—The Democratic State Convention met at noon, with the Hon. J. D. C. Atkins Permanent Chairman.

The delegates to the National Convention from the State at large are Albert A. McNeal, Thomas L. Williams, S. A. Champion, John F. House, and the following are delegates from the Congressional Districts:

First—W. S. Dickson, John Slack.
Second—T. W. Henderson, J. C. Cawood.
Third—John H. Savage, James Johnson.
Fifth—Thomas R. Myers, J. C. New.
Sixth—W. A. Quarles, George S. Kinney.
Seventh—Lucius E. Polk, Thomas E. Haynes.
Eighth—H. W. McCorry, H. C. Towns.
Ninth—F. P. Bond, T. E. Richardson.
Tenth—Luke E. Wright, D. K. Reddick.

The convention adjourned to 7:30 p. m.

GEORGIA.

A TAME AFFAIR.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 18.—[Special.]—The session of the State Democratic Convention held here today for the purpose of electing delegates to the National Convention at Chicago was a tame affair. In fact, ever since the nomination of Blaine and Logan and the withdrawal of Tilden from the Presidential contest the Democrats of this State have felt that success would not crown their hopes this year. However, as a matter of form, the convention was called and the body met here today in the State-House. Ex-Congressman Tote Smith was made Chairman, after which the following delegates were elected:

At large—Gen. Alexander R. Lawton, Evan P. Boswell, Patrick Walsh, and A. O. Bacon.
First District—Richard W. Grubb and Joseph L. Sweat.
Second—John Triplett and Marston O'Neil.
Third—Walter T. McArthur, Charles C. Duncan.
Fourth—Frank M. Lorgley, J. H. Martin.
Fifth—W. C. Parker, George Hill.
Sixth—George W. Gustin and J. E. F. Williams.
Seventh—L. S. Collier and M. Dwinnel.
Eighth—Halt Lewis and Milton P. Reese.
Ninth—W. I. Peke, William E. Simon.
Tenth—W. H. Parsons and E. Floyd Lawson.

The alternates were also elected. Lawton is for Bayard. With this exception the delegation is for Cleveland and McDonald. That ticket, in their opinion, is the most available. Bayard is the real preference, but realizing the impossibility of doing anything at all with him as their standard-bearer the delegation favors Cleveland. The delegates, while expressing a preference for Cleveland, say that they are willing to do anything to carry Massachusetts and New Jersey. No platform was adopted and no instructions given the delegates. One delegate in a speech said that the Democrats had no platform of principles or policy of party other than to bounce the Republicans. That is all the platform that is needed in Georgia. His first desire is to oust the Republicans, and then run the Government to suit themselves.

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

ILLINOIS.

ROCK ISLAND DEMOCRATS.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., June 18.—[Special.]—The Rock Island Democratic Convention was held this afternoon with a fair attendance of delegates. Thirteen delegates were selected by a committee to represent the county at the State Convention at Peoria, as follows: Eugene Lewis, Dr. C. Piper, W. D. Webster, W. J. McEnry, James Winans, B. D. Buford, B. T. Cable, E. W. Hurst, H. C. Connelly, C. W. Durham, M. Schoonmaker, R. Battersby, Louis Wilson. They are not instructed, but are known to favor Cleveland for President. At the mention of Cleveland's name in the convention by the Chairman the cheering was general. In regard to State officers the delegation is without instruction and without definite opinions so far as could be learned. The delegation to the Congressional Convention which was chosen today will favor the renomination of Congressman Neece. A resolution indorsing him was adopted. The delegation to the Senatorial Convention was instructed by resolution to leave the selection of a candidate for Representative to Henry County if the convention of that county can agree upon a nominee. The Hon. P. O'Mara was nominated for State's-Attorney, and John Albrecht for Coroner.

THE PROHIBITIONISTS.

ILLINOIS STATE CONVENTION.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 18.—[Special.]—The temperance people in Bloomington tonight are congratulating themselves that the State Prohibition Convention which met this morning was not only the largest but the most respectable temperance gathering ever held in the State of Illinois. The early morning trains brought in the delegates from different parts of the State, and between 9 and 10 o'clock the hotels and streets reminded one that something was on hand outside of every-day occurrences. At the hour of calling the assemblage to order perhaps there were present 500 or 600 delegates and visitors. The convention was held in Washington Hall, which is located over the *Evening Leader* office, and was tastefully decorated with National bunting and emblems of the temperance warfare. In the audience was seen quite a number of prominent temperance workers from the State and elsewhere. Among those most conspicuously noticed were J. W. Nichols, State Temperance Lecturer; J. A. Vanfleet, Chicago; Judge N. B. Erwin, Edwardsville; D. H. Harts, Lincoln; S. B. Evans, Lincoln; A. P. Stover, Greenfield; Col. James Felter, Rochester; George C. Christian, Chicago; J. W. Haggard, State Temperance Organizer for Illinois; A. F. Smith, Decatur; the Rev. G. W. Minier, Minier, Ill.; and others. The most noticeable person present, of course, was Gov. St. John, who, after the convention had fairly got to work, was loudly called for, and, upon ascending the platform, spoke in a very pointed and enthusiastic manner. He at once cut loose at the Republicans and condemned the action of the Chicago Convention which, he said, had totally ignored the 325,000 Prohibition votes in the State of Ohio, and the party would certainly have grave cause to regret it by the time the ides of November roll around. He declared himself squarely on the side of temperance and was unwilling to accept a nomination upon such political clap-trap as the Republican Convention at Chicago had adopted. Neither would he support a Democratic candidate for the Presidency, but was in favor of making a National fight upon temperance principles and a temperance platform. The Governor succeeded in burning all the bridges behind him and made a speech which undoubtedly pleased the entire convention.

In a business way very little was done except the preliminary work of temporary organization, which was afterwards made permanent—W. H. Tibbals, of Lee County, President; A. F. Smith, Decatur, Secretary; R. B. Haselett, of Stephenson County, Assistant-Secretary. A number of telegrams were read from prominent temperance workers throughout the country bidding a godspeed and hoping for the construction of a platform strong and broad enough to capture and hold the multitude. The Rev. Dr. A. J. Jutkins, the Corresponding Secretary of the National Executive Committee, of Chicago, introduced to the convention a scheme for the raising of funds for the coming campaign. He proposes to raise $10,000 a year by means of $10 annual notes, the number of which will be limited to $1,000. It was resolved that no one be allowed a voice in the convention unless he be pledged to support the State and National ticket. It is said that Col. D. H. Harts, of Lincoln, who was prominently mentioned in connection with the Gubernatorial nomination, has written a letter declining, hence it is probable that the nomination will either go to George Christian, of Chicago, or Judge Irwin, of Edwardsville. Gov. St. John addressed a mass-meeting at Durley Theatre tonight, and other speeches were made at Washingtonian Hall. The convention meets again tomorrow at 10 o'clock.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., June 18.—[Special.]—About 100 delegates to the State Prohibition Convention assembled in the city-hall, this forenoon. Mr. Jay Odell, Chairman of the State Committee, called the convention to order and Mr. Henry Lackey, of Akron, was chosen Temporary Chairman, and B. B. Thomas, of Perry County, Secretary. Committees were appointed as follows: Permanent Organization, Enrollment, Resolutions, Finance. After the transaction of routine business the convention adjourned until afternoon, at which time the Committee on Platform concluded to let the formulation of that document go to the National Convention. President Thompson, however, read the declaration of principles as made during the noon recess. It rehearses the usual assertions as to the damage of the liquor traffic and favors prohibition, declares the purpose of this party to set all things else in Government right, asserts that the old parties are not prepared to do this, etc. It reiterates the assertion as to the alleged false count of the vote on the second amendment last fall. Congressional Electors were then chosen.

The following nominations were made:

Secretary of State—E. J. Morris, Cincinnati.
Supreme Judge—J. W. Roseborough, Fulton County.
Member Board of Public Works—W. J. Kirkendall, Jackson.
Electors-at-large—Z. C. Paine, Franklin, and Ferdinand Schumacher, Summit.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 18.—The Prohibition Home Protection party of California, in State Convention, elected eighteen delegates to the National Convention to be held at Pittsburg July 23. It is stated they will put Dr. R. H. McDonald, of this city, in nomination for the Presidency.

BILL ENGLISH.

HE SAYS HENDRICKS WILL RUN FOR GOVERNOR OF INDIANA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18.—[Special.]—William H. English Sr. arrived here today to testify in the matter of the investigation as to whether or not any lobbying was done to secure his son a seat in the House. What William H. English may have to say upon that subject is of little general interest, but he has stated tonight to Democrats that he feels authorized to say that Hendricks will accept the nomination for Governor of Indian. This, Mr. English very confidentially informs his Democratic friends, will insure the State to Hendricks and the Democratic ticket in November.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THEY WON'T HAVE IT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 18.—J. Campbell Sherb and J. C. Martin, elected Presidential Electors by the Democratic State Convention lately held at Stockton, have resigned. They refuse to indorse the platform adopted.

FOURTH MAINE DEMOCRATS.

BANGOR, Me., June 18.—The Democrats of the Fourth District have nominated John F. Lynch for Congress. The delegates to the Chicago Convention are A. J. Chase and John Sonworth.

NINETEENTH OHIO DISTRICT.

WARREN, O., June 18.—Horace Alvord was nominated for Congress today by the Democrats of the Nineteenth District. B. B. Wood and H. P. Fink were elected delegates to the Chicago Convention. They go uninstructed.

FLORIDA INDEPENDENTS.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., June 18.—The State Convention of Independents met at Live Oak, Fla., today. Twenty-seven counties were represented. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the Bourbon Democracy. F. W. Pope, a bolting Democrat, was nominated for Governor and J. C. Greely, a Republican, for Lieutenant-Governor. This is the first organized Independent movement in Florida.

NOMINATED.

COLUMBUS, O., June 18.—W. C. Cooper, of Mt. Vernon, was nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Ninth Congressional District by acclamation.

NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 18.—[Special.]—The Democratic Convention of the Second District met at Weldon today. F. A. Woodward, of Wilson, was nominated for Congress, Donnell Gilliam, of Edgecombe, for Elector, and H. G. Williams, of Wilson, and Thomas L. Emry, of Halifax, for delegates to the National Convention at Chicago. The convention indorsed Cleveland for President.

TRAIN WRECKERS.

More than Thirty People Injured Near Hubbell, Neb.—A Train Ditched Near Falls City.

ATCHISON, Kas., June 18.—[Special.]—Near Hubbell, Neb., miscreants removed the spikes from the rails on the Burlington & Missouri Railroad and took out the fish-plates which hold the rails horizontally. In their holes they had fastened barbed wire, and carrying it beneath the track made it fast to a telegraph-pole, and as a passenger-train approached pulled the rails apart. This was done about sixty feet from the approach to a bridge 150 feet long. The engine left the track, but crossed the bridge on the ties, the jolting causing the bridge to weaken. The cars followed at once, their combined weight causing it to fall in. The entire train of engine, tender, baggage, day coach, and Pullman car went to the bottom a total wreck. There were upwards of thirty persons injured. A special train brought nine of these here, who are in the hospital and at the hotels.

THE VICTIMS.

The injured are:

E. L. Storey, of Chicago, conductor of the Pullman car, hip, thigh, and back injured.

William C. Cook, aged 89, of Bloomington, Ill., hurt in the breast, head, and body, in hospital; will die.

W. H. McNaughton, express messenger, now at Red Cloud, badly injured, contusion at base of brain; if not dead now, will die.

Floulla Soper, Gardner, Kas., now at Wymore, severe sprains and contusions; may die.

W. H. Bailey, Whitefield, N. H., left ear cut off, head much cut.

W. Jacobs, Virginia City, Ill., knees and body injured.

P. H. Lyman, conductor of the train, from Atchison, Kas., now at home, both legs broken below the knees, and other severe bodily injuries.

Alexander Stuart, engineer of the train, at Wymore, left leg broken.

W. A. Wadleigh, Stevens Point, Wis., head, eyes, and arms injured.

P. B. Ward, Connersville, Ind., back injured, badly hurt. His wife the same.

The others whose injuries are not severe are: James Foster, Chicago; J. Davis, of Pawnee City, Neb.; Thomas Morris, Scandia, Kas.; Catherine, Jane, and Matthew Spears, of Brazil, Ind.; James O'Brien, Kansas City; H. Harris, St. Joe, Mo.; O. S. Starris, Lincoln, Neb.; G. E. Brown, Boston; Lous Pemberton, Hamilton, Neb.; Lizzie Hertly, St. Louis, Mo.

The wreck was undoubtedly the work of men who intended to rob the train.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT.

The midnight train going west met a washed piece of track near Falls City which caused the rails to spread, ditching the entire train. The passengers were badly shaken up, and some bruised and badly injured, but nothing more serious.

FIGHTING FOR LIFE.

Twenty Men Thrown into the Ohio River—The Struggle in the Water.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 18.—One of the most remarkable accidents that have occurred about the falls in a long time, in which the lives of twenty men were involved, happened at the foot of Jackson street today. The men were employed in unloading a large barge of gravel, when suddenly the barge, which was old and rotten, sprung a leak and collapsed before the men could get off. Breaking violently into three pieces, it threw twenty men high in the air, and all fell in a mass into fifteen feet of water. For a while the scene was one of the wildest confusion. The bobbing heads of the men seemed like so many corks, fighting and scrambling over each other for support. Men on shore threw ropes and planks, and all were drawn out except one, a negro named Fletcher Phillips, who went down with the barge. The majority of the men were uninjured, but three or four were seriously hurt by being struck by the timbers of the barge. These are George Warren, George Smith, and Jim Hatch. Hatch was drawn ashore, after having been under water several minutes, in an unconscious condition, having received internal injuries from which he will die. Several of the men had to be resuscitated by having the water rolled out of them. When Clinton Pierce went down three men clung to him and held him at the bottom of the river, and he only released himself after a hard struggle, in which he choked one man until he was exhausted.

THE SHOW ROUTE.

This is the route of Adam Forepaugh's circus parade this morning: Starting from the lot at Twenty-second and State streets at 8 o'clock, moving on State as far as Twelfth street, thence west to Ashland avenue, thence north to Madison street, thence to Halsted street, south on Halsted to Twelfth street, returning to the show-grounds.

THE TURF.

Inauguration Tomorrow of the Summer Running Meeting at the Chicago Driving Park.

Young Rolf and Elmer Winners at Narragansett Park in Straight Heats.

Trotting in the Rain at Marshalltown, Ia.—Running at St. Louis and Pittsburg.

The Chicago Running Meeting.

The summer running meeting given by the Chicago Driving Park, which begins tomorrow and continues eight days, will be one of the most notable events of its kind in the country, as in all of the races on the long program there are a vast number of entries, and the horses engaged are of the highest class.

The first race tomorrow will be the Inaugural Bush, a mile dash, for a purse of $250, in which horses of all ages will be eligible to compete, and, as the distance is a favorit one both with owners and the public, there is little doubt that a large field will face the starter. Then comes the Chicago Stakes, a dash of a mile and a quarter for 3-year-old colts. This event closed over a year ago with forty-four nominations, among which were Hannibal, Harpoon, King Robin, Prince of Norfolk, a California colt, Brazil, Audrain, Buchanan, Conkling, Exploit, and Bob Miles. Buchanan, it will be remembered, won the Kentucky Derby at Louisville a few weeks ago, and also the Clark Stakes at the same place, stamping himself by these performances as a colt of unusual merit. Audrain has won good races both at Lexington and Latonia, and Bob Miles was the most successful 2-year-old in the West last season.

From the large lot named to start it is probable that eight or ten will be at the post, and one of the best races of the season should ensue, as the distance is well calculated to try both the speed and endurance of 3-year-olds. After the Chicago Stakes will come a mile-and-a-half dash for all ages, with maiden allowances, and as these conditions will give the affair a great deal of uncertainty, it would not be surprising to see an animal not generally looked upon as the winner come first past the post. The Illinois Oaks, a mile-and-a-quarter dash for 3-year-old fillies, and in which there are thirty-eight nominations, will be the fourth event, the day's sport concluding with a race of mile heats over four hurdles.

It will be seen that the program is an attractive one, and as the track is easily accessible either by private conveyance, horse-cars, or steam-cars the attendance will no doubt be large.

Pittsburg, Pa.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 18.—The second day of the Exposition Park running meeting. The attendance was good, the weather fine, and the betting lively.

First race, three-quarters of a mile dash, purse $200—five starters. Charm took the lead at the start and maintained it to the finish, winning easily, O'Neill second, Glenroy third. Time, 1:20. Pools sold at $100 each for Charm, O'Neill, and Glenroy, against $45 for the field.

Second race, mile heats, selling, purse $250—Three starters. Brunswick won two straight heats with ease, Jere Black second, Fairfield distanced in first heat. Time, 1:50½, 1:50¾. Pools sold, Brunswick $100, the field $40.

Third race, three and one-eighth miles, handicap, for all ages, purse $225—Three starters. Broughton led from the start and won by a head, Brannon second, Major E. third. Time, 2:02. Pools sold, Brannon $25, Major E. $5, Broughton barred.

The order from the police authorities closing the Paris mutual and combination pool rooms was rigidly observed today. All the boards closed and the proprietors say they will not reopen.

A Wonderful Performance.

Secretary Hall, of the Driving Park, received a telegram yesterday afternoon from W. H. Crawford, who is managing the stable of trotters owned by Mr. J. I. Case, of Racine, which stated that the noted trotting gelding Jay-Eye-See trotted a mile yesterday morning over the Cleveland track in 2:12, and predicting that he will certainly lower the 2:10¾ of Maud S. at the trotting meeting which begins here July 9, and at which he is engaged to go against time.

Narragansett Park.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 18.—[Special.]—The races today had a better attendance than yesterday. There was very little excitement about the two events, which were won in three straight heats by the favorits. Medford sold a favorit in the three-minute class, $25 to $5, and after the first heat in the 2:25 class Elmer was barred.

NARRAGANSETT PARK, CRANSTON, R. I., June 18.—Purse of $600, divided, for 3:00 class, mile heats, best three in five, to harness:

Young Rolf, br. s.	1	1	1
Bay Tom, b. g.	2	3	2
J. S. P., b. s.	4	2	3
Chrisline, r. m.	3	4	4
Charley Bryant, b. g.	5	dis.	
George, b. g.	6	dr.	
Franks, r. h.	7	dis.	
Fannie G., b. m.	8	dis.	

Time—2:33; 2:31¾; 2:29½.

Same day and track, purse of $600, divided, for 2:25 class, same conditions:

Elmer, r. g.	1	1	1
Minnie Wick, blk. m.	4	3	2
Pearl, r. m.	5	2	3
Abdallah Boy, b. s.	2	4	5
Galatea, b. m.	3	5	4
Nellie Bryant, b. m.	6	6	ds.

Time—2:22½; 2:22¼; 2:23¼.

St. Louis, Mo.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 18.—The seventh and last day of the Jockey Club spring meeting was favored with a large attendance—greater than any previous day—and a fast track. The weather was clear and very warm. The different stables are packing up, getting ready to leave. Most of the horses go to Chicago. The meeting has been the most successful for many years. The new track will be ready for racing next spring. It is being built at the old fair grounds, and will be under different management from the present track. Lew Clark does all in his power to please horsemen, and it is reported that he will be one of the leading men at the new track. Jockey Fishburn is still at the hospital, but will be able to leave about the time of the Washington Park meeting.

First race, purse $300, for maiden 2-year-olds, five furlongs. Bill Adie finished first and Ultimatum second, but the judges declared the start "no start," and the race was run over after the last race, as appended.

Second race, selling race—Vasilator was never headed, Madison second, two lengths in front of Elaine, third; time, 1:32½. The start was a poor one and Niphon was left at the post.

Third race, Southern Hotel Stakes, sweepstake for 3-year-olds that did not run prior to January, one and a quarter miles—Starters: Joquita, Venture, Strickland, Nodaway, Wilson, and Bonita. Joquita won by half a length, Wilson second, Strickland third; time, 2:15½.

Fourth race, consolation race, one and one-eighth miles—Rosary finished first, Eucalie second, Manitou third. Time, 1:59.

Fifth race, steeplechase—It was a walk-over for Miss Moulsey.

Just after the colts had finished in the first race, which was declared "no start," Ed Courgan purchased Bill Adie and engaged Conkling to ride him in the run off. Bill Adie won by a length, Ultimatum second, Wanton third. Time, 1:50¼.

Brighton Beach.

NEW YORK, June 18.—This was the twelfth day of the race meeting at Brighton Beach. There was a large attendance. The weather was fine and the track fast.

First race, purse $250, for horses that have run and not won, three-quarters of a mile—Glenullen won easily by two lengths, Royal Arch second, Ligan third. Time, 1:16¾.

Second race, selling race, mile and a furlong—Woodcraft was never headed, Monk second, Chickadee third. Time, 1:57½.

Third race, Hotel Brighton Stakes, for 3-year-olds and upwards, the winner to be sold, one mile and an eighth—Starters: Wandering, Hickory Jim, Itaska, Marmaduke, Bouncer, Hostage, Garfield, Blue Peter, Delilah, Lord Edward, Little Dan, and Polonia. Delilah won by four lengths, Hostage second, Itaska third, Wandering fourth. Time, 1:56¼.

Fourth race, purse $400, for all ages, one mile and a furlong—Jim Renwick won cleverly, though closely pressed by Hilarity, by two lengths, Little Fred third. Time, 1:56¼.

Fifth race, purse $250, for 3-year-olds, seven furlongs—Lewis won easily by two lengths, Mul second, Post third. Time, 1:31¼.

Marshalltown, Ia.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., June 18.—[Special.]—Rain came again at 2:30 this afternoon and interfered with the completion and speed of the races. The 2:48 trotting and 2:35 pacing classes, deferred from yesterday, were finished, but the two today races were both left uncompleted, though the track was not left till 8 this evening. The rain prevented all going for more than half an hour. Following are the summaries, one heat being made today to complete the 2:48 and 2:35 classes. The 2:48 class:

Emery's Alexander, b. s.	3	3	1	1	1
Dutch Girl, g. m.	2	1	2	2	2
Cascorilla, b. m.	1	5	5	3	[illegible]
Frank Gray, b. s.	4	2	3	5	[illegible]
Light Bird, r. s.	5	4	4	4	[illegible]
Theodora, b. g.	dis.				

Time—2:29¾; 2:30; 2:31½; 2:33¼; 2:29¾.

Pacing, 2:35 class:

Tommy Lynn, b. g.	4	1	1	1
Maywood, b. m.	1	2	2	2
Dennis M., b. g.	2	5	5	3
Lorene, b. m.	5	dr.		
Country Girl, b. m.	3	4	3	ds.
Gipsy Girl, b. m.	dis.			

Time—2:29¾; 2:34¾; 2:35½; 2:32.

The three-minute class, unfinished:

Star W., b. m.	2	1	2	3	1
Mark Time, b. s.	3	3	1	1	2
Nugget, ch. s.	1	2	3	2	3
Senator Maid, ch. m.	dis.				
Emma D., b. m.	dis.				

Time—2:35½; 2:33; 2:36¾; 2:36; 2:31.

The 2:29 class, unfinished:

Joe Davis, br. g.	3	1	1
Urbana Belle, b. m.	6	5	1
Coupon, dark g.	1	4	4
Harry Pulling, b. s.	5	3	2
Freestone, b. s.	2	6	6
Mollie Bell, br. m.	4	[illegible]	[illegible]

Time—2:30¾; 2:31½; 2:31½.

The races continue Thursday and Friday. There are ten purses of $600 each, divided four times.

Fleetwood Park.

NEW YORK, June 18.—Opening meeting of the New York Driving Club at Fleetwood Park. The three-minute race was taken in straight heats by Lady Majolica. Best time, 2:34¼.

In the 2:24 class, Whirlwind took the first heat, Harry Mills taking the second, third, and fourth heats. Time, 2:27¼, 2:28¼, 2:27¼, 2:30¼.

Postponed on Account of Rain.

JANESVILLE, Wis., June 18.—[Special.]—On account of a heavy rain the races for today were postponed until tomorrow.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., June 18.—The races were postponed till tomorrow on account of rain.

CONFLAGRATIONS.

Yesterday Morning's Blaze in Russell's Planing-Mill.

The loss by the fire at Russell's planing-mill, Nos. 82 to 86 Fulton street, early yesterday morning will amount to about $80,000. The building is of four stories and a basement, and is really composed of four separate structures. The cost was $23,000. J. K. Russell & Co. occupied the first floor and the rear portion of the basement with their planing-mill. E. W. Hartwell had their sash and door factory on the second floor. The furniture factory of Jessen & Michaelson and the centre-table manufactory of P. C. Olarison & Co. were on the third floor. The fourth floor was occupied as a factory by the North Star Washboard Company and by Healey & Willett, manufacturers of wooden mantels. The flames started in J. K. Russell & Co.'s dry-kiln at the rear of the building, and had already gained considerable headway when discovered by William Saul, the watchman. The regular watchman was sick, and Saul, who had not been fully instructed in his duties in a case of this kind, at first tried to extinguish the blaze with a small hose, but finding his efforts vain he roused the regular watchman and told him to turn in an alarm. The flames spread through the centre of the building rapidly, and the middle of the roof fell in taking several floors with it. When the roof fell, George Jewett, the driver of Engine 18, was on a ladder thirty-two feet high reaching from a shed on the east side of the building to the roof. The jar either caused him to lose his head or shook the ladder, for he fell. He struck on his left shoulder and head and his face was badly bruised. He sustained also a fracture of the wrist and internal injuries. He was taken to his home, No. 14 Rumsey street.

The building belonged to J. K. Russell, who also owned all the machinery and fixtures throughout. He had $4,400 worth in Hartwell's factory. Mr. Russell thinks that the value of the improvements—building, fixtures, and machinery—belonging to him is about [illegible]. The damage to the building was about [illegible]. The loss of J. K. Russell & Co. on stock and machinery is about $10,000. E. A. Hartwell's loss on stock is about $3,000. Jessen & Michaelson's loss is $2,000. P. C. Olarison & Co.'s loss is about $500. The North Star Washboard Company lose $1,000, and W. Cowen, who had a room used in woodturning, on the second floor, loses $500. Russell had insurance of [illegible], the Washboard Company of $2,000, Olarison & Co. of $2,150, Hartwell of $1,500, [illegible] & Hinz of $1,200, and Jessen & Michaelson of $700.

Other Fires.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 18.—[Special.]—At an early hour this morning fire broke out in the new works of the Citizens' Gas Company and spread with remarkable rapidity. The generator, which contained about two barrels of naphtha, exploded, projecting a section of iron through the roof, which fell upon two firemen as they were about to enter the building. Their injuries are serious. The loss is about $12,000, covered by insurance.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 18.—Crowley's [illegible] works were damaged $40,000 by fire today.

BASE-BALL.

Cleveland, 4; Chicago, 2.

CLEVELAND, O., June 18.—[Special.]—Today's game between Cleveland and Chicago was a fine one, and marked by brilliant fielding by both nines, and sharp, hard hitting by Cleveland. The attendance was [illegible]. Cleveland earned two runs in the fourth on Hotaling's triple, Moffett's double, and singles by Harkins and Muldoon. Then Anson claimed Goldsmith was sick and called for [illegible], but Mr. Decker ordered him to go on. Cleveland [illegible] Goldy again in the eighth, and earned two more runs on singles by Glasscock and Harkins, Hotaling's second three-bagger, and Muldoon's double. Chicago scored only in the sixth, Kelly and Gore doing it on a double by each, a passed ball, and Anson's sacrifice out. Decker's umpiring was of the best order.

The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Cleveland	0	0	0	2	0	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—4
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—2

Earned runs—Cleveland, 4; Chicago, 1. Two-base hits—Moffett, Muldoon, Gore, Kelly. Three-base hits—Murphy, Hotaling (2). Left on bases—Cleveland, 8; Chicago, 3. First base on balls—Hotaling, Muldoon, Bushong, Pfeffer. First base on errors—Cleveland, 3; Chicago, 1. Struck out—Chicago, 7. Double plays—Chicago, 2. Passed balls—Bushong, 1. Wild pitch—Harkins, 1. Umpire—Decker.

Boston, 11; Philadelphia, 2.

BOSTON, Mass., June 18.—In the Boston-Philadelphia game today the home team defeated the Philadelphias by the following score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	7	—11
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	—2

Earned runs—Boston, 1; Philadelphia, 2. Two-base hits—Hackett, Manning (Philadelphia). Three-base hit—Purcell. Passed balls—Kopp, 10. Wild pitches—McElroy, 3. First base on balls—Boston, 7; Philadelphia, 1. First base on errors—Boston, 12; Philadelphia, 3. Struck out—Boston, 5; Philadelphia, 7. Double plays—Burdock-Morrill; Manning-Sutton. Umpire—McLean. Time—2:10.

Providence, 15; New York, 0.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 18.—In the Providence-New York game today the home team won the game, goose-egging the visitors. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Providence	2	0	3	2	1	0	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	—15
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned runs—Providence, 10. Home run—[illegible]. Three-base hit—Hines. Two-base hits—Farrell, Gilligan. Struck out—Providence, 3. First base on errors—Providence, 5; New York, 2. First base on balls—Providence, 3. Passed ball—[illegible]. Time—1:35. Umpire—Burns.

Buffalo, 16; Detroit, 3.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 18.—The Buffalo Club defeated the visitors very badly to-day. Following is the score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Buffalo	2	0	1	1	1	1	6	4	[illegible]	—16
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	[illegible]	—3

Runs earned—Buffalo, 10; Detroit, 2. Home run—Myers. Three-base hits—Rowe, White. Two-base hits—O'Rourke, White. Left on bases—Buffalo, 9; Detroit, 9. Struck out—Collins, Brouthers, Galvin, Myers, Lillie, Bennett, Wood, Geiss, Farrell. First base on errors—Buffalo, 2; Detroit, [illegible]. First base on balls—Buffalo, 3. Double plays—Lillie-Brouthers. Wild pitches—Shaw, 2. Umpire—Van Court.

FOUND DEAD.

Prof. Patrick Sullivan, of Sullivan's Dancing Academy, Nos. 137 and 139 Twenty-second street, was found dead in a chair at his office at 7 o'clock last evening. Heart-disease is the supposed cause. The body was taken in charge by an undertaker.

THE MAINE STATESMAN.

Mr. Elkins the Latest Notable Visitor at Mr. Blaine's Summer Home.

The Members of the Notification Committee Journeying Toward Boston.

One of George William Curtis' Letters—The Vermont Republican Convention.

THE LEADERS.

AT AUGUSTA.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

AUGUSTA, Me., June 18.—[Special.]—The Hon. Stephen B. Elkins, of New Mexico, and wife, arrived in Augusta this afternoon at 3:15 o'clock. Mr. Elkins is the man, it will be remembered, who had the management of the Blaine forces in Chicago, and contributed largely to the success of the Plumed Knight. They brought with them several large trunks, and were met at the station by Mr. Walker Blaine, who drove them to the Blaine mansion, where they will remain during their stay here. Mr. Blaine, Mrs. Blaine, Miss Dodge, the Hon. John A. Logan, and Senator and Mrs. Hale arrived in the city on their return from Ellsworth, and the entire party went to Mr. Blaine's residence, where they will probably remain until after the arrival of the committee to notify Mr. Blaine of his nomination. Mr. Blaine, Gen. Logan, and Senator and Mrs. Hale have been invited to make a visit to Togus tomorrow, and will probably accept. The committee on notification will leave Boston at 4 o'clock Friday afternoon, arriving in Augusta at 10 o'clock the same day. They will probably remain here over Sunday.

Letters have been received here by the Mayor of Augusta from Chicago and other cities inquiring if Mr. Blaine is a Catholic.

Gen. Logan, Senator Hale, and Mrs. Hale will leave Augusta for Washington by the first train Thursday morning. It is expected that Tom Sherman, Mr. Blaine's private secretary, will arrive Friday, and Mr. Walker Blaine contemplates leaving for Washington Saturday.

HOME AGAIN.

AUGUSTA, Me., June 18.—Blaine and party arrived here at 10:45 tonight by the Pullman tram. All were driven to Blaine's residence, where they will remain tonight. Gen. Logan and Senator and Mrs. Hale leave for Washington tomorrow morning. Thomas Sherman, Blaine's private secretary, is expected here Friday. Stephen B. Elkins and wife, of New Mexico, arrived this afternoon, and were driven to the residence of Mr. Blaine, whose guests they are. They will remain in the city several days.

AT BANGOR.

A NOTABLE RECEPTION.

BANGOR, Me., June 18.—[Special.]—A reception was tonight tendered Messrs. Blaine and Logan on their return from Ellsworth. There was the utmost enthusiasm manifested among the people of this Queen City of Eastern Maine at their presence, greater perhaps than at Augusta on Gen. Logan's arrival at Mr. Blaine's. After being met by a procession of citizens and conducted to the square fronting the First Parish Church, where preparations for their reception had been made, addresses of welcome were delivered by John Appleton, Esq., late Chief Justice of the Supreme Bench of the State, and by the Hon. S. H. Blake.

Mr. Blaine was then introduced and spoke in the brief manner he has adopted since his nomination was made at Chicago. His presence and remarks were both received with demonstrations and applause frequent and continued. In closing he introduced Gen. Logan, who spoke for nearly a half hour, his remarks being frequently interrupted with applause and cheers. During his speech he reviewed the action of the convention in selecting Mr. Blaine for the head of the ticket, and gave notice to the Independents that the time had arrived when the people claim the right to say who shall be chosen for the highest office in the gift of the Nation, and if they don't soon join the procession it will move along, leaving them upon the station platform. In his description of the man the people want he paid a good tribute to the ability, experience, and character of Mr. Blaine and declared that, although he had himself had some expectations of the nomination coming to him, he was proud to be second on such a ticket as was nominated at Chicago.

At 7:45 o'clock the party took the Pullman train and Mr. Logan will at once proceed to Washington. The demonstrations of pleasure at the visit of the distinguished party are similar to those when Mr. Blaine was nominated. Cannons were fired and steam-whistles blown, while the band and the drum corps added the noise of their instruments to the applause. Salutes of thirty-eight cannon were fired both at the arrival and departure of the train bearing Mr. Blaine and Gen. Logan, and throughout their stay anxiety was manifested by the multitude to greet personally the gentlemen.

THE SPEECHES.

BANGOR, Me., June 18.—Blaine and Logan, with Senator Hale, arrived here tonight on the return from Ellsworth. They were met by an immense crowd and escorted to Stetson Square, where a platform had been erected. Mayor Humphrey called the assemblage to order and introduced Chief-Justice Appleton, who welcomed the distinguished guests. Mr. Blaine spoke as follows:

"I have so often in the past had the honor of a Bangor welcome that I know its depths and sincerity, and I am sure it was never extended to me on any occasion before when it was so grateful as it is today. I expected to encounter no such large assemblage as this. Gen. Logan came to Maine on no public errand, but on a personal visit to myself and to our distinguished fellow-citizen, Senator Hale; but the ardor of the Republicans of Maine would not permit him to go beyond our borders without making manifest to him the cordiality with which he is welcomed to our homes and firesides. I am traveling only as his attendant, and to represent you as the Maine host in giving him a welcome within our borders."

Mr. Blaine here remarked facetiously that no man can play the hero among his own familiar friends, and that that must be reserved to him if he went to other States. [Laughter and applause.] "We are friends and neighbors, and I wish you to join me, as I am sure you will, in doing honor to that illustrious citizen of Illinois, at the time one of the grand Democratic leaders of the State, who, when his country was in peril, forgot all political devotion and divisions, and drew his sword in defense of the Union. [Applause.] I therefore have the honor, as it is also the pleasure, to present to you the great and brave soldier and eloquent and eminent Senator, John A. Logan, of Illinois." [Long and continued applause.]

Gen. Logan said: Ladies and gentlemen: My heart is filled with gratitude at the greeting I have received in the State of Maine while traveling through it. Certainly, so far as I am personally concerned, I most fully appreciate the compliment that is paid by the citizens of this very beautiful town in its greeting today to your honored candidate and friend, who is associated with him. It happens that the people of this country from time to time in accordance with the laws and customs of the Nation are called upon to express their views upon the great questions that are agitating the public mind, and to select from their number persons to act as their agents and representatives in the management of the affairs of this great Republic of ours. A convention recently met in the State where I live (Illinois) in the City of Chicago, representing all the States and all the Congressional districts therein, for the purpose of selecting a standard-bearer for the Republican party for the coming election. When the delegates, being fairly chosen and representing the people of all sections of the country, were assembled together they asked themselves: "What is best for the interests of this great country?" The voice of a great majority of that convention was that the time had come when broad statesmanship was required to place our country and its people in a proper attitude before the civilized world. The mind of that great convention settled upon several propositions. They determined that the people wanted a man of broad statesmanship for its Presidential candidate; that they wanted a man of understanding and experience in public affairs. They wanted a man who sympathized fully with all the great interests of the country. They wanted a man who had manifested by his conduct in public life that he possesses an appreciation of the sentiment that pervades all classes of people for the welfare and future progress of our common country. They felt it would be prudent to take for a candidate a man who understands and appreciates our foreign relations as well as our diversified internal interests; a man who has the ability to see that every right and interest should be cared for and protected; a man who would seek to preserve to us the advantages of our trade and commerce and keep open the avenues by which we may dispose of our manufactures and surplus productions in order that our financial and material prosperity may be ever increasing. When these considerations weighed upon the minds of that convention, although there were many other good and honorable names mentioned that were strongly supported as well fitted for the position, the great majority of the delegates turned their eyes to your proud State and said: "The man who comes nearer to filling the bill than all other names spoken of is the statesman James G. Blaine, of the Pine-Tree State of Maine." [Tumultuous and long continued applause.]

"Now, fellow-citizens, without detaining you but a moment longer, I will say, and mark me well, that by the ides of November, the patriotism of the people will be thoroughly aroused, and the campfires that have been slumbering will be rekindled and burning brightly on every hill, lighting up every valley within the confines of the entire United States of America. [Applause and cheers.] The sound will go forth as one voice from the American people, that the choice dictated by the people is to be by the people recognized and sustained. [Applause.] Notice will then be given that no man or set of men can set themselves up as dictators to the American people as to what they shall do. [Applause.] That neither the Government of the United States nor the Republican party are ready to yield their rights or prerogative to a few men who are over dissatisfied if they can not control. [Applause.] Our Government is built upon the theory that the people shall rule—the Republican party, upon the same theory, demands that the people shall control. [Applause.] We do not wish to lapse into the condition of the old and effete monarchies, where the monarch commands and the people obey. With us the people are monarchs who issue edicts and the people are to be obeyed. [Applause.] The people of this country have no Generals to follow, they have no commanding officers, they command themselves [applause], and let me say that, as in the past, so will it be in the future; and if there are those who claim to belong to us who are unwilling to go along with us they will be found standing upon the wayside when the procession has passed by. [Applause.] Fellow-citizens, I have almost betrayed myself into speaking beyond an acknowledgment of your kindness in this greeting by the citizens of Bangor. I again return thanks to the citizens."

THE SITUATION.

THE NOTIFICATION COMMITTEE.

MEMBERS EN ROUTE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18.—[Special.]—The Southern members of the Committee of One Hundred appointed at the Chicago Convention to wait upon Mr. Blaine are passing through the city. Most of them leave tonight. Representative Davis, of Chicago, also a member of the committee, leaves for Boston tonight. They are to assemble in that city the 20th and to call upon Mr. Blaine the 21st. After that they will immediately return to Washington and notify Gen. Logan of his nomination. Some members of the committee have indicated their purpose of advising Mr. Blaine to postpone publishing his letter of acceptance until the Democrats have agreed upon a platform and put their ticket in the field.

ITHACA, N. Y., June 18.—[Special.]—Judge Forsker leaves here tomorrow morning to join the committee appointed by the National Convention to tender the Republican nomination to Mr. Blaine. President White, of Cornell University, although a member of the committee, is unable to go on account of commencement exercises tomorrow.

WHY CURTIS BOLTED.

AN ANTE-CONVENTION LETTER.

CLEVELAND, O., June 18.—[Special.]—On the way home from the Chicago Convention the representative of THE TRIBUNE learned that J. A. Kitzmiller, a delegate from the Gettysburg (Pa.) district, was in possession of a letter from George William Curtis to the effect that the Independents were free-traders and opposed to Blaine principally because he was a protectionist. Kitzmiller was at that time disinclined to talk upon the subject. Since Curtis has bolted the nomination he is more disposed to relate the facts of the correspondence, as the receipt of the following letter today will show:

GETTYSBURG, Pa., June 18.—I do not regard the letter of Mr. Curtis to me as strictly private. The 8th of March last I wrote Curtis inquiring as to the political situation in New York. He answered as follows: "The Independents of New York hold the balance of power, and do not see more obnoxious to them than Mr. Blaine could be nominated for the Presidency. The principal reason for this is the strong following he has in Pennsylvania. The Independents are anti-protection, and whoever we elect must be for revenue reform. Neither Blaine, Arthur, nor Logan can carry New York."

J. A. KITZMILLER.

In a further communication Kitzmiller says that on the receipt of the letter he submitted it to D. H. Buehler, editor of the Republican paper at Gettysburg. He feels now under no obligation to withhold the facts. Kitzmiller says that he was not a Blaine man originally, being in favor of Edmunds or Logan, but finding at Chicago that the whole country wanted Blaine he waived his personal preferences and went to work enthusiastically for the nominee.

VERMONT REPUBLICANS.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

BURLINGTON, Vt., June 18.—[Special.]—The Republican State Convention today declared heartily in favor of Blaine and Logan, after listening to a letter from Congressman Poland urging them to stand by the Chicago nominees. The convention was a very harmonious one. The Hon. Henry C. Ide, of St. Johnsbury, presided, and made a telling speech, his references to Blaine being loudly applauded. Lieut.-Gov. Pingree was nominated by acclamation for Governor. He was the only candidate in the field. For Lieutenant-Governor the names of E. J. Ormsbee, of Brandon, and James K. Batchelder, of Arlington, were presented. A ballot gave Mr. Ormsbee a majority of over sixty and his nomination was made unanimous. For State Treasurer the present incumbent, William H. Dubois, of Randolph, was nominated by acclamation. Charles W. Porter, of Montpelier, was nominated for Secretary of State and E. H. Powell, the present incumbent, for Auditor. The platform is a strong one. For Presidential Electors J. D. Hatch, of Burlington, and Hiram Harlow, of Rutland, were chosen. The First District Republican Convention was also held here today, and George J. Childs, of St. Albans, was nominated by acclamation for Presidential Elector.

RICHARD SMITH.

HE RECOGNIZES THE PEOPLE'S VOICE.

CINCINNATI, O., June 18.—[Special.]—Mr. Richard Smith was asked today if it was true that he declared in 1876 he would not vote for Blaine if he was nominated. "Yes," was the reply. "In 1876 I said I would not support him, and I would have kept my word."

"Will you support him now?"

"Yes, I'll support him now. We beat him in 1876 and again in 1880, but the people evidently want him, and I'll support him this time. The people wanted him in 1876, and worse in 1880. At each succeeding convention he has come up stronger than before. Now I say if the people want him let them have him. This is a Government of the people and I'm not going to be obstinate and persist in antagonizing the man they evidently want."

Mr. Smith was reminded that there are Republicans who are refusing to support Blaine. "I know," he answered, "there are a few such Republicans. Here and there you find a man who is so opposed to Blaine personally that he will not vote for him; but the great mass of the Republican party is very enthusiastic for Mr. Blaine. These dissatisfied individuals will have no great influence on the result. They are, as a rule, very intelligent, upright citizens, and their exercise of private opinion must be respected, but it will not greatly influence the result."

GALVESTON.

A RATIFICATION.

GALVESTON, Tex., June 18.—[Special.]—The nomination of Blaine and Logan was enthusiastically ratified by the Republicans of this city tonight. Eloquent speeches were made, in which every allusion to Blaine and Logan met with hearty cheers. The streets were paraded by Republicans, white and black, bearing transparencies, having the following watchwords of the campaign emblazoned on them: "Blaine and Logan and the Spirit of '76," "Protection for Americans and American Industries," "The Plumed Knight for American Manhood," "The Greatest Sovereign on Earth—Our American Citizen," "Blaine Platform—Americanism," "No Competition with the Pauper Labor of Europe." J. Tracy, United States Marshal, and the Hon. Asa H. Stratton, United States District Attorney, were the principal speakers, and laid great stress upon American manhood, American protection, and the Americanism of this country. The ticket will command the Irish-American vote of Texas, as well as the Independent Democrats, who are desirous of seeing the country rigorously and rigidly enforce and maintain the Monroe doctrine.

ONE OF BLAINE'S SLANDERERS.

WHO EBEN F. PILLSBURY IS BY ONE WHO KNOWS HIM.

Bloomington (Ill.) *Leader:* The *Bulletin* (Dem.) of this morning copies a long extract from a speech delivered in Boston by Eben F. Pillsbury, in which a tirade of abuse is indulged in against the Hon. James G. Blaine. Men who were born in Maine are aware who the gentleman is, but as his reputation, such as it is, cannot be said to be National, it is proper to present its odorous variety for the consideration of those who are not natives of the Pine Tree State. In the first place, he is a man of whom every honest Democrat in his native State is thoroughly ashamed. In fact, he may appropriately be termed the Jeff Davis of the Far Northeast. A more bitter, malignant, and persistent disunionist did not exist in the North in the early days of the sixties than this same Pillsbury. He was at that time the editor and publisher of the Franklin *Patriot*, published at Farmington, Me., a paper which supported all the heresies whose natural habitat was south of Mason and Dixon's Line, and which was conducted openly in the interests of the rebellious people of the South. A more contemptible Copperhead sheet than the *Patriot* of those days was not sent out from any Northern city or town, and its influence upon a certain class was most mischievous.

Franklin County, of which Farmington is the shire town, was one of the most loyal in the State, and promptly furnished its quota for the National defense—except one town. That town was Kingfield, located near the Canada line, and notable as the birth-place of Mr. Pillsbury and as a hot-bed of Northern rebellious sentiment. At a very early date Kingfield failed to furnish its complement of volunteers, and a draft was ordered to supply the deficiency. Pillsbury, through the columns of the *Patriot*, counseled resistance. The State officials were driven out of town, and armed rebellion was declared. A company of troops was sent to enforce order and arrest the malcontents. Eben F. Pillsbury was on the ground and led the incipient rebellion in person. Overborne by the majesty of the law and a company of blue-coats, his followers dispersed like so many sheep, and the gallant Eben was dragged from beneath a bed in a farm-house, crestfallen, but still defiant and rebellious. He escaped to conduct his paper through all the dark hours of the War, despondency being apparent when Union victories were reported from the theatre of active hostilities, and jubilation and abundant head-lines being displayed when the Rebels were successful. His office was several times threatened with destruction, and he himself was considered a candidate for the halter, his outrageous attitude being particularly obnoxious to the patriotic people of the section in which he lived. When martyr powder was in demand for the community was at the front fighting for the Union, and the women and children were at work in the fields in the places of their gallant absent husbands, sons, and brothers, the temper of the community was not favorable to such traitors as Eben F. Pillsbury.

He removed to Augusta and engaged in the publication of the *Maine Standard*, a fitting successor to the *Patriot*. Here it was that he encountered Blaine and became his bitterest and most uncompromising enemy. Everything that the English language could suggest in the way of vituperation and invective was launched by him against the rising Republican statesman. But Blaine grew steadily in the estimation of the people, while Pillsbury, raving like a chained cur, steadily deteriorated in public estimation. For several years he ran for Governor on the Democratic ticket and regularly defeated by the largest majorities ever given to a Republican candidate in Maine.

During the Garfield campaign Eben F. Pillsbury was the moving spirit of the hour. Every mean political experiment, including even the crime of forgery, was practiced under his direction. Since that time he has been a dead man even within the lines of his own party. After the Garfield count-out he proved a failure. Pillsbury failed to remove to Boston, the sentiment of his native State being so overwhelmingly opposed to his odorous record that even his presence was considered the contamination of a leper.

It may be added that nearly all the groundless charges which have been scattered broadcast against Blaine originated in the fertile brain of Eben F. Pillsbury. It has been his mission to pursue the Maine statesman with a devilishness unequaled in political annals, but to no purpose. Blaine has risen to the zenith of public esteem, while Pillsbury has gone down to the hades of political death. His life is perhaps the best example of utter failure that the entire Nation can afford. And yet, with all his evil history, he sets himself over against the man who is known and respected throughout the Nation as no other man has been since the days of Lincoln.

PROMINENT NEW-YORKERS.

THEY WILL SUPPORT BLAINE, AND HAVE NO PARTY WHEN THEY QUIT "KICKING."

NEW YORK, June 18.—[Special.]—Mr. Francis A. Palmer, President of the Broadway National, said today: "Abraham Lincoln said it was unwise to swap horses while crossing a stream, and that is my view of National affairs at the present time. The Government in the hands of the Republican party has done well in developing the country's financial and commercial prosperity; therefore it does not seem wise to change that policy for a mere prejudice. The weather is getting warm, and it would be a wise thing for the people to go into the country and leave politics alone until the cooler season arrives. The country will not go to ruin if the politicians take a rest. The Independent Republican movement is neither wise nor judicious. But there is yet time for passions to cool down, and for the people who cast the votes to exercise calm and careful judgment, which will prove stronger than either passion or prejudice."

Mr. Walter K. Marvin, safemaker: "I have always voted the Republican ticket without being a politician, and see no reason why I should do otherwise at the coming election. I cannot see what the Independent Republicans can do in the present state of affairs to mend matters. I was strongly in favor of the nomination of Gen. Arthur; the next best thing is to vote the Republican ticket as it is. The Democrats cannot put up a man who could be so good as to induce me to change my principles as a Republican. Looking at the matter from a business point of view, I think it will be far better for the credit of the United States abroad and the Nation's welfare at home that there should be no change of policy."

Mr. John W. Mason, wool dealer: "I have always voted the Republican National ticket, and can see no necessity for a third party. The question of free trade and protection has been agitating the wool dealers for a long time; but they are as much divided on the subject now as ever. It is a question of personal interest whether a wool dealer favors one side or the other. Mr. Blaine is as good a candidate for the Republican party as I want, and the Democrats on a free-trade platform would have no attraction for me. The politics of a nation should not be split up into a number of petty issues based on individuals. Prosperity is what the voting population should look after, not mere men or parties."

Mr. H. W. Carr, General Agent of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Company: "In the present condition of National affairs I see no reason why I should not vote for Mr. Blaine. The Independent Republicans do not promise much good as a separate party, but might do injury in destroying the results of the Republican Convention. Mr. Cleveland is not so perfect as to promise a clear victory for the Democrats, even with the Independent Republican indorsement, besides which he has sprung up too rapidly to have experience enough to guide the affairs of the Nation. The Republicans might have made a better choice in the convention; but, as it is, the good of this country can be better subserved by the election of Mr. Blaine than by following any petty prigs of the Republican party."

GOV. CROSBY.

A WARNING AGAINST OVERCONFIDENCE.

Gov. Schuyler Crosby, of Montana, is at the Leland, having just returned from the East, where he has been visiting since the adjournment of the National Convention. Gov. Crosby does not pin much faith in the possibility of electing the Republican ticket without New York, but thinks that is the point where the battle is to be fought, and that it should be carried, and that no effort should be spared to accomplish this result. Of course, if Indiana and West Virginia are carried, so much the better, but it is wise not to calculate on such good luck, and to go in to capture the big game—New York's thirty-six votes. The issue, he thinks, will be close; for, although the ticket will create great enthusiasm, still there will be a disaffection not to be sneezed at, especially among the Germans, and this will be the element that will require special attention. Gov. Crosby says President Arthur takes his defeat gracefully and with good nature, and that there is no doubt he will exert himself to the utmost to secure the election of the ticket.

WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.

A LETTER TO THE NEW YORK "TIMES."

INDEPENDENCE, Ia., June 16.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I send the following letter to the New York *Times*, and by request send a copy to you:

INDEPENDENCE, Ia., June 16.—[Editor New York *Times*.]—Permit me to say that your present course in regard to the Republican nominations is a strange one. For many years I have obtained the clubs for your paper here on the express understanding that the *Times* was Republican. And now I am hounded by nearly all to have your paper stopped. My club here are all Blaine men, and it would take 40,000 just such papers as yours to convert one to vote for any other man than James G. Blaine. You obtained these and more subscribers from the New York *Tribune* when Greeley flopped over. He cut his throat (politically) then, and you are doing the same thing now, and the *Tribune* is reaping the advantage. You refuse to support our candidates now, and four years hence we will repudiate yours. This is a game that can be worked in this section as well as yours. It breaks the ranks, and who profits by it? The so-called Democracy, which twenty-four years ago were traitors to our country. Can you afford to do it? Can you without one regret never your paper from the proud position of the leading Republican paper of a great and noble party merely to become the organ of a faction? It was Decatur's motto: to: "My country, right or wrong; if wrong, right her." It would be better for you to adopt it and right any wrong in the party by continuing in it. Pursue your present course and not a subscriber will you get from this section again. Traitors to our country or party have no homes in Iowa. We had two on the fourth ballot at Chicago, and they are denounced all through the State, and their names are a stench in the nostrils of the Republicans of this State. My first vote was for Henry Clay, and I hope to live long enough to vote for James G. Blaine. You will excuse my writing, because I hate to see so good a paper wreck itself in this manner all for personal spite. My club subscribed for your paper as Republicans. They are Republicans yet. You have left the party, and you ought to refund the money from date, and not compel Blaine men to read a paper that by its present course is so obnoxious to them. The old saying is: "Those that dance must pay the fiddler!" Don't continue to dance with our money.

Hurrah for Blaine and Logan!

DR. GEORGE WARNE.

LET THEM HOWL.

WINONA, Minn., June 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I am glad to see the universal enthusiasm all over the country over the nominations of Blaine and Logan. Winona is no exception to the general jubilant feeling. Blaine and Logan Club is forming here, and the campaign bids fair to be the hottest since 1860. I spent three of the best years of my life—between youth and manhood—in defense of the principles of the grand old Republican party, and correcting one of the greatest blunders of the Democratic party, and am not now willing to turn the country over to the enemy. All the howling of the Democrats about free trade and civil-service reform is the essence of demagogism. One would think to hear them talk and read what they write that the country was going to the dogs and our Government on the verge of dissolution. Let the wolves howl—it only shows that they are hungry—and the hungrier they are the louder we must expect them to howl. Political starvation has been staring them in the face for over twenty years. Is it any wonder they are becoming desperate through these long years of famine? Let them howl.

I notice fewer copies of the *Times* and more of the *Tribune* are sold here since the nominations were made. Whoop 'er up, and let us make it red-hot before November, 1884.

O. K. JONES.

CHICAGO AS A CONVENTION RESORT.

Philadelphia *Times*: Chicago is the most delightful city on the continent that is at all central for National Conventions. It is as nearly central as St. Louis or Cincinnati, the only two other cities west of the Alleghenies that can comfortably accommodate such immense crowds, and it is the coolest and loveliest city of the West in the summer season. St. Louis and Cincinnati are very hot cities, while Chicago, with the broad sea of fresh water within a square of the Exposition Building and within three squares of the Palmer House, is always cool during the nights and usually comfortably cool during the day. The best theatrical entertainments of the year are now in progress in Chicago, and the leading theatres never close except when necessary for repairs. The drives along the lake and through the parks are delightful, and the hotel accommodations are unequaled by any city of the same population in the country. When people must be brought together from away down East, from the far Northwest, from the new North that has largely grown out of Chicago, and from the far South, Chicago is the place for them to be called. Four National Conventions have been held in Chicago previous to 1884, and three of the candidates there nominated were elected—Lincoln, Grant, and Garfield, leaving McClellan as the only one defeated. This year both parties nominate there, and one of the Chicago candidates must be elected, making the fourth President selected in Chicago in less than a quarter of a century.

STILL SOOTHING CURTIS.

CHICAGO, June 17.—[Editor of the Tribune.]—While the *Times* is bolstering up George William Curtis and applauding his defection, it might be in order for that paper to show some of the independent spirit of which it boasts. Independence in political opinions is not necessarily coupled with violent accusations and a repetition of unsubstantiated charges; and, on the other hand, to men who possess the slightest remainder of honor it would seem that Mr. Curtis is lacking in that quality, though he could arise in the convention and in eloquent terms state [as we are all honorable gentlemen." If this is the support that the "honorable" gentleman thinks should be given to the nominee of his party, that party will in return support his "independent" spirit and his paper in like manner; and fair-minded men outside of the Republican party are not pleased by such evident insincerity. With the difference between a party and an individual, this "honorable" gentleman appears to be following in the historical footsteps of other "honorable" men—i. e.: Brutus and Cassius; but the termination of this question will not be marked by a political headstone for the nominee of the Republican party, and they will need no Antony to deliver an oration.

November will show whether the truly independent sentiment of this country is controlled by the so-called independence of a Curtis, or influenced by the tirades of the *Times*.

EVENDEN.

ILLINOIS.

AT GALENA.

GALENA, Ill., June 18.—[Special.]—The Republicans of this city held a very enthusiastic ratification meeting last night. The city was lighted up by bonfires built on the high hills which surround it. Bands paraded the streets preceded by torchlights, the whole having rockets and Roman candles. A large and enthusiastic audience gathered at the court-house. Several of our local speakers made stirring addresses. Among the number were Judge Spensely, W. W. Wagdin, W. T. Hodson, J. Fawcett, and R. Barrett. The meeting was called to order by J. S. Brown. B. H. Fiddick was elected Chairman, who in a short but eloquent manner stated the object of the meeting. Gen. Atkins, of Freeport, was present and made a rousing speech, which was received with loud applause. Altogether it was the most successful and enthusiastic ratification meeting ever held in old Galena. Joe Daviess County will give a good majority for the whole Republican ticket.

MOULTRIE COUNTY.

SHELBYVILLE, Ill., June 18.—[Special.]—What the Democratic Congressional contest is to Shelby the Republican Legislative fight is to Moultrie County. Shelby, Effingham, and Moultrie compose the Thirty-third District. The Shelby delegation of ten votes is instructed for Walter C. Headen, Effingham will cast her six votes for Joseph Condo of that county, while Moultrie is yet to choose her delegates and has no favorite son for whom to vote. The vote then of Moultrie is the bone of contention, and for three weeks past the contest has grown in intensity and bitterness. Moultrie is unfortunate in having a factional fight of long standing on her hands, and this renders a solid vote for Representative impossible. Headen has the advantage only because his county gives him ten votes, while Effingham has but six to plump for her candidate. Half of the Moultrie vote will give Headen the nomination, while given to Condo will leave him three short of a nomination. The Moultrie primaries will be held next Saturday and the Representative Convention at Windsor June 25.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., June 18.—[Special.]—The Republican County Convention here today was very harmonious and very large, out of 213 delegates but three being absent. A poll of the different delegations was ordered on the question of choice for Congressman, resulting in 207 votes for the Hon. Julius H. Starr and three for Maj. Henry W. Wells. Maj. Wells then made a speech promising the choice of the convention should be his from now till November. Resolutions were passed instructing the delegates to use all honorable means to secure the nomination of Starr at the District Convention at Canton and pledging earnest and hearty support to the nominee of that convention, whoever he may be. Resolutions heartily indorsing the Republican State and National tickets were also passed, all the resolutions going through by a unanimous vote. Speeches were delivered by a number of prominent Republicans, the audience and delegates at the first mention of the names of Blaine and Logan rising to their feet and giving three cheers.

OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, Ill., June 18.—[Special.]—The Democratic County Convention meets here tomorrow. The general opinion is that the convention will instruct for Cleveland.

AT LOUISVILLE.

FLORA, Ill., June 18.—[Special.]—The grandest ovation ever given any ticket in this section was awarded to Blaine and Logan at Louisville, the county-seat of this county, tonight. Four packed car-loads went from this town, among which were eighty ladies in uniform, and the enthusiasm was unprecedented. Several speeches were made, the most notable of which was delivered by Randolph Smith, Cashier of the First National Bank here, and formerly a strong and leading Democrat of this section. THE TRIBUNE can put our Congressional and Senatorial districts down for the whole ticket in November next.

INDIANA REPUBLICANS.

IS GRESHAM A CANDIDATE?

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 18.—[Special.]—At midnight last night the Hon. W. H. Calkins, who had wired Postmaster-General Gresham to know if he had authorized or was cognizant of the movement to bring his name before the convention tomorrow for the nomination for Governor, received a telegram reading:

I am in no sense a candidate before the convention. W. Q. GRESHAM.

By all except a few of his friends this was accepted as a declaration consistent with his previously reported statements that he really was not a candidate in any sense; but it was seized upon by them as a basis for determining to place his name formally before the convention. A meeting was held this afternoon, and the situation was carefully canvassed. In answer to the question whether any assurance had been received for Gen. Gresham that he would accept the nomination, Dr. S. B. Vogle, agent of the Post-Office Department from Gresham's own county, stated that he was authorized to say that Gen. Gresham would accept if nominated. So over the opposition of a portion of the gentlemen present it was determined to make him the fourth candidate. Morris McDonald, the recognized leader of the Gresham forces, stated that it was the inference from Gresham's telegram to Calkins and from some letters that had been received from him that the Postmaster-General would not decline to head the ticket. This incident has been the sensation of the day, and has caused much bitterness of feeling. Candidates from the Southern part of the State for other places on the ticket resent the appearance of Gresham. Commissioner Dudley says he had an inkling of the matter before he left Washington, and thinks the movement is directed especially toward him, as Gresham's strength lies largely in the southern part of the State, where Dudley had been promised votes. He announces a determination, if necessary, to combine his forces with those of Calkins to kill off the Gresham movement.

The best opinion tonight is that the introduction of this disturbing element has not changed the situation really, and Calkins will be nominated. The construction of the platform is a vexing question. The temperance people demand at least an affirmation of the plank of 1882, demanding submission of the prohibitory amendment to the people or a recommendation that a constitutional convention be held. Others go so far as to demand the outright advocacy of prohibition. Ex-Secretary H. W. Thompson is Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, and it is probable the platform will merely reaffirm the Chicago declaration and ignore the temperance question altogether. Congressman Peelle will be Chairman of the convention. The gathering of delegates and spectators has not been equaled for years, and the enthusiasm is something unusual. In connection with the convention, meetings were held of the Republican Editorial Association and State Convention of Young Men's Republican Clubs, and the delegates made encouraging reports of the party's condition throughout the State.

The Electors at Large selected by the Republican Convention are the Hon. John M. Butler, of Marion, and Gen. Milo S. Hascall, of Elkhart; alternates, J. D. Wilson, of Ripley, and William Heilman, of Vanderburg. The Hon. Staunton J. Peelle will be Permanent Chairman of the convention.

WISCONSIN.

THE SYSTEM OF REPRESENTATION.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 18.—[Special.]—The Republican State Central Committee has decided to recommend to county, district, and other conventions the same system of representation that has been agreed upon for the State Convention. The system is based on the number of Republican votes cast in any given county at the last preceding Presidential election.

THE MILWAUKEE MEETINGS.

The list of speakers for the grand Blaine and Logan ratification meetings to be held in this city next Saturday night was revised this afternoon, and now includes the following-named gentlemen: Gen. F. W. Volmer of Chicago, United States District-Attorney G. W. Houghton, Gen. Lucius Fairchild, Gov. Rusk, Gen. F. C. Winkler, Col. James H. Howe, Joseph Bracken, and Col. John C. Spooner. It is expected that Mayor Walber will preside at one of the meetings and Col. Brodhead at the other. An artillery salute will be fired during the evening.

A SONG FOR BLAINE.

TUNE—"TRAMP, TRAMP, TRAMP."

From the lumber camps of Maine
To the ship-yards on the shore,
Which have waited for the hammer's ring in vain,
First there came a pleading voice,
Which has now become a roar,
"Give us our wisest leader, Jimmy Blaine."

Hark, hark, hark, the voices swelling,
From the seaboard over mountain and o'er plain,
"We have waited long enough, and our temper's getting rough,
We want our brilliant statesman, Jimmy Blaine."

From New Hampshire's granit rocks,
Where the sturdy sons of toil
Wring an honest, scanty living from the soil,
The cry comes rolling on, and with all their might and main
A hundred thousand throats are shouting "Blaine."
Hark, hark, hark, the voices swelling,
From the seaboard over mountain and o'er plain,
And the gray rocks answer back: "We'll make the welkin ring
For we'll have our honest leader, Jimmy Blaine."

At the anvil and the loom,
In the workshop and the mine,
The tolling masses listen with delight,
As they hear the glad refrain, which they echo back again,
"Hurrah! hurrah! for noble Jimmy Blaine!"
Hark, hark, hark, the chorus swelling,
From the seaboard over mountain, mine, and plain,
"We work hard for our living, and we want our rights protected,
And the man to do that business is Jim Blaine."

But hark! what sound appears
To be thundering in our ears,
Like a Western blizzard coming on amain?
'Tis the outburst of the hope of the far Pacific Slope,
That at last they've got a leader, Jimmy Blaine.
Hark, hark, hark, the chorus swelling,
From the seaboard over mountain and o'er plain,
Till the echoes from the West set all our hearts at rest,
And we hail our future President in Blaine.

There is still another land
Where the flag floats proud and grand,
Last'ning, to their weary toil among the cane,
For the name of one they know,
Who was foe unto their foe,
And with tears of love they shout for "Massa Blaine."
Hark, hark, hark, the chorus swelling,
From the seaboard and the mountains to the plain,
While the Southern breezes bring good news on joyful wings—
"We're with you heart and hand for Jimmy Blaine."

Thus from North, East, South, and West,
All the poor and the oppress'd
Throughout this glorious, broad, and fair domain,
Feel their hearts within them rise,
And hope dawns on their eyes,
For they love their trusted leader, Jimmy Blaine.
Hark, hark, hark, the chorus swelling,
From the seaboard over mountain and o'er plain,
The people can't be wrong, for they all join in one song,
"Hurrah for our next President, James Blaine."

June 18, 1884.

WESTERN WHOLESALE GROCERS.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 18.—The Western Wholesale Grocers' Association, in session in this city, today elected the following officers: President, J. H. Merrill, of Ottumwa; Vice-Presidents, A. C. Dart of Rock Island, C. C. Prouty of Des Moines, Ben B. Jewell; Secretary and Treasurer, John Diehl Jr.

A PROMINENT RAILROAD MAN INJURED.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., June 18.—W. J. Underwood, Superintendent of the Sioux City & Dakota Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Road, had his left leg broken by a runaway horse while driving from the race track this afternoon.

CARTER HITS BACK.

The Triumph of Mackin at the Convention Followed by a Raid on the Gamblers.

All the Houses Which Are Controlled by McDonald Get a Sharp Lesson in Politics.

The Crowd Understands the Meaning of This Spasm of Virtue—Scenes at the Houses.

"I tell you what it is," said Mayor Harrison yesterday to City-Treasurer Dunphy, "if you people let Mike McDonald go into the National Convention as a delegate you will make an everlasting mistake. I have nothing against Mike—I rather like him; but it would be an eternal disgrace upon the Democracy if he should be made a delegate. If Mike McDonald would shut up his gambling-house he would command as much respect as anybody. That is the only thing against him. We can't afford to recognize Mike now, as he is known as the boss gambler of Chicago. If he would confine himself to the business of a wholesale liquor merchant and to his stone-quarry I would be glad to see him get along."

REASONS FOR THE RAID.

Whether the raid on the gaming-houses, which followed close on the heels of this remark to the City-Treasurer, was intended to emphasize and to make it all the plainer that Mike McDonald should not be a delegate to the National Democratic Convention is uncertain. It is more likely that the raid was in fulfillment of a threat made as far back as the city election. At that time it was understood Mr. Mackin was notified that, if he didn't haul off from his Aldermanic candidacy, war would be declared on the gamblers who were supposed to to be friends of McDonald, who was supposed to be a friend of Mackin. Mackin did withdraw, but since then, however, he has kept up a sharp war on the Mayor, has fought him at every point, and has finally emphasized the contest by carrying at least two of the Cook County

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

BY MAIL—IN ADVANCE—POSTAGE PREPAID.

Daily (excluding Sunday) one year....$10.00
Parts of a Year (including Sunday) per month....1.00
Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, per year....5.00
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, per year....5.00
Saturday edition, double sheet....2.00
Sunday, sixteen to twenty-four pages....2.00
Weekly Tribune, one year....1.00

PREMIUMS TO AGENTS.

For 5 weeklies (one free to agent)....5.00
For 50 weeklies, the daily free one year.
For 25 weeklies, the daily free six months.
For 13 weeklies, the daily free three months.
Specimen copies sent free.
Give Post-Office address in full, including County and State.
Remittances may be made either by draft, Post-Office order, American Express money-order, or in registered letter, at our risk.

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 20 cents per week
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 25 cents per week
Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

POSTAGE.

[Entered at Chicago Post-Office as second-class matter.]

Domestic. Per Copy.
Eight, ten, twelve, and fourteen page paper....1 cent
Saturday or Sunday paper....2 cents
Foreign.
Eight, ten, twelve, and fourteen page paper....2 cents
Sixteen, eighteen, and twenty page paper....3 cents
Twenty-two and twenty-four page paper....4 cents

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has established branch offices for the receipt of subscriptions and advertisements as follows:
NEW YORK—Rooms 63 and 64 Tribune Building. J. T. McFADDEN, Manager.
GLASGOW, Scotland—Allan's American News Agency, 31 Renfield-st.
LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand. HENRY F. GILLIG, Manager.
PARIS, France—American Exchange, 35 Boulevard des Capucines.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—1312 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, opposit the new Court-House. Augustin Daly's Company in "Red Letter Nights."

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, near State. Kiralfy Bros. in "Excelsior."

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison. Lewis Morrison in "Victor."

Standard Theatre.
Corner Halsted and Jackson streets. "True Hearts of Erin."

Kohl & Middleton's Dime Museums.
South Side—Clark street, near Madison. West Side—Madison street, near Halsted. Open from 1 to 10 p. m.

Chicago Museum and Theatre.
One block north of Clark street bridge. Matinee every day.

National Panorama.
Wabash avenue and Hubbard court. The Battle of Gettysburg. Open from 7:30 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Forepaugh's Circus and Menagerie.
Corner State and Twenty-second streets. Afternoon and evening.

Casino Skating-Rink.
State and Twenty-fourth streets. Roller-skating, bicycle-riding, etc.

Baum's Pavilion.
Twenty-second street and Cottage Grove avenue. "Mrs. Partington."

Base-Ball.
Thirty-ninth street. Game between the Chicago and Kansas City Unions at 4 p. m.

THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1884.

THE CAMPAIGN WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Till After the Presidential Election for 25 Cents—An Unprecedented Offer.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address from now until the close of the Presidential campaign for 25 cents; five copies to one address for $1 or ten copies for $2. This is an unprecedented offer.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is a large eight-page paper, printed in clear, legible type. It contains a great variety of news, miscellany, editorials discussing live topics of the day, short stories, and a full commercial report.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will actively espouse the cause of Blaine and Logan, and will spare no efforts to bring success to the nominees of the Republican party, whose election, it is convinced, will be triumphantly recorded by the people in November.

THE Democrats of the Fourth District of Maine have nominated John F. Lynch for Congress.

AT the election just held in Bulgaria the Radical-Liberals were everywhere victorious. There was some rioting.

MAPLESON has engaged Patti to sing in America next season. She is to receive $4,000 for each concert, and all her expenses are to be paid.

THE Utah bill, in a slightly amended form, passed the Senate yesterday by a vote of 33 to 15. The fifteen negative votes were all cast by Democrats.

THE Directors of the Chicago Board of Trade have decided for various reasons that summer-packed pork cannot be used for regular deliveries.

PHILIP EMERY, a member of the Salvation Army who became crazed through religious excitement, drowned himself at Guelph, Ont., yesterday.

BISHOP SIMPSON, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died at Philadelphia yesterday, after a lingering illness. He would have completed his 73d year Saturday.

SEVERAL factories at Warsaw and other manufacturing centres of Poland have been searched, and many workingmen have been arrested on the charge of being Anarchists.

THE degree of LL.D. has been bestowed on President Arthur, Gov. Abbett of New Jersey, and Justice Harlan of the United States Supreme Court by Princeton College.

AN English artillery regiment mutinied at Glin, near Limerick, Ireland, yesterday, and made a savage attack on the townspeople, injuring several of them. Some arrests were made.

J. CAMPBELL SHORB and J. C. Martin, nominated for Presidential Electors by the California Democratic Convention, refuse to serve. They cannot indorse the platform adopted.

WILLIAM H. ENGLISH, of Indiana, says that ex-Gov. Hendricks will accept the Democratic nomination for Governor of Indiana, which means of course that he is a candidate for the nomination.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY students on the occasion of some college exercises yesterday cheered the Queen, Lord Salisbury, and Lord Randolph Churchill, and groaned Gladstone, Bradlaugh, and Henry George.

ISAAC JACOBSON, the Finlander, who pleaded guilty in the Criminal Court a few days ago to the murder of George Bedell on North Clark street about six weeks ago, was sentenced by Judge Williamson to be hanged the 19th of September.

A PASSENGER-TRAIN on the New Brunswick Railroad was thrown off the track near St. John's, N. B., yesterday morning. The engineer and fireman were badly scalded and a number of passengers were slightly injured. Seven cars were wrecked.

A NUMBER of West-Side property-owners filed a bill in the Circuit Court yesterday to prevent the West Park Commissioners from collecting the park tax recently assessed. The principal objection to the payment of the tax is that it is unfairly and unjustly distributed.

BY a decision of the New York courts the Rev. John P. Newman is restrained from officiating as pastor of the Madison Avenue Congregational Church, taking charge of its services or meetings, or from receiving salary, save as acting pastor, since March 31 of this year.

LORD-LIEUTENANT SPENCER, of Ireland, unveiled a portrait of Queen Victoria in the town-hall at Belfast yesterday. He was received with mingled cheers and groans. On his way to the hall he was coldly received by the people. He made a speech of the regulation order.

A DELEGATE in the Michigan Democratic Convention wanted a telegram sent to Saratoga yesterday in the interest of Cleveland. Another delegate wanted to send it in the interest of Ben Butler. To avoid a row the Chairman of the convention ruled both parties out of order.

THE Belgian Senate has been dissolved. It had a Liberal majority. The recent elections for members of the constituent Assembly resulted in a victory for the Clericals. It is probable that the Senatorial elections, which will take place July 8, will also result in a Clerical triumph.

SAMUEL E. PINGREE was nominated for Governor by the Vermont Republican State Convention yesterday, E. J. Ormsbee for Lieutenant-Governor, and W. H. Dubois for State Treasurer. Every reference made to Blaine during the convention evoked enthusiastic cheering.

GOV. GRANT, M. S. Waller, M. D. Crow, J. D. McGilvray, Dennis Sullivan, and J. R. Letcher have been selected by the Colorado Democrats as delegates to the National Convention of the party. It is thought they will favor Cleveland. The platform demands free, unlimited silver coinage and an efficient navy.

FREDERICK WILLIAM, the Crown Prince of Germany, has been appointed President, and Bismarck Vice-President, of the new Prussian Council of State, consisting of seventy-one members, including forty-two State officials, three professional men, six clergymen, ten landholders, and six merchants.

THE Chicago produce markets were stronger yesterday, with a little more doing, but weakened towards the end of trading. As compared with Tuesday pork closed steady, lard 7½ cents lower, meats 10 cents lower, wheat ⅜ cent lower, corn ⅛ cent higher, oats ⅛ cent lower, and rye ¼ cent higher. There was a little doing in wheat for export, and a good shipping demand for corn.

MAJ. E. A. BURKE, Senator Jonas, A. A. Gunby, and R. C. Wickliffe were selected delegates-at-large to the Chicago Convention No. 2 yesterday by the Louisiana Democracy, which declared generally for the old principles of the party, but for a tariff for the encouragement of home industries and home production. The Louisiana Democrats seem to think that Tilden is yet in the field and favor his nomination.

MANY of the members from the Southern States of the committee appointed to notify Mr. Blaine of his nomination have arrived in Washington. They will meet the delegates from the other States in Boston tomorrow and will proceed to Mr. Blaine's home at Augusta the following day. It is believed that Mr. Blaine's letter of acceptance will not be published until after the adjournment of the Democratic National Convention.

THOMPSON WALLING, who left Muncie, Ind., in 1849 at the time of the California gold fever, and who had not been heard from in his old home since 1852, reappeared there a few days ago. His wife, whom he married in 1841, thinking him dead, remarried in 1862, and on the death of her second husband married again in 1866. The third husband died in 1882, and it is thought probable that she will remarry the first husband.

THE delegates to the National Democratic Convention selected by the Michigan Bourbons at Detroit yesterday are mostly for Cleveland. One delegate is for Thurman. The platform denounces the present tariff laws as iniquitous and unjust, the parent of every economic evil, and demands a tariff for revenue only. Much ill-feeling was manifested among the delegates towards John Kelly on account of his opposition to Gov. Cleveland. They accused the Tammany chief of playing into the hands of the Republicans, and wanted him read out of the party.

IN the early part of March of the present year Mr. George William Curtis, of New York, wrote to Mr. J. A. Kitzmiller, of Gettysburg, Pa., who represented that district in the recent National Republican Convention, saying that he (Curtis) was opposed to Blaine, Logan, and Arthur, and that the New York Independent Republicans would oppose the election of any one of them. Blaine, he said, was the most objectionable to the Independents, and for the reason that he is so strong a protectionist and was so strongly supported by the Pennsylvania opponents of free trade. Mr. Curtis said also that the Independents would support no candidate who did not favor revenue reform.

CARTER HARRISON determined to get even with Joe Mackin and Mike McDonald for their revolt against his political mandates yesterday, and at an early hour last evening the police force raided several gambling-houses, arresting the inmates and seizing the gambling paraphernalia. There seems to be no doubt as to the Mayor's motives in this matter. He freely expressed his indignation at the refractory conduct of Mackin and McDonald, and was particularly wrathful when he learned that a majority of the delegates from at least two of the Chicago districts selected yesterday are opposed to his Gubernatorial aspirations and to his purpose to get himself elected as delegate-at-large. The gambling-houses have been run wide open for several months, but it was not until the chief of the gamblers crossed the Mayor's political path that he decided to pull them.

MR. W. T. DOWDALL, who conducts a Democratic newspaper in Peoria, has been in this city for several days looking up Mayor Harrison's record. He has made notes of what he has heard, seen, and learned, and promises to print them for the edification of the rural delegates to the convention which will be held in his town. They will deal with Mr. Harrison's relations to railroad companies, street-car companies, the owners and operators of fertilizing-factories, the Union Stock-Yards Company, the gamblers, and the manipulators of the ballot-box-stuffing gang. Incidentally Mr. Harrison's views on the tariff and the efforts he is said to have put forth for the defeat of the Morrison horizontal bill will be touched on. A very sensational and a very entertaining story will be that which Mr. Dowdall is preparing for the enlightenment and amusement of the Bourbon gathering in his city. Mr. Harrison will hardly enjoy it, though.

THE New York State Convention at Saratoga adjourned yesterday without solving the question of the Democratic Presidential nomination. It was a drawn battle. Two of the delegates-at-large nominated, Daniel H. Manning and ex-Mayor Cooper, are pronounced Cleveland men, while two others, Lester B. Faulkner and Senator John C. Jacobs, are supporters of Flower and are for anybody to beat Cleveland. For Presidential Electors at large Oswald Ottendorfer, of the New York *Staats-Zeitung*, a Cleveland supporter, and William Purcell, of Rochester, a bitter enemy of the Governor, were named. It was a compromise for the sake of appearing to be harmonious all around. The resolutions adopted are of feeble character. Cleveland's Administration is indorsed, the prison-labor contract system is condemned, and the delegates are instructed to observe the unit rule and to vote as a majority of the members shall decide. This may give the delegation to Flower for a time, as his friends claim that he has a majority of the district delegates, but it is believed the delegation would not be sorry to drop him for another. The tariff issue was shirked on the advice of ex-Mayor Cooper, who said it was too ticklish a subject to touch. Everything was sacrificed in order to preserve appearance, and for this reason also Tammany's claims to increased representation were allowed, and John Kelly returns to New York practically master of the situation. The Tammany managers showed superior ability throughout the convention and completely outgeneraled the leaders of the Cleveland party, making excellent use of Flower's crazy ambition to become President.

PRETENSE OF THE PHARISEES.

The New York and Boston Pharisees pretend they have bolted because Blaine was nominated. But that pretense is as false as their claim of Republicanism. Blaine was the choice of his party, and in bolting him they declare their antagonism to the party. Nor have they in any of their resolutions or addresses set forth the reasons why they will not support Blaine. The resolutions adopted at the conference of Pharisees declare that Blaine and Logan were nominated "in absolute disregard of the reform sentiment of the Nation." But that is more a denunciation of the Republican party than of Blaine and Logan. It is equivalent to uttering the falsehood that the Republican party has no sympathy with the reform sentiment of the country. Hence the Curtis and Schurz coterie appeal to all the "reformers" to join the Democratic party. There is where they will find the "reform" they are seeking!

What reform do these Pharisees expect to work out through the agency of the Bourbon party? Is it a reform of the tariff? *Vide* the action of the Democratic House at the present session of Congress. Is it administrative reform? What abuses can they point out under Hayes, Garfield, or Arthur which cry out for a change of parties? Is it a reform of the National policy? In that case do they want to substitute the State-sovereignty doctrines of the Democrats for the National theories always maintained by the Republicans and established by the War? Is it civil-service reform? In that case they propose to begin by turning out 100,000 honest and experienced employés to make room for an army of raw recruits. They favor the success of a party which kicked George Pendleton out of the Senate because he had the patriotism and the courage to propose a law for the improvement of the civil service.

The fact is that the Pharisees are shamefully illogical and insincere. They were all ready to bolt the Republican party for various flimsy individual reasons, and it would probably have been a sore disappointment to them if Edmunds had been nominated, because, having supported him exclusively, they would then have been deprived of an excuse for bolting. Pharisee-like they regard themselves as better than the Republican party, and they go over to the Bourbons to seek congenial companionship. This they have the abstract right to do, but they have no moral right to pose as Republicans when they do it nor to set up preposterous cant about "reform" as the motive which governs them. Fortunately, their position is so illogical and their cant so transparent that they will not be able to deceive anybody who is not as anxious as they are to abandon the Republican party and join the Democratic party.

THE LOGIC OF THE BOLTERS.

The most striking feature of the conference between the "Independent Republicans" of New York and the "Independent Republicans" of Boston was the unanimous eagerness they displayed to vote for the Democratic candidate. "The first duty of the Independent Republicans," said one of their number, "is to induce the Democratic party to put up a good man, and our second duty will be to get him elected." In view of this declaration of purpose, why don't these Pharisees drop the use of the words "independent" and "Republican" and call themselves Democrats? Simply because they desire to deceive by masquerading as Republicans as long as they can and appealing to the country under false pretenses.

The Pharisees are ready to support any Democratic candidate, but express a preference for Wishy-Washy Cleveland or Copperhead Bayard. Suppose either of these persons be placed at the head of the Democratic ticket, will not his candidacy represent the effort of the Demo-Confederate party to gain possession of the Government? Will not the election of Bayard, Cleveland, or any other Demo-Confederate candidate be likely to throw Congress into the hands of that party? Will not such success effect an immediate revolution in the civil service? The election of the Democratic candidate for President, whoever he may be, means the substitution of Democratic doctrines, influences, and methods in the Executive, Administrative, Judicial, and Legislative branches of the Government; and any man who assists in the election of a Democratic President is in every essential a Democrat. By what right, then, do Messrs. Curtis and Schurz and their associates call themselves "Independent Republicans"?

The New York and Boston bolters represent no issue with the Republican party which differs from the issue made by the Democratic party—the spoils issue. They came to the Republican National Convention, participated in all its proceedings, secured the incorporation of their views in its platform, and acquiesced in the unanimous nomination of its candidates. There is not one of them who will not frankly admit that Blaine was nominated in obedience to the preference of the majority sentiment of the party. They all know that no political convention ever held in this country reflected so fairly and fully the will of its constituents, because never before was the principle of district representation so universally applied. They are all aware that no machine influences were at work for Blaine; he was not even working for himself. Those who attempted to act as "bosses" in the interest of other candidates failed. The convention voiced the principles and preferences of the masses of the Republican party. Thereupon the bolters return to their homes and declare it to be their duty to help elect the Democratic candidate. This is simply a notice that they have gone out of the Republican party and into the Democratic party, and it is at once presumptuous and fraudulent for them to continue to call themselves any kind of Republicans.

BLAINE'S AMERICAN POLICY.

One of the strongest arguments addressed to the American people in favor of Blaine's election comes from England. We refer to the comment made by the *Pall Mall Gazette* upon Blaine's nomination, published in yesterday's TRIBUNE. His selection is regarded with apprehension on the other side of the water because, if elected, Blaine will do more to advance American trade interests than to favor English trade interests. After explaining Blaine's American policy, the *Pall Mall Gazette* proceeded to say:

> Of course, he does not propose to drive us out at the point of the bayonet. He is not a lunatic, but a very able and shrewd Yankee. But wherever he can he will oust us from the position which we hold; whenever an opportunity offers he will use it to the uttermost to replace our influence and our trade by the influence and trade of the United States, and he will regard it as his chief object to promote a great American confederacy under the ægis of the Government at Washington, which would tend to increase the export trade of the United States at the expense of that of Great Britain. This is no mere inference from his acts. It is avowed almost in so many words in an article which he published two years ago in a Chicago magazine [recently copied into THE TRIBUNE], and it is confirmed by every dispatch which he wrote during his short tenure of office under Gen. Garfield.

The above is a very fair statement of Blaine's policy. He proposes by peaceful means, as the English writer admits, to supplant European influence and trade wherever he can on the American Continent by the influence and trade of the United States. It is easy to understand why the English should deplore the successful inauguration of such a policy and would therefore prefer to see Mr. Blaine defeated. But the very same reason which the English have for opposing his election is the very best reason in the world why the Americans should elect him. England may be the loser by Mr. Blaine's policy, but the United States will be the gainer. It is not because we love England less, but the United States more, that Mr. Blaine's policy should be received by the American people with an approval and a support fully equal to the disapproval and opposition it receives at the hands of the English people. The extension of the political and commercial influence of the United States by peaceful methods is the most glorious ambition which could fill the bosom of an American citizen.

England's preëminence in the world's commerce is due primarily to a steadfast adherence to the very policy which meets with English opposition when it is proposed for the United States. Whenever England has gained a foothold in any quarter of the globe she has watched it, protected it, and developed it. The unpopularity with which Gladstone's Government is threatened today is due to remissness and tardiness in defending England's interests on foreign soil. Mr. Blaine's ambition does not contemplate conquest, nor acquisition of territory, nor complications of any kind with foreign Governments. But he looks forward to the development of more intimate political and trade relations among the nations of the American Continent. England is not to be driven out by the sword, but the geographical advantages and material resources of the United States are to be developed and improved by Government support to the end that the people of this country may enjoy them in the fullest extent. England may not like that prospect; but is there anything about it which is calculated to excite the opposition of the American people? It is to be hoped that the English newspapers will continue to ventilate Blaine's policy, and that they will be assisted by the dudes and cowards on this side of the Atlantic, for nothing will reach the hearts of the American people more quickly or more directly than a vigorous American policy.

THE EUROPEAN CONFERENCE.

Diplomacy is always mysterious, but the diplomatic fog in which the relations of France and England towards the forthcoming European Conference have been hidden has been unusually mysterious and quite impenetrable. At the outset France was determined not to go into the conference or to consider any of the propositions advanced by England as to the settlement of Egyptian affairs except upon an equal footing. Her position was equivalent to a protest against what seems inevitable—namely: an English occupation of the country. Then suddenly the French weathercock veered round to the other point of the compass, and now it appears not only that France intends to go into the conference, but that she has offset the concessions made by the Gladstone Government to save itself from overthrow by offering still more liberal concessions which will help avert such a calamity to the English Liberals.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* has undertaken to solve this paradox, and his view of the motives urging the French Government to a reconsideration of its position we print elsewhere. They not only rest upon the authority of an attaché of the Foreign Office, but they have every appearance of probability in themselves and are in keeping with the drift of political events.

The prime motive which has induced the French to made concessions is the knowledge that they can better afford to do that than, by opposing the position of the English Government, allow Gladstone to lose his office, as he certainly would, thereby involving not only a collapse of the entire conference scheme, but the accession of a Jingo Cabinet to power. M. Ferry fears the reaction which would then take place. It would not only still further weaken France's hold upon Egypt, but it would disturb the relations between France and England at a most critical time. The new Cabinet would inevitably be hostile to M. Ferry's Cabinet, for it would inaugurate a more radical policy in Egypt than Mr. Gladstone has pursued, if indeed he has had any policy at all. Instead of dilly-dallying with the Egyptian question, sending Commissioners with authority to treat with rebels and then abandoning them to their fate, ordering troops into the country and then withdrawing them before their work was fairly done, and making all sorts of evasive replies to official queries in Parliament, the Jingo Cabinet would unquestionably enter upon the protectorate of Egypt at once and precipitate matters by an armed invasion of the Soudan. Rather than submit to a future humiliation, which France would have to endure unless she were prepared for war with England, it is deemed more prudent to make such concessions now as will help to keep Gladstone in power. Bitter as the feeling may be against England among some of the French people, there are few of them rash enough to take any position which will be likely to endanger the relations of the two countries.

There are interests elsewhere which actuate France, and one of these the *Times'* correspondent points out. It is the significant possibility that the throne of Holland may be vacated by the death of the heir which will end the Dutch succession. Such an emergency would reopen grave political questions all over Europe in which France and England are particularly interested. If France is on bad terms with England at such a juncture she will have all Europe hostile to her claims when new divisions and compensations come to be made. As the *Times'* correspondent says: "M. Ferry would commit a great, perhaps irreparable, blunder if he overlooked this and were not content with concessions which England might make without deeming herself humiliated by France or constrained to a public confession of powerlessness." There is still another factor in this problem of which the *Times* makes no account, and that is the attitude of Germany, for Bismarck has no other object so steadily in view as the isolation of France from European politics and the weakening of her power on the Continent. There can be little question, however, that he has correctly stated the motives which have induced the French to make concessions, and that in virtue of them the Gladstone Cabinet has secured a new lease of life.

UNION PACIFIC'S NEW PRESIDENT.

The statement in the Washington dispatches that Charles Francis Adams Jr. has applied to the Interior Department for an opportunity to be heard in defense of the Union Pacific is but an imperfect way of describing his position. If he appears at all it will be as much in defense of himself as in defense of the Union Pacific. It is but a very few months since Mr. Adams stood sponsor for Union Pacific in a public letter in which he recommended the stock as a good purchase, and vouched for the management of the road and for its future. The stock was at that time nearer par than it is now near zero. Mr. Adams' language was almost enthusiastic, and he urged the Union Pacific on the favor of the investing public as "the Broadway of the American Continent."

That Mr. Adams was entirely honest in his opinions and sincere in the expression of them need not be said, for his character is of the highest. But the unceasing decline which has gone on ever since in the value of the stock leaves little room for doubt that, railroad expert tho he is, he had been grossly deceived by some one. Such a statement from him was of the greatest possible service to the ring inside who were manipulating the accounts and the operation of the road so as to get all the meat into their own hands, and then sell the lambs in the stock market the skin and bones at porterhouse prices. In support of the price monthly bulletins have been issued from Boston chronicling an increase in the number of stockholders as proof conclusive that the public were buying the stock. Those who swallowed this advertisement as a recommendation of the value of the stock did not stop to reflect that if the public were buying the management must be selling, and if they were selling it was not for philanthropic reasons.

After this glowing tribute from Mr. Adams the stock declined until it is now below 40, and Wall street is agitated by whispers that the examination just made by the Government Examiner shows that the floating debt of the company is not less than $15,000,000, of which $3,000,000 are owed the Government under the Thurman Sinking-Fund law. The examination has, it is said, confirmed all that has been charged about interior frauds and maladministration and about frauds on the Government, and so gross are the offenses of those who have had charge of the property that it has been said that if any prosecutions resulted it would be better for a man to be caught passing counterfeit money than to be proved to have been one of the responsible managers of the Union Pacific.

This road began its career with a fraud of $50,000,000 on the public, which supplied all the means for the construction of the line. This was revealed by the Wilson Crédit-Mobilier investigation, and there is every reason to fear that the financiering ever since has been on the same lines as the Crédit-Mobilier frauds. Thousands of miles of branch lines have been built under contracts made by the managers of the road with their relatives or their other selves in some guise. The money to do this has been taken out of the sums that should have been paid to the Government. Last of all, the morality of the payment of dividends on the stock in order to "boom" quotations on the New York Stock Exchange is sufficiently exposed by the revelation of the enormous floating debt.

In indorsing the management of the road and recommending its stock to the capitalists of the country as a safe investment Mr. Adams appears to have made a mistake that one would hardly have expected from the author of the famous "Erie Essays," exposing the ruinous effect on values of the immorality of Mr. Gould's management of the Erie. Mr. Adams seems to have thought that it was all right for the Union Pacific to remain under the care of Mr. Sidney Dillon and the other financiers of that school. The evidence in the Crédit-Mobilier case shows Mr. Dillon to have taken part from the very beginning in the corrupt construction contracts of the road. Yet Mr. Adams, knowing that, was able to convince himself that property under the management of men who would use such methods would remain property. It is inconceivable how honest and sensible men can put vast trusts in the hands of men they know to have cheated other people and still believe that these offenders will not cheat them.

Mr. Adams has taken the Presidency of the Union Pacific. We are sorry for it. His previous utterances about the concern show how completely he has been deceived once. We do not believe that he knows now the truth about the real condition of the Union Pacific. It has been in hands that warrant the gravest doubts. Mr. Adams is very likely to find that in taking the Presidency now he has stepped into the breach in the nick of time to be made to bear the brunt of some very damaging revelations. He is too good a man to be sacrificed in that way.

UNION PACIFIC is beginning to show at last the effect of the illegal consolidation with it of the Kansas Pacific. The stock of the latter, which cost the consolidators nothing, was put in at the same valuation as the original Union Pacific, and the result was that a good property was so burdened that its dividends have now to be passed. The uncertainty about the real condition of Union Pacific is a capital argument in favor of a uniform system of accounts for all the inter-State roads in the United States. This is one of the details of that National regulation of the railroads which this Congress has not given us. No one appears to know what are the facts about the finances of the Union Pacific. There has been an examination by the Government Commissioner. This is the official who first proposed to extend the time of the payment of the debt of the roads to the Government fifty years and to reduce the interest from 6 to 3 per cent. The only effect of his examination has been, so far as the public can see, that favored persons have received the first intimations of some very disagreeable facts, and have been able to sell out their stocks to those who had not the privilege of such inside information. Wall street is disturbed by this story and that, but no one except the insiders can get at the truth. If there were a system of uniform accounts, and if publicity were secured so that all stockholders down to the humblest might know just where their property stood, such disgraceful results as are now being worked out in the stock market at the expense of the weaker and more ignorant owners of the Union Pacific would be impossible. It is announced that a dividend is to be omitted and that the sum of $718,814 is to be paid out of the treasury of the company to the United States for money due under the Thurman act. As the amount of this debt is at least $3,000,000, and as the Union Pacific has in its treasury, according to its own statements, not less than $50,000,000 in stocks and bonds, it is not likely that this tardy and incomplete action of the Directors will have any other effect than to make clearer and stronger than before the determination of the public that this corporation must pay up all it owes and do it quickly.

THE attempt which it is understood is to be made to get the consent of the courts to the payment of the protested Wabash paper indorsed by Gould, Humphreys, et al., by the issue of Receivers' certificates which will become a first lien on the property, taking precedence of the bonds, is exciting the angry attention of the Eastern press. The New York *Herald* says:

> That any attempt to convert their claims into Receivers' certificates, and to thus make them a lien upon the property prior to that of the first mortgage, would be an outrage on decency and a fraud on the bondholders, and should render the indorsers and Receivers alike personally responsible. Solon Humphreys, who is one of the Receivers, was held in high esteem before he became so closely identified with Jay Gould, but contact with the latter appears to sully even the cleanest record. Mr. Humphreys was formerly President of the company, and must have thought that he understood its condition, for it was upon the flattering statements he made in 1881 that London and Amsterdam became the unhappy possessors of the preferred stock and the general mortgage bonds.
>
> Subsequently, when the concern was threatened with trouble because unearned dividends were being paid out of borrowed money, Mr. Humphreys resigned the Presidency to Gould, but continued to remain in the Board of Directors. Hence, when Mr. Humphreys indorsed the company's paper he must have known the condition of the company, and assumed the risk with his eyes open. Now that he is Gould's chosen Receiver it is natural that he should strive not only to protect his chief, but should also care for himself as an indorser. It is natural that a man should be anxious to relieve himself from a liability for a round half million. Mr. Humphreys' personal interests, therefore, are such as must render the position of Receiver a very trying one, and he should be relieved at once.
>
> We understand that no Receivers' certificate can properly take precedence of any lien prior to the claim on which the Receivership is based. Consequently any attempt to issue certificates with a view to making these old indorsements a prior lien could only succeed by misleading the court.

In this last statement is another reason why no one should be appointed Receiver whom the court is not willing to trust in all things as its representative. Whether or not these certificates shall take precedence of the bonds is a question for the courts, and it is the practice of the courts to give their decisions on the facts laid before them, and not to hunt up on their own motion for means to protect the rights of those who do not take the trouble to appear before the court in their own behalf. Large amounts of Wabash bonds are held in Chicago, especially of the Chicago Division bonds. If the holders of those bonds expect the courts to pay any attention to their rights they must present their case in proper form. One thing they may rest assured of: the Receivers will look out only for the wreckers who put them in. That is what they are there for.

NOTWITHSTANDING the declination of Tilden, such papers as the St. Louis *Republican*, the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, and other desperate Democratic organs are holding on to him with a death-grip. Nothing will satisfy them except his candidacy. Nothing will convince them that he will not run if he is nominated. They are ready to resort to body-snatching, if that be necessary, rather than have any other candidate. In its desperation the New Orleans paper says:

> We fully realize that he is quite sincere; that he shrinks from the hardship and tumult of another campaign. But this is an emergency in which the personal wishes of the individual must give way to the unanimous demand of the whole people. Mr. Tilden must make another sacrifice to the common welfare. We do not think it will be necessary for him to take any active part or to jeopardize his health in the smallest degree. The party will take charge of his campaign, and popular sentiment will give it a force and a volume which no man's campaign ever had before.

Were the occasion less grave than it is, had not Mr. Tilden given his party to understand that he is *in extremis* and desires to devote the remainder of his days to peaceful and undisturbed contemplation of his future state, the attitude of these papers and their fierce determination to take what little there is left of this old man and set it up to be bowled over would be ludicrous. The practical view of the situation is the certainty these papers feel that no other candidate in the list can be elected. Of the probability of Mr. Tilden's election Mr. Tilden is the best judge, and his views on that point are shown by his prompt declination as soon as he heard that Mr. Blaine was nominated. The attitude of these Tilden resurrectionists shows the hopelessness of their case.

ONE of the Massachusetts Pharisees at their recent meeting spoke of himself and his fellows as "officially and technically members of the Republican party," and this phrase has since been repeated by others of the sect approvingly. So far as they characterize themselves as "technically" members the party will find no fault, for that aptly describes them. Theoretically they belong to the party; actually they do not. Technically speaking—that is, superficially—they belong to the Republican party, regarding it as a profession from which they may sever themselves at will and return at will. The technical never involves coherence or allegiance. It never implies cordial and hearty coöperation. Technically speaking, therefore, they belong to the Republican party just as they do to the Democratic party, or to the Greenback party, or to no party at all. We have no objection, therefore, to their calling themselves "technically" Republicans, but when they claim that they are "officially" Republicans it takes on the form of arrogance. They cannot be officially Republicans except by virtue of office or in pursuance of some special powers vested in them. As the Republican party has not given them office nor vested any special powers in them, they should confine the definition of their relations to the "technical." They hold the same place in the party that the Pharisees held among the Jews. They technically belonged to them.

Cleveland a Bogus Reformer.

There is great indignation among the reputable citizens of New York City at Gov. Cleveland's unlooked-for and treacherous veto of several important local reform bills passed by the Republican Legislature. Thousands of men who were extolling the "Democratic reform Governor" last week are bitterly denouncing him now. One of the leading papers of that city thus speaks of his misconduct:

> Gov. Cleveland's failure to approve some of the most important of the reform bills which were passed by the Legislature has caused general surprise and regret among sincere and earnest advocates of good government. It was only by the exercise of great tact, discretion, and sagacity, as well as by persistent energy, that the measures intended to remove serious evils and abuses in our municipal system were carried through the Assembly and the Senate. Leading men in the Democratic party used all the means at their command to embarrass and obstruct their progress, but so strong was the public sentiment which had been aroused that their efforts were futile. The press, by unsparing exposures of wrong-doing in the municipal department, set the wave in motion, and the Union League Club meeting, the Cooper Union demonstration, the investigations of the Senate and Assembly committees, the arguments of the Citizens' Committee of Fifty-three swelled this tide of reform to a flood which finally swept all opposition before it in the Legislature. When the reform acts had gone through both Houses the laborers in the good cause felt that their work was accomplished. They were confident that the Governor could be depended upon to approve all the measures that were so plainly and so urgently demanded by public interests.
>
> While the Legislature remained in session the attitude of Gov. Cleveland in regard to this question of municipal reform was all that could be desired. Since the adjournment there has been a concentration of evil influences to pervert his judgment. And these influences have prevailed. By his adverse action on the Tenure-of-Office bill the Governor has allowed himself to become identified with the most objectionable element in his party. It is not even a faction to which he has stooped to listen. He has yielded to the persuasions of a clique in a faction—and that clique the most reckless, the most audacious to be found in the whole Democratic party in New York.

A LARGE force is now at work pushing up the Washington monument to completion. A correspondent says that it is now higher than the Church of St. Peter's at Rome, and before Christmas it will be forty feet nearer the clouds than any known structure. The marble blocks of which it is constructed, which cost about $40 each as they come from the quarries, "rough ashlers," and $20 more when dressed, are brought from the stonecutters' shops on trucks into the elevator, which occupies the interior of the monument. Each stone weighs about three tons, and the elevator can only accommodate two of them. "The man at the wheel" consumes seven or eight minutes in hoisting them. On reaching the top, the crane, an arm of the derrick, takes hold of each stone, and, by a little guiding, the immense weight is as easily placed in position as if it were a brick. The corner-stones are always set first. The two stonesetters have each four masons working on them and one cement man for the lot. These eleven men make up the complement working each day on the top, and who, if seen at all by people below them, look about the size of infants.

THE little self-righteous coterie of New York and Boston Pharisees that got together in the parlors of J. Henry Harper, of 269 Madison avenue, Tuesday, imagined they were the centre of gravity and swung the universe. The coterie consisted chiefly of the said Harper, his brother; Tom Nast, the decayed caricaturist; George W. Curtis—Harpers' editor; Carl Schurz, out of employment, but ready for mischief; an ex-carpet-bag Governor of South Carolina named Chamberlain, and half-a-dozen Boston dudes with an English accent, which passes with them for "culchaw." These made up the heft of the conspirators who propose to overturn and destroy the Republican party for having dared to nominate candidates of its own choice instead of candidates of the coterie's selection. The Harpers and their employés constituted the vertebræ of the "conference"—the same Harper firm who opposed the election of Lincoln so savagely, and who vilified his Administration until the middle of the War. The venom they darted at Lincoln they are now darting at Blaine. Their malignant hostility will avail as little now as then.

THE New York and Boston Pharisees who are training with Curtis pretend to believe that they fear that Blaine would speedily plunge this country into foreign wars, but they have forgotten (and Curtis with them) the certificate of peaceable character which George William Curtis gave Blaine. In announcing the retirement of the ex-Secretary of State from President Arthur's Cabinet to private life (*Harper's Weekly*, No. 5, 1881) Mr. Curtis expressed confidence in Mr. Blaine by the following reference to the Panama letter:

> The letter is a temperate and dignified document, stating our position with blended spirit, and courtesy, and decision. It is capitally adapted to meet any such proposition as a joint European protectorate had it been advanced. But whether the project was merely a tentative rumor or a design seriously entertained the letter has sufficed to arrest it, and it is another illustration of the skill and ability with which Mr. Blaine has managed the department confided to him. He has what may be called the American instinct, an essential quality in our Foreign Secretary, yet restrained in his official expression by an equally American tact and good sense.

IN view of the submission of Mr. Tilden to the will of God, and the pushing of Mr. Flower by the potency of sugar, and the retirement of Mr. Hendricks with the old ticket, and the inadequacy of Mr. McDonald, and the location of Thurman and Payne in Ohio, which is a bad State for Democrats this year, Senator Bayard is coming forward. He is the closest approximation we have to the old type of fire-eating Senators who interpreted the Constitution in the interest of slavery and thought their mission to policy was the chief end of republican government. Here is a neat little passage in his Dover speech:

> I believe solemnly that the war inaugurated by Abraham Lincoln and his Cabinet is worse than fruitless—that it will prove more disastrous to the North than to the South, and never will accomplish its professed objects.

This was uttered two weeks after the firing on Sumter.—*Ex.*

A CINCINNATI dispatch says: The feat of talking over 1,200 miles of wire connecting two telephones, with no perceptible loss of power by induction, has been performed here. A telephone was placed in the operating-room of the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Company and another in the cellar. The instruments were first connected with wires to and from Chillicothe, nearly 200 miles, when the conversation was heard distinctly, though carried on in a tone not distinguishable a few feet from the instrument. A like line was then formed to Grafton, W. Va., 600 miles, with the same result, and then to Baltimore, 1,200 miles, with no perceptible difference in the distinctness with which the conversation was heard. There was absolutely no apparent loss by induction, though fourteen telegraph-wires alongside were in full operation. No sound of an instrument could be heard. The instrument used was the new Hopkins transmitter.

THE Louisville *Post* Thursday last uttered a wail which can be compared only to the cry of a lost soul. It shrieked that the party was "headless, if not hopeless"; that Mr. Tilden's letter disclosed "like a flash of lightning the darkness the ghastly chasms and yawning depths over which we are thoughtlessly drumming"; that it would be more heroic, though not modern, for Mr. Tilden to "buckle on his armor once more, meet the enemy, and die, if die he must, in the harness"; and that "though six months ago the Democratic party was assured of success which would have rendered such a result impossible, the [illegible] wormed and wired themselves into prominence, assumed the leadership, and have brought us to a pitiable and most hopeless plight. Mr. Tilden evidently regards the situation with dismay, and so do we."

FOREIGN INTELLI[GENCE]

Mutiny of a Militia Regi[ment] ... Limerick—A Sangui[nary] Conflict.

Anarchist Troubles in Aus[tria] ... Enthusiastic Russian S[ecessionist] ... sionist.

Patti to Sing in America ... and Bernhardt to Sta[y in] Paris.

A MILITARY MEETING ... SERIOUS OUTBREAK OF ARTILL[ERY] ...

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Mutiny of a Militia Regiment Near Limerick—A Sanguinary Conflict.

Anarchist Troubles in Austria—A Too Enthusiastic Russian Suppressionist.

Patti to Sing in America Next Season and Bernhardt to Stay in Paris.

A MILITARY MEETING.

SERIOUS OUTBREAK OF ARTILLERY MILITIA.

NEW YORK, June 18.—[Special.]—A cable dispatch from Limerick says: The most exciting reports reach this city this evening of a mutiny by the artillery militia on board a vessel lying in the harbor down the River Shannon. For some days past the militiamen, who objected to their quarters on board ship, have exhibited signs of insubordination. They are a rough set, drawn from the lowest classes, and the constraint of discipline and enforced sobriety kept them on the verge of an outbreak. This afternoon, defying all orders, they broke away from their floating barracks in boats, deserting their posts. Flinging aside their arms and cursing their officers they departed with wild shouts and made a landing at the Town of Glin, some miles below Limerick. The place is a small one, not numbering a thousand inhabitants. Immediately they reached the river bank they sprang out with wild yells and advanced 200 strong on the town. The frightened people fled before the ruffians, who, half mob, half battalion, stormed the town, beating the townsmen as they ran, gutting bakers' and provision shops, and stealing whatever of value they could lay their hands on. Returning they centered on the two or three wine and liquor shops of Glin, into which they broke, and whisky, porter, and ale flowed in gallons.

While the militiamen were getting drunk and filling the air with yells the townsmen had gathered back of Glin and had armed themselves with every conceivable weapon, from a shotgun to a pitchfork. The few constabulary were powerless from the beginning. With a grand rush and a great yell the Glinsmen came down on the now maddened militia, and a pitched battle ensued. Heads were smashed on both sides. Citizens were beaten with bottles, belts, chairs, and table-legs. The militiamen—shot, pitchforked, and clubbed—finally broke and ran for the water. They were pursued to the Shannon's edge, and, bleeding, battered, and bruised, made their way on board the vessel they had deserted a couple of hours before. As they came aboard they surrendered to their officers. The pursuit was so hot and the threats from the victorious Glinsmen of burning and sinking the ship were so earnest that the vessel, with the disabled and cowed mutineers, at once put to sea. Glin is full of broken heads and indignation not unmixed with glory.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

O'BRIEN FINED FOR CONTEMPT.

DUBLIN, June 18.—The court fined William O'Brien, the editor of *United Ireland*, £500 for contempt in connection with the action for libel against O'Brien by Bolton. The court fined O'Brien instead of committing him because he is the defendant in two other actions for libel brought by Cornwall, the Post-Office Secretary, and Bolton. Cornwall served writs for libel also upon Parnell, Justin McCarthy, Joseph Kenny, and other owners of *United Ireland*.

EARL SPENCER AT BELFAST.

BELFAST, June 18.—The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland performed the ceremony of unveiling the Queen's portrait. More decorations were displayed in the streets along which the procession passed than were seen yesterday, but silence was preserved along the whole order. Reaching the town-hall the Lord-Lieutenant was greeted with mingled cheers and groans. In his speech Earl Spencer referred to the troubles of Ireland, and dwelt upon the reviving prospects of the country. He congratulated the citizens of Belfast upon their peaceful character and their adherence to law and order.

At a banquet given in his honor tonight Earl Spencer, referring to the dynamiters, said his object was to liberate Ireland. Some statesmen might fall as others had fallen by the hands of the assassin, but when one fell another would be ready to take his place, showing the British nation was not to be frightened.

A FAST TRIP.

QUEENSTOWN, June 18.—The steamship America made the trip from New York in six days and fourteen hours, beating the best previous record by two hours.

THE ANARCHISTS.

CONFESSION OF A PLOTTER.

VIENNA, June 18.—In the Anarchist trial at Gratz today one of the prisoners confessed that he was implicated in the plot to wreck the imperial train on the Southern Railway in 1883.

WARSAW, June 18.—The *Proletariate* says the police searched the factories of Warsaw, Lodz, and other factory centres, and arrested a great many workmen on the charge of being Anarchists.

THE RUSSIAN SECTION.

BERLIN, June 18.—It is stated in Berlin that Russia has decided to appoint a special military council, to be presided over by the Grand Duke Nicholas, heir-apparent to the throne, who recently became of age, to take measures to prevent the spread of Socialism in the Russian army, but that the Grand Duke proposed such rigorous measures that even the Chief of Police deprecated the adoption thereof.

A SECRET PRESS.

MOSCOW, June 18.—A secret lithograph-press has been discovered in Moscow in full operation.

WRECKED BY AN EXPLOSIVE.

MADRID, June 18.—The public are alarmed by an explosion in a house in the Calle Sevilla, caused by a bomb placed inside the doorway. The door was blown out and the windows shattered. Nobody was injured.

THE STAGE.

PATTI.

LONDON, June 18.—Patti has signed an agreement with Col. Mapleson to sing in America next season. She is to receive $4,000 for each concert and all expenses. She receives $8,000 down and $15,000 in October. The agreement, moreover, calls for a security of $50,000 before she signs.

BERNHARDT.

PARIS, June 18.—Mayer has leased the Porte St. Martin Theatre and engaged Sarah Bernhardt for seven years.

LORD SACKVILLE

WORSTED IN A QUARREL WITH THE PEOPLE.

NEW YORK, June 18.—[Special.]—A cable dispatch from London says Lord Sackville has been at war for a long time past with his neighbors over the question of the public right of way through Knole Park, which is his property. Last week he had iron gates placed across the road that runs through the grounds, and which has been used by the public for generations. This evening a mob, headed by the local magistrates, uprooted the gates and piled them up in a heap before the doors of Lord Sackville's mansion. The inmates were thus imprisoned, and the mob remained until late in the night taunting the cooped-up aristocrats. The affair has caused a great excitement.

THE CONSERVATIVES.

A DEMONSTRATION AT AYLESBURY.

LONDON, June 18.—At an important Conservative demonstration at Aylesbury today, Lord Randolph Churchill said: "The Government's policy in Egypt is throughout a tale of shame. The English Ministry is the direct cause of misery and bloodshed among an inoffensive people whom it is our mission to protect and civilize. Gladstone ought to have fostered Arabi Pasha's patriotic movement instead of destroying Alexandria and killing 10,000 Egyptians. After the battle of Tel-el-Kebir England's power in Egypt was greater as her responsibilities were greater, but Gladstone's only thought was how to abandon Egypt. His wavering policy is answerable for the disgrace and bloodshed from the defeat of Hicks Pasha to the fall of Berber. The Radical herd in the House of Commons obediently swallowed despotism, anarchy, military expeditions, massacres, decorations, rewards, honors, titles, and pensions, but the day of reckoning rapidly approaches, perhaps months or weeks, possibly only days, will pass before then; yet Gladstone selects such a moment to propose the restoration of French control, British evacuation, and the advance of £8,000,000 of the British taxpayers' money. Such proposals are fatal. They are ruinous to our interests, finance, honor, and renown. The Minister's imbecility is without parallel in ancient or modern times."

Churchill was no advocate of fresh annexation, which meant increased armaments and taxation. The maintenance of the British Empire depends upon a just and righteous policy, not the sword. England, however, had virtually annexed Egypt. He then said: "A fresh Government cannot undo the annexation; it must render it more complete and effectual. The motto must be: 'Egypt for Egyptians,' which a prolonged British occupation will best effect, with the consent of Europe."

THE SPURGEON JUBILEE.

HONORING THE NOTED LONDON PREACHER.

LONDON, June 18.—The jubilee in honor of the 50th birthday of the Rev. Charles H. Spurgeon was given at Holborn Tabernacle tonight. The building was crowded, over 5,000 persons being present. Two Christian Nestorians from Persia were present. Mr. Spurgeon and various members of the Spurgeon family were grouped on the platform and were greeted with prolonged cheering and waving of handkerchiefs. The applause continued several minutes after the opening hymns were sung. The people then united in prayer, after which Mr. Spurgeon addressed the meeting. He spoke at some length and with great feeling, almost moving the audience to tears. He thanked his hearers in the warmest terms for their cordial reception. He said: "Our American friends are generally very cute judges. I read often their opinions of me. They have repeatedly asserted that Spurgeon is no orator. We have scores of better preachers in America, but it is evident Spurgeon preaches the gospel and very celebrated men do not." Spurgeon continued in his characteristic style to urge preachers to preach more simply and plainly the pure Gospel of the grace of God. The dry, dead gospel of some preachers never evoked the sympathy of men's hearts.

Moody then spoke. The assemblage rose in a body, waving handkerchiefs amidst unbounded enthusiasm. Moody said he believed he would never have come to England if it had not been for Mr. Spurgeon. Twenty-five years ago, when he was converted, he read everything obtainable that Spurgeon said or wrote. He came across the Atlantic in 1867 and took a seat in the gallery of the Tabernacle. He would like to take that seat back to America. [Laughter.] When he returned to America he tried to preach himself [laughter], but in 1872 returned to England to try to learn a little more from Spurgeon, and he never entered the Tabernacle without obtaining a blessing.

A list of fourteen congratulations from associations at home and abroad was next read. Among them were those from the Philadelphia Baptist Conference, the Canadian Branch Pastors' College, and Mr. Spurgeon's father and two brothers.

GERMANY.

THE PRUSSIAN COUNCIL OF STATE.

BERLIN, June 18.—The *Official Gazette* publishes the royal decree appointing the Crown Prince President and Bismarck Vice-President of the new Prussian Council of State. The seventy-one new members of this body include forty-two State officials, three members of the learned professions, six clergymen, ten landholders, and six from the commercial classes.

IMPORT DUTIES.

The Liberal *National Correspondence* states that the leaders of the Centre are preparing a bill raising the import duties on grain.

BISMARCK.

Bismarck has invited the members of the Chamber of Deputies to lunch Friday instead of giving an evening reception, his physicians having forbidden him to hold the usual soirée.

BELGIUM

THE SENATE DISSOLVED.

BRUSSELS, June 18.—As has been expected since the Liberal defeat in the election of members to the Chamer of Deputies, the Senate, which was Liberal, has been dissolved, and an election for Senators has been appointed for July 8. Both Houses of Parliament are summoned to meet July 22.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

The program of the new Ministry includes a revision of the school law of 1879, which deprived primary public schools of the supervision of the clergy, and commercial reforms, giving communes the right to nominate their own Aldermen, and aiming at the increased electoral power of rural communes.

BULGARIA.

ELECTION RIOTS.

SOFIA, June 18.—The Bulgarian elections resulted largely in the success of the Liberals and Radicals. Riots prevented the election taking place at Vratza, Widdin, and two other towns. At the first place mentioned the riot was especially serious. One man was killed and many injured.

CABLE NOTES.

Crown-Princess Victor of Sweden is again the mother of a son.

The French Senate has ratified the international convention for protecting submarine cables.

At the Sheldonian Theatre in Oxford yesterday the students cheered the Queen, the Marquis of Salisbury, and Lord Churchill, and groaned loudly at the mention of the names of Gladstone, Bradlaugh, and Henry George.

In the Commons Thursday Arthur Arnold, member for Salford, will make an inquiry concerning the alleged abduction of an Englishman named Sheldon by outlaws in Kansas, for whose ransom $1,400 was demanded, and, in the event of that sum not being forthcoming, was to be put to death.

The Governor of Berber had in his possession £80,000 of Government money. It is rumored the Governor was neither wounded nor taken prisoner. Rebels have captured the Town of Ghia, near the Abyssinian frontier. They also captured six guns, 300 of the garrison, and 700 camels.

THE FAR WEST.

Two Men Burned and a Theatre Destroyed at Leadville—Four Fishermen Drowned.

LEADVILLE, Colo., June 18.—[Special.]—About 2 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the Zoo Theatre, a three-story brick building on State street, and spread with such rapidity that the whole building, with three or four frame houses, was destroyed before the flames could be controlled. During the conflagration two firemen, named J. W. Mallory and Charles Sawyer, were caught by a falling wall. Sawyer was with difficulty rescued from his perilous position after being badly burned, and he will probably die. Mallory perished in the ruins, and his charred body was found about 8 o'clock this morning. A miner named McCune was also caught by falling walls and burned to death. His body was recovered about noon today. The building originally cost about $40,000. The total loss is about $75,000, with little or no insurance. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

PORTLAND, Ore., June 18.—[Special.]—T. F. Oakes, Vice-President of the Northern Pacific Railroad, arrived this morning from a tour of inspection on Puget Sound and starts East today. The first train that ever passed over the section of road between Tacoma and Seattle conveyed Mr. Oakes and a party of railroad magnates to the latter place yesterday. An immense crowd of citizens at Seattle awaited the arrival of the distinguished guests and a salute was fired in honor of the first train arriving.

A special from Astoria, Ore., states that four men engaged in salmon-fishing were drowned near Columbia River and swept out by the tide to the open sea and lost. The loss of life by drowning among fishermen this season has been very heavy. The season is not much more than half over, and it is estimated that between thirty and forty have been carried out to sea and perished. Many have been lost and no report ever made of the accident.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 18.—The Directors of the North-End Comstock Mines have decided to put Mexican down to the 3,000 level and stop work for a time on the others. J. W. Mackay says it is not a shut-down, but simply a concentration of work on one point. Although the stocks are weaker in consequence, the majority of the stockholders apparently approve of the decision.

FINANCIAL.

Probability that Carhart, Whitford & Co., of New York, Will Continue in Business.

Unsavory Developments in Connection with the Broken Banks at Washington.

Strong, the Green Bay Banker, Writes Another Letter.

Carhart, Whitford & Co., of New York

NEW YORK, June 18.—[Special.]—The suspension of Carhart, Whitford & Co., clothing merchants at Broadway and Canal street, was the absorbing topic of interest in commercial circles today. The surviving members of the firm, Edmund H. Carhart, William H. Whitford, and John B. Van Wagener, made a general assignment today, without preference, to Mr. Nathaniel Whitman, of the firm of Lesher, Whitman & Co., importers of tailors' trimmings, etc., at Nos. 502 and 504 Broadway, who took charge of the estate at once. The business will probably be kept running, as it is too valuable and extensive to let go down. It is thought the firm will get an extension or make a compromise with their creditors and continue. The immediate cause of the suspension was the conditions in the will of the late Thomas F. Carhart regarding the special capital which he left in the business. By the terms of Mr. Carhart's will his interest of $30,000 was to remain in the firm as special capital for five years from January, 1883, provided the same partners who has constituted the house while he lived and with whom he had been associated should continue in the new firm. Mr. A. T. Hamilton was one of these partners, and when he died, April 30, that dissolved the partnership. He left no will. The other partners could not go on and bind his estate by making paper and raising money in that way. They began negotiating for a partner to take the place of Mr. Hamilton. A gentleman was ready to go in and the arrangements were about completed. The lawyer who was the attorney for the late Mr. Carhart and also for his estate was asked to draw up the necessary papers, and he informed them that they could not form a new partnership with the estate of Mr. Carhart for the special capital, as Mr. Carhart's will had distinctly provided that the same partners must continue. Of course Mr. Hamilton's death broke the contract. This was made known to the firm last Monday, and they had to suspend. The amount of the firm's paper now outstanding is said to be about $325,000 to $350,000. The statement for Jan. 1 showed liabilities of $1,100,000 and nominal assets of $1,800,000.

The failure, owing to intimate relations with Carhart, Whitford & Co., of Best & Co., who carried on the Lilliputian Bazar at Nos. 40 and 42 West Twenty-third street, was announced today. John B. Van Wagener, of Carhart, Whitford & Co., was a special partner for $15,000. The firm made a specialty of children's clothing, and a large part of the goods were furnished them by Carhart, Whitford & Co., who are the principal creditors. The stock on hand is said to be of the nominal value of $150,000 to $160,000. The amount of the liabilities is not definitly known, but is said to be nearly as large. Their capital was about $80,000.

The suspension of the large clothing firm of Carhart, Whitford & Co., of New York, particulars of which appeared in yesterday's TRIBUNE, was a big surprise to the clothing merchants of Chicago. The firm had been established over thirty years, and had a widespread reputation as one of the most unquestionably solid and respectable business houses in the country. They did a large wholesale business, amounting to between $1,500,000 and $2,000,000 a year, which, with their extensive retail trade made a total business averaging over $3,000,000 per annum. They were backers of large retail stores in New Orleans, Galveston, Rochester, Indianapolis, and many other large cities, and had special retail agents in every city of any prominence in the Union. Messrs. Harvey, of this city, have been their exclusive agents here for the last two years. Formerly the old firm of A. J. Nutting & Co. had the agency. Messrs. Harvey received dispatches from New York yesterday which convinced them that the suspension would be only temporary—that they would probably resume within ten days. No matter how the affairs of the firm may be settled, it is certain that no one in Chicago can suffer, either directly or indirectly. The suspension is attributed to the depression in the clothing trade for the last two or three years. The death of one of the parties a few weeks ago probably determined the firm to suspend rather than suffer any further losses. Clothing men who have been acquainted with the firm for many years say that the business was conducted in a most conservative manner, and none of the firm's capital was ever used for any purpose outside the legitimate business of the house.

The Bank Failures at Washington Worse than Anticipated.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18.—[Special.]—The local bank failures here are worse than had been anticipated. The filing of a bill for an injunction against the private banking-house of Squiers & Co. has resulted in the disclosure of some peculiar facts. When the writ was served yesterday a meeting of creditors was being held at the bank, and Judge Edmunds, a District Commissioner, was endeavoring to explain to the creditors that a small safe in the office was his private property, which he had stored there because he had not room for it at his house. This circumstance, together with many others, has given rise to the rumor that Judge Edmunds is a partner in this enterprise. The Cashier is reported to have said that the small safe contains army and navy vouchers. Judge Edmunds denies that he has any connection with the firm. Squiers' business consisted almost exclusively in loaning money to clerks and army and navy officers at excessive rates of interest.

Some extraordinary disclosures are being made as to the Middleton failure. The *Evening Star* has the following:

One of the latest developments of the way in which their customers were plundered is shown in the case of James H. McKenney, Clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States. Mr. McKenney had been the close friend from boyhood of D. W. Middleton Jr., and succeeded Mr. Middleton Sr. as Clerk of the court, and his confidence was therefore unbounded in Middleton Jr. His deposits in securities and money with the firm amounted to the large sum of $61,000, every dollar of which is lost. They not only took his money in the general default, but cut open the envelopes in which he had placed his securities, such as bonds and stocks, for safe-keeping, and sold them. Mr. McKenney has nothing but the plundered envelopes to show for the savings of a lifetime, though part of this amount belonged to the court. In another instance $10,000 in trust bonds have disappeared in the whirlpool. There is still another aggravated case. They had a power of attorney from a man of means absent from the city to attend to his business here, and had the key to his safe. On hearing of their failure this gentleman hurried to the city to look after his own securities. He found that every one had been sold. His safe was sent in to Middleton bank. Gen. Frank Morey, of Louisiana, one of the committee of creditors, loses about $19,000.

Another Letter from Strong, of Green Bay, Wis.

GREEN BAY, Wis., June 18.—[Special.]—Another letter is received from Henry Strong, the President of the suspended bank. He says he began speculating in 1878, losing $15,000 or $20,000 on wheat. In 1879 he went in deeper in hopes of making up what he lost, but parted with about $30,000. In 1880 he went short on wheat and lost $50,000. In 1881 some $15,000 more went. He adds:

The names of the principal parties with whom I dealt I will give you on a separate slip of paper. You are at liberty to show it to any one who is interested. In addition to my losses on wheat, port, and stocks, I borrowed money from the bank to pay interest on bad notes, taxes, and interest, etc., on loans made to me. Within the last five years this has amounted to a pretty heavy sum, probably from $40,000 to $50,000. The money borrowed from the bank was absolutely and hopelessly sunk in the vortex of speculation. I have taken no money away with me except a small necessary amount to cover traveling expenses for a short time. It is needless to tell you how deeply I deplore the fatal folly that first led me into the paths of speculation.

Assignment by a Wholesale Liquor House of Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 18.—[Special.]—The assignment of John Callaghan & Co., wholesale liquor-dealers, caused a business sensation at a late hour this afternoon. The firm was composed of John Callaghan and J. C. Bartlett, both of whom assign their individual property to satisfy the claims of their creditors. Although the firm is involved to the extent of $100,000, the assignment will not amount to much, for it was made more for the purpose of securing time than for any other reason. The firm is worth double the amount of the liabilities, but their assets are tied up in such a way that they cannot realize upon them. The principal creditors are the First and Second National Banks, the German Security Bank, and the Falls City Bank, which hold about $80,000 worth of the firm's warehouse receipts, more than doubly securing them against any loss. The balance of the claims—some $20,000—are small debts, scattered in various localities. "The cause of the trouble," said Mr. Callaghan, "is the closeness of the banking institutions here in advancing money upon our warehouse receipts. The banks here now hold all our warehouse receipts; and, although they are worth between 40 and 50 cents, they will not advance upon them more than 22 or 25 cents. So you see they take $2 of our money and give us in return but $1. The warehouse receipts belonging to us and now held by the banks are worth just double what has been advanced upon them, but still we can't get a cent more, and of course to protect all our creditors alike we made the assignment. As soon as business brightens up we will be all right and go right along as though nothing had ever occurred." Mr. Callaghan is interested in the Belle of Marion Distillery, at Lebanon, Ky., and the Kentucky Club Distillery, at Owensboro, Ky., and his interest in both these establishments has been assigned along with his other property.

The New York Banks.

NEW YORK, June 18.—[Special.]—Unusually large drafts on some of the banks in this city have caused some comment in Wall street during the last two or three days. President O. D. Baldwin, of the Fourth National Bank, said that the heavy drain on the banks was due to large demands on the part of railroads and coal corporations to pay their employés. He thought it probable that this drain would cause a greater decrease in deposits in the bank statement for the present week than appeared in last week's statement. Mr. Baldwin expressed the belief that the New York banks were in a condition to stand a rigid official examination at any time.

Failures and Other Business Complications.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 18.—[Special.]—Receiver Sanborn denies the report that the Manufacturers' Bank will settle with creditors on a basis of 50 cents on the dollar. Those in the confidence of the owners of the bank assert that all obligations will be paid dollar for dollar.

The boot and shoe house on Grand avenue owned by Mrs. Sarah Terry and managed by Charles E. Adams assigned today. The liabilities will not be known till a thorough examination can be made. The assets are stated at $5,500.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19—1 a. m.—Indications: For the Upper Lake region, light local rains, partly cloudy weather, no change of temperature, light, variable winds, generally south to west.

For the Upper Mississippi Valley, local showers, followed by fair weather, light, variable winds, stationary temperature.

For the Missouri Valley, fair weather, no change of temperature, and light, variable winds.

CHICAGO, June 18—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Place of Observation.	Weather Right of Ins.	Thermometer.	Direction of Wind.	Velocity of Wind.	State of Weather.	Rain-fall in Inches.
Mid. Atlantic States—						
Albany	29.95	74	W.	...	Clear.	0
Eastern Gulf States—						
Vicksburg	30.00	79	E.	...	Clear.	0
Western Gulf States—						
El Paso	29.98	68	E.	...	Clear.	0
Fort Smith	29.92	72	...	...	Clear.	0
Galveston	29.98	81	S.	...	Clear.	.12
New Orleans	30.00	78	S.	...	Clear.	0
Shreveport, La	29.96	78	E.	...	Fair.	.24
Ohio Valley & Tenn.						
Cincinnati	30.04	73	...	...	Clear.	0
Indianapolis	30.02	70	...	...	Clear.	0
Louisville	30.02	75	...	...	Clear.	0
Memphis	30.00	78	...	...	Fair.	0
Nashville	30.01	75	N. W.	...	Clear.	0
Pittsburg	29.98	74	N. W.	...	Clear.	0
Lower Lake Region—						
Buffalo	30.00	69	S. W.	...	Clear.	0
Cleveland	30.02	72	W.	...	Clear.	0
Detroit	30.02	70	...	...	Cloudy.	0
Erie	30.00	70	W.	...	Clear.	0
Oswego	29.96	69	...	...	Clear.	0
Port Huron	30.02	67	W.	...	Clear.	0
Rochester, N. Y.	29.99	69	W.	...	Clear.	0
Toledo	30.02	72	W.	...	Clear.	0
Toronto	30.00	74	...	...	Th'n'g.	0
Upper Lake Region—						
Alpena	29.97	67	W.	...	Fair.	.25
Chicago	30.00	70	E.	...	Clear.	0
Duluth	29.90	71	...	...	Clear.	0
Escanaba	29.93	71	...	...	Fair.	0
Grand Haven	30.00	70	W.	...	Fair.	0
Marquette	30.00	58	...	...	Clear.	0
Milwaukee	30.01	68	...	...	Clear.	1.05
Mackinaw	29.98	69	W.	...	Foggy.	0
Upper Miss. Valley—						
Salem	30.05	77	S. W.	...	Clear.	0
Davenport	30.03	72	E.	...	In rain.	.10
Des Moines	30.02	76	...	...	Cloudy.	.03
Dubuque	30.01	72	W.	...	Clear.	0
La Crosse	29.97	69	W.	...	Clear.	.04
Moorhead	30.01	62	...	...	Clear.	0
St. Paul	30.00	72	E.	...	Th'n'g.	0
Springfield, Ill.	30.00	77	...	...	Th'n'g.	.05
Missouri Valley—					Fair.	0
Leavenworth	29.99	74	N. W.	...	Clear.	0
Omaha	29.99	74	N. W.	...	Clear.	0
Yankton	30.01	73	N. W.	...	Clear.	0
Extreme Northwest—						
Manitoba	30.05	58	N.	...	Clear.	0
Fort Buford	30.00	71	...	...	Clear.	0
St. Vincent, Minn.	29.98	69	W.	...	Clear.	0
Northern Slope—						
Cheyenne	30.00	48	S.	...	Clear.	0
Deadwood	30.03	69	S.	...	Clear.	0
Fort Custer	30.00	70	E.	...	Clear.	0
Middle Slope—						
Denver	30.01	62	...	...	Fair.	0
Dodge City	29.97	70	S. W.	...	Clear.	.05
North Platte	30.01	72	E.	...	Clear.	0
Canadian Stations—						
Battleford	29.95	74	...	...	Clear.	0
Fort Garry	29.90	72	N. W.	...	Clear.	0
Fort Arthur's Land'g	29.91	68	...	...	Hazy	0
Kingston	29.92	69	S. W.	...	Cloudy.	0
Medicine Hat	29.93	70	S. W.	...	Clear.	0
Parry Sound, Can.	29.90	64	S. W.	...	Cloudy.	0
Quappelle	29.94	69	...	...	Clear.	0
Swift Current	29.92	68	N. W.	...	Clear.	0
Minnedosa	29.92	70	...	...	Clear.	0
Saugeen, Can.	29.90	64	...	...	Cloudy.	.02
Toronto	29.90	66	N. W.	...	Clear.	.05
Other Points—						
Elliott	30.00	71	...	...	Clear.	0
Helena	29.97	74	S. W.	...	Clear.	0
Huron, Dak.	30.00	70	S. W.	...	Clear.	.12
Las Animas	29.96	69	W.	...	Fair.	.15
Little Rock	30.01	73	N. W.	...	Clear.	.37
Salt Lake	29.90	61	N. W.	...	Clear.	0
Stockton	30.01	55	N. W.	...	Pt. rain.	.21

*Too small to measure. †Thunder-storm.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel.	Rain	Weather
6:18 a. m.	30.152	72.6	88	S. W.	5	.....	Fair.
10:35 a. m.	30.048	79.0	62	S. W.	7	.....	Fair.
2:35 p. m.	29.970	83.0	49	W.	14	.....	Fair.
6:18 p. m.	30.000	80.6	54	N. W.	7	.24	Rain
10:18 p. m.	29.964	69.6	88	S. E.	3	.20	Clear.

*Too small to measure. †Thunder-storm.
Maximum temperature, 83.0.
Minimum temperature, 66.0.
Mean daily barometer, 30.047.
Mean daily thermometer, 73.1.
Mean daily humidity, 74.

LOST AT SEA.

The Brig G. P. Sherwood Goes to the Bottom—Nine Lives Lost.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 18.—[Special.]—The brig G. P. Sherwood, of St. John, N. B., arrived at this port May 2 from Barbados with a cargo of sugar. As the West India trade was dull it was thought advisable to send her with a cargo of 600 tons of anthracite coal, valued at $2,400, to Halifax, N. S. While the Sherwood was lying here Mrs. Taylor, the wife of the captain, came on from St. John and decided to go home on the vessel. June 6 the vessel sailed, having on board ten persons all told, consisting of Capt. Robert D. Taylor, his wife and brother, Daniel Taylor, first mate Dorson Stevens, a second mate name unknown, Steward George Gittliffe (colored), seamen Nicholas McMillan and Joseph Nicholson, the latter living at 189 Huntingdon, Philadelphia, and two other seamen names unknown. No tidings were heard of her until today, when the mate, Dorson Stevens, arrived at New York on the Spanish bark Rafael, and reported that the Sherwood foundered at sea the night of June 14, and all were lost except himself, who took to a boat and was picked up the next day by the bark Rafael. The Sherwood was a double-decked brig, of 400 tons register, and was built at Rockland, N. B., in 1870.

DESPERATE FIGHT WITH INDIANS.

DALLAS, Tex., June 18.—Information was received today of a recent fight with Indians in the extreme northwest corner of Texas ten days ago. D. W. Staples, of Dallas, W. W. Hartsell, and a man named Hicks started from Palo Pinto County, Texas, for Washington Territory on horseback. When about a week out, and while near the northern boundary of the Panhandle, the party were surprised by seven hostile Indians. A fusillade followed, the whites seeking shelter in the timber. The battle continued several hours. Hicks fell dead at the first volley. Staples heroically continued firing for an hour with a mortal wound in his abdomen, and finally expired. Five of the Indians were killed and the others, badly wounded, fled, leaving Hartsell the sole survivor.

A BIG STRIKE.

EAST TAWAS, Mich., June 18.—[Special.]—All the lumber-mills at Oscoda and Sable shut down today on account of strikers, who demand last year's wages and ten hours as a day's work; also to be paid every Saturday.

RAILROADS.

Significance of Adams' Accession to the Presidency of the Union Pacific.

Increase in East-Bound Shipments — Northwestern Traffic—The Burlington Earnings.

Resignation of Sidney Dillon as President of the Union Pacific—Charles Francis Adams Succeeds Him.

NEW YORK, June 18.—[Special.]—The Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad held an important meeting in this city today. The following-named gentlemen attended: President Sidney Dillon, Vice-President Elisha Atkins, F. L. Ames, Charles Francis Adams Jr., Ezra H. Baker, Jay Gould, F. Gordon Dexter, David Dows, Andrew H. Green, James A. Rumrill, and Government-Directors Colgate, Hoyt, Edmund L. Jay, Frank Colpetzer, Halsey L. Merriman, and David H. Anthony. President Dillon's resignation was tendered in the following form:

GENTLEMEN: I beg leave to tender my resignation as President of this company, to take effect forthwith. Ten years' active labor in the company's service as President, and ten years' previous service as a Director, have not diminished my faith in its property nor my zeal for its well being. They have witnessed the completion of its enterprise, its great contribution to the National advancement, the return of large revenues to its shareholders, and the solid establishment of its business and resources. With these has come to me their counterpart in waning years, and need for the relinquishment of my most active cares. Bereavement has given to both these accelerated force. Still holding and proposing to retain my pecuniary interest, I am glad to continue in your council. At the same time I must ask you henceforth to relieve me of their execution. Very respectfully,

SIDNEY DILLON.

The resignation was accepted, and the board adopted a series of complimentary resolutions, as follows:

Resolved, That the considerations presented by Mr. Dillon in his letter resigning the Presidency of this company are such as this board may not decline to entertain.

Resolved, That the connection of Mr. Dillon with this company for more than twenty years presents one continuous record of integrity, wisdom, energy, and devotion, crowned with results that insured the completion of its enterprise and of lasting advantage to its property and business.

Resolved, That this board, in accepting Mr. Dillon's resignation, begs to assure him of the company's gratitude and personal esteem, and of a continuing desire for his presence in its councils, and his personal interest in its welfare.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Mr. Dillon.

Mr. Charles Francis Adams Jr., of Boston, was then elected to fill Mr. Dillon's place.

The Directors unanimously voted that in lieu of declaring the regular dividend payable July 1, the sum of $718,814 be paid from moneys now in the treasury to the United States to meet the demand of the Secretary of the Interior for payments under the Thurman act for the year ending Dec. 31, 1883.

The meeting is said to have been a very harmonious one. Mr. Dillon was asked whether it was true, as currently rumored, that his resignation was the result of differences between himself and Messrs. Gould, Ames, and other stockholders. He said:

"There is no truth in any such stories. My resignation is of my own volition. There is not a discord between Messrs. Gould, and Ames, and myself in any form. We all agree as to the policy of this company. I say that emphatically."

Mr. Dillon said further that during the twenty years that he had been actively connected with the road he had neglected his private business, and since he became President he had worked very hard. He was now 73 years old, and felt the need of rest. Furthermore the office had been removed to Boston, and he felt it proper that an Eastern man should hold the office of President, as under no circumstances would he go to Boston to live. He would remain a Director and a member of the Executive Committee. Mr. Dillon said he did not propose to slacken his energy so far as his efforts could help to bring the road back to its former prestige. As soon as he gets his business affairs in shape he will go to Europe for a month or two. The Union Pacific transfer and fiscal office will remain in New York.

Mr. Colrate Hoyt, a Government Director of the road, said:

"In my opinion the change is a wise one. Mr. Adams is a conservative man, and has wide experience. The $718,814.60 was voted under protest; for, while the Government claims in round numbers $2,000,000 from the road, the company claims in back dues from the Government about $4,000,000, and the matter is still in dispute. I am under the impression that no further changes are contemplated; but of course the executive office will be removed to Boston."

The change in the management made no especial impression in Wall street. The Union Pacific stock rose a point, to 39, and then went down to 38¼, at which it turn it closed. Mr. Adams' election is generally interpreted as meaning that all the road's Government indebtedness will be paid off before declaring any more dividends. As President, it is not believed that Mr. Charles Francis Adams Jr. will make any radical change in the policy of the road. Mr. Gould and his friends, who have practically controlled the affairs of the road, were in favor of Mr. Adams' election as President.

In a brief talk after today's meeting Mr. Adams said that he intended to try and manage the road in the interests of the stockholders. He believed in the property, and thought that all it needed was "a certain turn of the wheel to bring everything out straight." He did not see any reason why there should be talk of the road going into the hands of a Receiver. Mr. Adams declared he did not go to Washington to object to the publication of the report of the Government's expert accountant regarding the Union Pacific's affairs.

Preparing for the Advance in East-Bound Freight Rates.

The advance in east-bound freight rates, to take effect June 24, has had a stimulating effect on shipments, nearly all the roads reporting an increase in business. Business is expected to continue quite heavy until the advanced rates go into effect, shippers being anxious to take advantage of the present low rates, and the opinion prevails that a strong effort will be made by the roads to maintain the new rates when they have gone into effect. As far as can be learned no heavy contracts are being made at the present rates, and Joint-Agent Moore thinks all the business contracted for at the present rates will be disposed of one week after the new rates have gone into effect. Mr. Moore has again commenced to equalize the percentages of the various roads, and has given orders to divert business from the roads "over" to the roads "short." If the railroads maintain the new rates rail shipments will, of course, decrease, as the lake lines will again be enabled to compete, and will take away a large proportion of the business. The railroads say they prefer to carry less business at profitable rates.

Commissioner Fink has just issued the following circular in regard to the billing of

THE CHICAGO DEMOCRACY.

Proceedings of the Four District Conventions—Delegates Who Will Go to Peoria.

The Machine Men and Mackin Win on the South Side—The Kickers Will Hold Another Convention.

W. T. Dowdall Working Up Harrison's Record—Questions to Be Put to the Cook County Democracy.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTIONS.

THE MACHINE WINS IN THE FIRST DISTRICT.

The Palmer House club-room, where the convention was to be held, was early occupied by a dozen Pinkerton men in uniform. The anti-machine men denounced this as an outrage, for they were informed that the officers had been instructed to admit none but machine delegates. A few minutes before 11 o'clock, the hour for convening, the officers stationed themselves at the entrance to the club-room and barred out all who were not recognized as friends of the men who had hired them, but two or three anti-machine delegates had already gone inside, among them M. A. Driscoll, of the Second Ward. A big crowd gathered about the entrance and indulged in loud talk about "star-chamber proceedings," "gag rule," and the "rights of free-born American citizens." The excitement grew momentarily greater, and at length a rush was made to overpower the Pinkerton doorkeepers. The latter forced the crowd back, and an effort was made to close the iron doors. But Driscoll, with no little nerve for so small a man, surrounded by enemies, grabbed hold of one of the doors, pulled it open, and defied resistance. An officer raised a club to strike him, but dropped it and let Driscoll have his way. The latter then began calling off the names of the anti-machine delegates and they were admitted.

Rensselaer Stone, Chairman of the Congressional Committee, called the convention to order, and A. W. Green was made Chairman. It was announced that there was a contest in the First Ward, Ald. Whelan presenting a lot of affidavits.

The Chair appointed a Committee on Credentials consisting of Charles Kolsenberg, of Lake; Judge L. B. Otis, of the Second Ward; John Milan, of Hyde Park; John Conley, of Palos; and H. P. Robinson, of Worth. Otis resigned in favor of S. R. Keogh and the convention then, at 12:15, took a recess to give the Committee on Credentials time to do its work.

The committee heard a lot of witnesses and when the convention reassembled reported in favor of the machine delegates throughout. The report was adopted—23 to 5—and the anti-machine delegates left.

The State delegates chosen were as follows:

First Ward—M. J. Wentworth, Thomas J. McNally, James McCauseland, William Fitzgerald, Benjamin M. Shaffner, John K. Prindiville, George P. Everhart, Joseph Frankel, and Lycurgus Laflin.

Second Ward—James T. Appleton, Ike Abrahams, Moses Barnett, Nick Reis, John Cella, Sol Van Praag, Neil Conley, Henry Gelder.

Third Ward—R. W. Clifford, L. B. Otis, G. W. Cass, Timothy Crean, John H. McAvoy, and P. M. Cleary.

Fourth Ward—Philip Koehler, P. Stone, B. McNeil, G. H. Kelleher, James Sheehan, C. A. Knight, L. P. Cady, William Best, and C. E. Seaton.

Lake—Michael McInerney, William Fallen, Charles Kolsenberg, D. P. Davy, Maurice Monarty, J. R. Mullory, E. E. Brown, Thomas Byrne, and Thomas Gahan.

Hyde Park—A. W. Green, J. R. Hodson, James Lawless, T. A. E. Holcomb, Thomas Eagan, and A. E. Barker.

Lemont—William Skelly and Peter Gentleman.

Lyons—Otis Graves.

Calumet—William Burry.

Thornton—William McGunnigle.

Palos—John Conley.

It is the general opinion that the delegation will favor the selection of Joe Mackin and Rensselaer Stone to represent the First District in the National Convention, but Billy Seipp may beat Stone in the race. The delegation, it is also likely, will work against Harrison as delegate-at-large because of the aid he gave the kickers in the "First."

THE SECOND DISTRICT.

The Second District Convention met at Westphal's Hall yesterday forenoon, E. J. O'Hara, Chairman of the District Committee, calling the gathering to order. He called upon J. J. Curran to act as Temporary Chairman.

The delegates to the District Convention were reëlected as delegates to the State Convention. The delegates are as follows:

Fifth Ward—Charles Klutsch, T. C. Hickey, John Lang, Robert Evers, Michael McNamara, James T. Moran, John O'Shea, Jeremiah O'Leary, Charles Hillock, James McKenna, C. Kramer, Michael Crotty, Peter Flaherty, Edward P. Burke, John A. Uhrig, George P. Foster, Martin Mulcahey, Henry F. Sheridan, John Sheehan, Cornelius Sheehey, John Dwyer.

Sixth Ward—E. F. Cullerton, John Nolan, Herman Hagerman, James Dooley, Patrick McCadin, Richard Grant, John O'Connor, Edward Cassidy, William Dolman, Charles Monear, F. M. Diamond, John Long, James Donohue, Martin Ward.

Seventh Ward—J. H. Hildreth, Daniel McCarthy, Joseph Werner, Morgan Murphy, R. F. Buckley, J. J. Curran, Frank Bins, M. Riordan, D. Foley, James Crowe, P. J. Walsh, Nick Simons, John Lawless, John O'Brien, Ralph Johnson, R. T. Strickland.

Eighth Ward—Frank Lawler, P. Hamill, James A. Taylor, James Doran, Henry Heusman, Red Sheridan, Frank Wenter, Dan Sullivan, E. F. Kelly, E. J. O'Hayer, P. J. Howard.

Ald. Hildreth then moved that the District Convention adjourn and that the delegates to the State Convention be called to order. He said that an Elector and two delegates and two alternates to the National Convention were to be elected, and his idea was to have these matters settled at once for the reason that there was more room there than could be found in Peoria. The motion was opposed by Ald. Lawler.

At this point Ald. Hildreth called attention to the fact that the action of the convention was becoming irregular, as there had as yet been no permanent organization, and the temporary organization was made permanent.

After some little wirepulling the convention adjourned, to meet at once as delegates to the State Convention, the same organization being maintained. James T. Healey was chosen unanimously as Presidential Elector, and Ald. Frank Lawler was chosen as State Central Committeeman, and Ald. E. F. Cullerton and J. H. Hildreth were elected delegates to the National Convention by acclamation, H. A. Hagerman and L. W. Kadlee being chosen as alternates.

John O'Shea was elected a member of the State Committee to select the delegates-at-large to the National Convention.

THE THIRD DISTRICT.

The delegates to the Third District Convention were slow in getting together, it being an hour behind time when Chairman Van Pelt called the convention to order and nominated M. C. Clancy, of the Twelfth Ward, as Temporary Chairman. For Temporary Secretary the numerous Ryans got mixed, and while the muddle was being cleared up Timothy E. Ryan cut the matter short by taking possession of the Secretary's table, before a vote was had.

The following delegates to the Peoria Convention were then selected:

Eighth Ward—J. E. Ryan, D. Donovan, M. J. O'Malley, John Curry, M. J. Cagney, John Wallace, D. Daley, Dennis Ryan, H. Sugrue.

Ninth Ward—Michael R. Leyden, Alex. Monteith, John Brady, Thomas Dolan, Charles Wesley, Frank McIntyre, James McCormick, Patrick O'Malley.

Tenth Ward—Thomas Martin, James McHale, Jerry Murvihill, Frank Riley, Thomas Grace, M. Crow, Charles Hill.

Eleventh Ward—James H. Ward, John Connell, Amberace Andree, John Hartnell Jr., Charles Conelly, George H. Richley, M. C. McDonald.

Twelfth Ward—William J. McGarigle, Peter Clinton, John J. Dunphy, John F. J. Hackett, John E. Van Pelt, William J. Gallagher, M. C. Clancy.

Thirteenth Ward—William H. Gallagher, M. M. Hayes, G. J. Baker, M. Daley, P. Ryan, Dennis Considine, John F. Scanlon.

Fourteenth Ward—M. Ryan, Theo. M. Dugan, J. Fitzsimmons, William Harley, John A. Orb, Adam Ochs, Jerry Maloney, Herman Sigmund, Michael Whalen, B. Bierski, Bryan Donelly, Gustav Kuntze, S. J. Mellin, Henry Donohue, John Lonergan.

The convention adjourned after a speech by the Chairman pledging the support of the district delegation to Harrison for Governor, and congratulating them upon the harmony prevailing at the primaries and at the convention.

THE FOURTH DISTRICT.

The Fourth Congressional District Convention was called to order in Brand's Hall at noon yesterday by Sam Chase. C. P. Kimball was elected Chairman and L. M. Ennis Secretary.

The following delegates to the State Convention were elected:

Fifteenth Ward—George Kersten, Peter Ebertshauser, Peter Jung, Eugene Prage, A. J. Brachtendorf, Harry Rubens, S. B. Chase, Adam M. Schlio, John Beck, William Nichoff.

Sixteenth Ward—John H. Colvin, Herman Lieb, William Vogt, Frank W. Walker, Barney Brachtendorf, Henry Hosmer, Jacob Bittig, Louis Griesheimer.

Seventeenth Ward—John Sweeney, P. H. Tierney, E. J. O'Hara, John Dowdall, John F. O'Malley, William Starling, Daniel R. O'Brien, James Rogers, Thomas McCormick, Thomas Leddy.

Eighteenth Ward—F. A. Hoffman Jr., M. J. Corcoran, M. Wasserman, C. P. Kimball, William Devine, Lambert Tree, F. H. Winston, P. Brand, Frank Agnew, Egbert Jamieson, John H. Crawford.

Second Commissioners District—E. F. Webber, Edmund Furthman, J. M. Brown, Frank R. Seelye, Michael Moran, Adam Harrer.

Third—Ira Barchard, Charles Sigwalt.

Fourth—Clayton E. Crafts, John McKenna.

Mr. F. H. Winston offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the unanimous choice of the voters of the Fourth Congressional District of Illinois for the nomination of Governor is the Hon. Carter H. Harrison, of Cook County, and that our delegates this day elected are instructed to join with the general voice of the party in the State in making that nomination by acclamation at the convention to which they are accredited.

The convention then adjourned.

The delegation met at once and organized temporarily by electing Sam Chase Chairman and Egbert Jamieson Secretary. The only thing done was to appoint a committee to secure transportation.

The delegation are all in favor of Harry Rubens for one of the district delegates to the National Convention. If Mr. William C. Goudy is selected as one of the delegates-at-large, Mr. F. H. Winston will be the other district delegate; if not, Mr. Goudy will be chosen.

QUESTIONS FOR HARRISON.

WHICH W. T. DOWDALL WILL SUBMIT TO THE PEORIA CONVENTION.

Editor Dowdall, of Peoria, has been in Chicago for several days past on a mission said to be undertaken in behalf of the State Democracy, which wants a man of "unassailable integrity" for its Gubernatorial candidate. Needless to say, from the Peoria point of view this man is not Mayor Carter H. Harrison, and it was whispered about yesterday that Mr. Dowdall will return with a whole cart-load of ammunition to be discharged through his paper in the form of categorical questions aimed straight at the Cook County Democracy. Failure to answer these questions will, it is claimed, convince the rural Democrats that Harrison is too vulnerable a candidate, growing out of his record as Mayor, and could not withstand the attacks of the Republican press when the campaign gets under way. As the matter now stands the whole business is purely a Democratic family affair, but is not without interest to Republicans.

OBERLY STARTED IT.

The idea of raking over the Mayor's record was originally suggested, it is said, by Chairman John Oberly, of the State Central Committee, when Morrison's Tariff bill was beaten in the House. This had been no sooner done than Morrison's friends in Illinois received letters from him bitterly denouncing Harrison as one of the cabal that had conspired to beat the bill, and urging that Gen. Black be brought out as a Gubernatorial candidate. Black fell in with the idea and went down to see Chairman Oberly about it. He also approved, as did Dowdall, and the first move was agreed to be made upon Cook County, where Mr. Mackin promised that two Congressional districts could be secured against Harrison. The Mayor, however, got wind of the moves of his enemies, and checkmated them at several points, so that Black's boom for Governor went into a temporary eclipse. When the movement was first started, however, Oberly began to collect the evidence, declaring that he would publish it in his Bloomington paper, whatever the outcome might be. Several letters were written to Chicago outlining his policy. He didn't carry out his intentions, however, and Editor Dowdall is said to have become disgusted with the delay, and therefore decided to publish the whole matter himself. Wherefore he came up to Chicago and is still on the ground. It was perhaps a coincidence that ex-Senator McDonald, of Indiana, has been in the city for a week on legal business, and that Gen. Black came up from Danville and spent most of his time with Dowdall and McDonald. The Indiana ex-Senator's position is said to be merely passive, to let his friends know that if Harrison tries to control them he will be ready to receive their support for either the Presidency or the second place. It is not settled that Gen. Black will again enter the Gubernatorial lists, but he is against Harrison with all that means.

DOWDALL'S INVESTIGATIONS.

Editor Dowdall's investigations are said to have covered the municipal history of Chicago for the last five years, with special reference to the measures which have been before the Council in relation to the rich and powerful corporations. Some chapters in the history of the Western Indiana will, it is said, be revived, and in connection with other railroad legislation it is promised that a scene after the Mayor vetoed the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy ordinance allowing the road to lay a track to the Driving Park will be photographed. Among the leading figures are said to be one of the Burlington attorneys and one of its high officials, who made charges of broken promises and ended with threats. Editor Dowdall has also spent some time at the Stock-Yards, and it is reported will revive the old and worthless story told some years ago in reference to a check for $20,000, photographic copies of which are said still to be in existence. This goes back to the time when the rendering companies were fighting all attempts to abate their nuisance. A more recent instance is said to be in connection with the last municipal fight, when a strong Stock-Yards interest was thrown for Harrison, because, it was reported, of the friendly way the Administration had acted towards Treasurer Dave Gage's bondsmen.

STREET-RAILWAY MATTERS.

Another lead which Editor Dowdall has been following is that of the street-car companies. Nothing definit has been given out yet, but the output is reported to be a rich one. An illustration of the Peoria editor's bulldog persistence is apparent from the way he got an interview with a street-railway official who was never in during office hours and never at home after business hours. The editor went out to the street-railway magnate's house early in the morning and sat on the front doorstep until he emerged.

Other bolts being forged are said to be in reference to the Mayor's seeming toleration of the gamblers, and it is even hinted that the gamblers' subscription list of $17,500 in the municipal campaign of 1883 will be produced by Joe Mackin, though whenever the allegations which have been current for a year have been repeated in Mr. Mackin's presence he has denied that he had the mysterious subscription-list. Nevertheless, the belief has been that he had some facts which would be given out cold to the world if it were not for his friend McDonald.

It is not assumed that Editor Dowdall expects to produce proof of all these things. All he expects is said to be a moral conviction of the inexpediency of Harrison's selection as the standard-bearer of a pure Democracy. It is said he will have what he considers evidence to show that the Mayor practically admits the truth of many of the charges by hysterical demands made for weeks past that the powder mine be exploded and the like. It is further said that the Peoria bombshell will contain the statements of persons to whom the Mayor is alleged to have made admissions that in a political campaign one took money without asking whether it came from brothels, gamblers, or corporations.

APPEAL TO THE COOK COUNTY DEMOCRACY.

It is understood Editor Dowdall will group his wealth of material together and address it specially to the Cook County Democrats to know whether this is the kind of a man they present to their rural brethren as the strongest candidate who can be nominated. He will justify his own course by claiming that he has been actuated solely by his desire to save the Democrats from the humiliation of explaining these charges, which will assuredly be made by the Republican papers.

Among the few local Democrats who knew what was going on yesterday great curiosity was expressed to see what stand Harrison would take. After reviewing the work of the Cook County Conventions it was agreed that the Mayor will not have things his own way in Chicago, and if Dowdall's attack pans out well he may be with certainty laid out for delegate-at-large.

THE ANTI-MACHINE MEN.

THEY PROPOSE TO HOLD A CONVENTION OF THEIR OWN.

As the Whelan faction was leaving the club-room where the First District Convention met, to avoid being ejected, a number of them announced that they would hold a convention of their own, and some were in favor of holding it at once. But after a brief consultation in the rotunda it was thought best to wait and issue a call—not for new primaries, but for a convention of the delegates who had been refused seats. "You see," said Whelan, "we were too much excited to go into a convention alone after losing our seats, but we will hold one, and will publish a long call in the papers explaining the situation. We had no expectation of winning today, with the entire machine working against us. The fight will be carried to Peoria, though, and I want to show the political tramp (Mackin) that the 'Fat Boy of the First' (Whelan) has got something of a pull here."

NATIONAL CATHOLIC UNION.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 18.—The tenth annual session of the National Catholic Union began today. Archbishop Gibbons celebrated high mass and preached at St. Peter's Church, where an address was delivered by the Rev. Dr. John S. Foley. This afternoon the union was called to order in Ford's Opera-House, the Rev. Mr. Mitchell in the chair. Several reports from societies were presented.

AT WASHINGTON.

Provisions of the Utah Bill Passed by the Senate Yesterday.

The Measures for the Regulation of the Pacific Railroads Discussed.

Frauds in the Navy Department—Fitz John Porter—George Bliss' Story.

THE UTAH BILL

PASSED BY THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18.—[Special.]—The Utah bill has finally passed the Senate by a vote of 33 to 15. The affirmative vote was Republican, with the exception that the following Democrats also voted aye: Beck, Colquitt, Fair, Garland, Jackson, Jones of Florida, Pugh, Voorhees, and McPherson. The negative vote was wholly Democratic. The bill was amended in the following particulars: Mr. Vest offered an amendment to the first section providing that husbands or wives shall not be permitted to testify to any confidential statement or communication made to each other during the existence of the marriage relation. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. McPherson, Sec. 10, which deprives illegitimate children from inheriting property from their fathers or to receive any distributive share in their estates, was amended so as not to apply to children born before the passage of the act.

Sec. 12 was amended so as to make the Trustees who are to look after the Mormon Church in the interest of the United States give bond, the amount of which shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior.

A new section was agreed upon, incorporating the New York Dower law in the bill.

PROVISIONS OF THE BILL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18.—The Utah bill as passed by the Senate provides that a lawful husband or wife may be compelled to testify in a prosecution for bigamy, polygamy, or unlawful cohabitation. In such prosecutions an attachment for the witness may be issued without previous subpœna, when it shall appear to the Judge that the witness would unlawfully fail to obey the subpœna. Bail may be accepted for the appearance of such witness, and in any case he or she shall not be held longer than ten days. Prosecutions may be commenced within five years after the commission of the offense. Every marriage ceremony in any Territory of the United States shall be certified in writing, which writing shall state the full names of all persons taking part in the ceremony and shall be signed by them, and shall by the officer or priest solemnizing the marriage be filed with and recorded in the Probate Court. Such certificate shall be prima facie evidence of the facts stated in it. Any violation of this provision is punished by a fine of not more than $1,000 or imprisonment not more than two years, or by both. Every such certificate and record shall be at all reasonable times open to the inspection of officers of justice of the United States, under like penalty for refusal to exhibit for inspection.

Women shall not be entitled to vote in Utah. All the measures of the Territorial Legislature providing for the numbering or identifying of the votes of electors are disapproved and annulled, but this provision is not to preclude the lawful registration of votes or any other provisions for securing a fair election that do not involve the disclosure of the person for whom the elector voted. The Probate Court is deprived of all jurisdiction except as to the estates of deceased persons and the guardianship of the person and property of infants and lunatics. All laws of the Territory of Utah conferring the rights of inheritance on illegitimate children are annulled. The Territorial laws providing that prosecution for adultery can only be commenced on complaint of the husband or wife are annulled, and all such prosecutions may hereafter be instituted in the same way that prosecutions for other crimes are.

The Territorial laws incorporating, continuing, or providing for the corporation known as "the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-Day Saints" and the ordinance of the so-called General Assembly of the State of Deseret incorporating such church are annulled so far as they may preclude the appointment of Trustees by the United States.

The President of the United States, with the advice of the Senate, shall appoint fourteen Trustees for said corporation, who shall have the powers of Trustees and Assistant Trustees provided for in the act creating that corporation; shall hold office two years, and shall each give bond in an amount to be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior.

The General Assembly of Utah shall not have power to change the laws respecting corporations without the approval of Congress. In all proceedings for the enforcement against corporations or associations holding property in any Territory in excess of the amount limited by law the courts shall have power to compel summarily the production of all books and accounts belonging to any Trustee or manager of property in which such corporation may have any right, title, or interest. All the laws of Utah relating to a perpetual emigrating fund company are annulled, and it is rendered unlawful for the Legislature of the Territory to create or recognize any corporation or association having for its object the bringing of persons into the Territory for any purpose whatever. The Attorney-General is directed to institute in the Supreme Court of the Territory proceedings to dissolve the company named and dispose of its property and assets according to law. Such property and assets in excess of the debts and lawful claims established by the court shall escheat to the United States and shall be used by the Secretary of the Interior, under direction of the President, for the benefit of the common schools of the Territory.

All existing election districts in the Territory are abolished; and it is made the duty of the Governor, the Territorial Secretary, and the United States Judges of the Territory to redistrict the Territory so as to secure equal representation of the people. No persons but property-qualified citizens of the United States are entitled to vote in the Territory. The bill declares vacant the office of Territorial Superintendent of district schools and vests the power of appointment of such official in the Supreme Court. It provides the penalty for the crime of adultery to be imprisonment in the penitentiary for not exceeding three years. The right of dower of widows is secured by provisions similar to the Dower law of the State of New York. The bill now goes to the House.

THE RAILROADS.

RIVAL BILLS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18.—[Special.]—The House today had under consideration the bills relating to the payment of the sinking fund by the Pacific railroads. There are two bills reported by the majority and minority of the Pacific Railroads Committee respectively. The majority bill, known as the Thompson bill, provides for the extension of the provisions of the Thurman act to the Kansas Pacific, Sioux City & Pacific, and Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroads, and that the percentage of net earnings to be paid into the Treasury to be increased from 25 to 35 per cent. The minority, or Post bill, declares that the Thurman act is a dead letter as no one can ascertain the net earnings of the roads, and proposes that the Secretary ascertain the exact indebtedness of the various roads to date, divide the amount into 120 portions, for each of which the companies shall give bonds bearing interest at 3 per cent and payable semi-annually until all are paid, thus giving the roads sixty years in which to liquidate their indebtedness. Should the roads refuse to accede to this proposition then they shall be compelled to pay an additional 10 per cent of their net earnings.

DEBATE ON THE THURMAN AMENDMENT BILL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18.—The House refused to consider the Ohio and Mississippi contested election cases, and proceeded to the consideration of the Pacific Railroad bill, known as the Thurman Amendment bill. It extends the provisions of the Thurman act to the Kansas Pacific, Sioux City & Pacific, and the Central Branch of the Union Pacific. It allows the investment of the sinking funds of all companies in their own first mortgage bonds, or any United States bonds or securities, or their application to the extinguishment of the interest on the subsidy bonds; it requires one-half of the annual compensation for Government service to be carried to the sinking fund and also the annual payment into the sinking fund of the following sums: The Central Pacific Company and the Union Pacific Company, $2,000,000 each; Kansas Pacific Company, $500,000; Central Branch, Union Pacific, $150,000; Sioux City & Pacific Company, $150,000, or as much of such sums as will make the total annual payment to the sinking fund equal to 35 per cent of the net earnings of the respective companies. In case the residue of net earnings is insufficient to pay the interest on the first-mortgage bonds the amount necessary for that purpose may be remitted. The companies are required to pay into their sinking funds on or before Jan. 1, 1885, the following sums "less amounts due them for Government service": Central and Union Pacific, each $500,000; Kansas Pacific, $200,000; Sioux City & Central Branch, Union Pacific, $500,000 each. It forbids the payment of dividends while the companies are in default in respect to these requirements. The sinking funds are to be applied, "under Sec. 8," to the payment of subsidy bonds at maturity, and "under Sec. 99" for the protection and benefit of the first-mortgage bondholders. The twelfth section declares that failure on the part of any of the companies to comply with these requirements for six months shall operate as a forfeiture of the franchise.

The substitute offered by the minority of the Pacific Railroad Committee provides for the extinguishment of the debt due the Government by the issue by the companies of sixty-years' redemption bonds.

Speeches were made by Messrs. Throckmorton, Thompson, Post, Jordan, Cassidy, and Hewitt of New York. The latter said he would move to recommit the bill with instructions directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report the first Monday in December a plan by which the act of May 7, 1878, should be enlarged by additional payments to be made by the railroad companies, so that the debt to the United States (principal and interest) should certainly be paid at maturity or at the expiration of any extension the Secretary might deem necessary to be made. What he asked was that the House should do with these companies what every business-man would do with a debtor short of means—nurse the debtor and give him an opportunity to pay his debt instead of crushing him.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. Anderson, Laird, Belford, and Sumner of California.

Mr. Thompson (having charge of the majority bill) offered an amendment making the aggregate payment required of the companies 55 per cent instead of 35. The previous question was ordered and the House took a recess until 10 tomorrow.

THE UNION PACIFIC.

The Senate Judiciary Committee has adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, This committee will postpone until the first Monday of December, 1884, the further consideration of matters arising under the act of May 9, 1878, relating to the Union Pacific Railway Company, etc., if the said company shall immediately carry out the offer of Mr. Adams as stated in his communication dated June 16, 1884, addressed to the Hon. George F. Hoar, and on the express understanding that this action of the company and the United States in receiving the money and security in said communications mentioned shall have no effect on any penalty or forfeiture or other rights of the United States, incurred or arising, or to occur or arise, against said company or any of its officers, but that all rights, penalties, and forfeitures shall stand as if these acts had not been done.

The main points of the Adams proposition are that the railway company shall immediately pay to the United States Treasury $718,000, the amount claimed by the Government under the Thurman act for 1883, and that all earnings for Government transportation shall be retained by the Government, and that no dividends shall be paid during the current year. All other matters in dispute are left for adjudication.

The report of the Government experts on the Union Pacific is in brief as follows:

Statement No. 1 shows the earnings and expenses of the entire system, including the lines owned, leased, and operated from Jan. 1 to May 31, 1884. Gross earnings, $9,222,765; operating expenses, $6,184,803; surplus, $3,037,872.

Statement No. 2 shows the revenue and expenditures of the entire system for the same period. Gross earnings, $9,222,765; operating expenses and all fixed charges, $9,952,180—deficit, $729,414.

Statement No. 3 shows the financial condition of the company May 31, 1884, from which it will be seen that the gross floating debt amounts to $11,400,099, made up of the following items: Bills payable, $5,836,434; accounts payable, $1,442,107; pay-rolls and vouchers, $2,462,821; dividends unpaid, $1,143,742; coupons unpaid, $398,992; called bonds, $116,000.

The company has certain available assets which should be deducted from this amount, as follows: Cash on hand, $840,377; sinking fund in hands of trustees (cash), $116,000; bills and accounts receivable, $3,038,262; company stock and bonds, owned by the company, $2,074,064; total $6,068,703, leaving a net floating debt of $5,331,395. The item of fuel, material, and stores on hand—$2,622,777—is not regarded as an available offset by the experts.

Statement No. 4 shows the earnings, bonded debt, and interest of the branch lines operated by and in the interest of the company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1883. Total earnings, $8,758,452; expenses, including taxes, $6,315,630; surplus, $2,442,821; bonds outstanding, $40,883,000; annual interest, $2,510,950; bonds owned by Union Pacific Company, $23,615,730; annual interest to Union Pacific, $1,595,791; bonds owned by others, $17,267,269.

Statement No. 5 shows the revenue and expenditures of the road proper, 1,820 miles, for the three months ending March 31, 1884. Gross earnings, including income from investments, $3,475,181; operating expenses and taxes and all fixed charges, $5,047,980; deficit, $1,572,798.

Statement No. 6 shows the earnings and expenses and accrued interest on the funded debt of the branch lines compared with 1883 for the three months ending March 31. The interest on the bonds exceeds the surplus earnings for 1884 by $347,826, while for 1883 it was only $2,981.

Statement No. 7 is a comparative statement of the earnings and expenses of the entire system for the four months ending April 30, 1882, 1883, and 1884. The comparison between 1884 and 1882 shows a decrease in the surplus earnings of $1,252,328. Between 1884 and 1883 shows a decrease of $1,843,013; 1883 was the year of largest receipts in the history of the company.

Statement No. 8 shows the investments in detail in bonds and stocks of other companies, advances to other companies payable in bonds and stocks, and miscellaneous investments, amounting in the aggregate to $44,068,952.

Statement No. 9 shows company's stocks and bonds owned by the company amounting to $2,074,064.

FITZ JOHN PORTER.

HIS CASE WITH THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18.—[Special.]—There was a post-mortem on the Fitz John Porter case in the Senate today. Mr. Conger raised the point that the language in the bill was not sufficiently explicit to prevent the payment of back pay. Others denied this, and whether the bill is explicit or not the deed is done, and the bill goes to the President for approval or rejection. Mr. Porter's friends are extremely confident that the bill will be approved. No one claims to have any knowledge from the President as to his purposes. There are lawyers who maintain that notwithstanding supposed careful guarding of this law once Fitz John Porter is placed upon the retired list he will have the right to demand from the Court of Claims his back pay.

CHARGED WITH FRAUD.

THE TROUBLE IN THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18.—[Special.]—The reports as to the frauds discovered in the Navy Department have been exaggerated as to the extent and amount, but that fraudulent vouchers have been approved and money obtained upon them is true. A warrant making this charge has been sworn out by Secretary Chandler. It charges Frank W. Sanborn, Edwin C. Kirkwood, and Daniel Carrigan with conspiracy in entering into an arrangement, combination, and conspiracy to defraud the Navy Department by obtaining and aiding to obtain the payment of a certain false and fraudulent claim which was in the words and figures following:

[Form 64.]

Navy Department, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery— To F. W. Sanborn, Dr.

To 45 doz. bottle-clasps at $4.00	$180
To 6 test-cases at $21.50	129
(Delivered to Naval Laboratory for issue to hospital)	
To 300 feet rubber-lined linen hose at $1.10	330
To 4 fire-extinguishers at $46	184
(Delivered to Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.)	
Total	$823

Kirkwood, one of the defendants, gave bail today.

Secretary Chandler says: "We have no reason to believe that there is a system of fraud throughout the department or anything of the sort, but we will investigate thoroughly. The voucher is not in the department, and we do not know much about it, except we find there is no record of the supplies ever having been received. Wetmore, who has been mentioned in the matter, is ready to turn State's evidence, I believe. I understand that Carrigan also returned to Washington to volunteer to turn State's evidence, but the proposition was rejected and he has disappeared. Concerning the outside parties implicated by the papers, I can only say that a number of names have been mentioned by the detectives, but the evidence in no case justifies us in making them public."

The fraud was discovered in this way: A prolonged examination of the records of the Navy and Treasury Departments and a comparison between them showed that in this case a voucher for $846 had been filed in the Treasury Department, while no corresponding record can be found in the Navy Department. This apparently constitutes prima facie evidence that the payment of that amount was made without the supplies being received. The authorities have so far discovered only one fraudulent voucher. The reports as to supposed frauds of $50,000 rest thus far only on detective stories. Dr. Gunnell, Chief of the Bureau, who has only just taken charge, naturally declines to talk upon the subject, as the fraud discovered was committed under the administration of his predecessor, Dr. Wales. There are apprehensions that frauds may be extensive.

THE STAR-ROUTE INQUIRY.

INTERESTING READING.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18.—[Special.]—The testimony of Mr. George Bliss will make very interesting reading for his associate counsel, for the famous star-route defendants and their counsel, and for the general public who never had any confidence in the success of the star-route prosecutions. It will be of less interest to Attorney-General Brewster and to Mr. Ker. The latter, in private conversation, goes so far as to characterize Mr. Bliss, since his testimony, as a "blank Ishmaelite, who says everything that I said was a lie, even when I was corroborated by the records. But Mr. Bliss is, perhaps, to be forgiven for that because he did not know anything about the record." Mr. Bliss' story puts him once more in the attitude of a very shifty man who is able to take advantage of all his opportunities, and who is not to be easily put down. He notified the committee today, the members and partisanship of which he arraigned, that he was "loaded," as they would find if they sat down upon him. Republicans will be now more willing to admit than ever before that Mr. Brewster's theory of employing two Democratic lawyers and one Republican to prosecute the star-route conspirators was not a very great manifestation of political wisdom. None of the star-route conspirators are in the penitentiary. Yet the star-route counsel seem to think respectively that their associates ought to be there.

GEORGE BLISS' TESTIMONY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18.—George Bliss was today before the Springer committee, investigating the expenditures of the star-route trials. He denied Ker's statement that he was not sincere in the prosecution; he never proposed or desired that Dorsey should escape; President Garfield never intimated any desire to protect Dorsey; when Dorsey went to see him one night, the President said he would never see him unless he came during the day-time, as the public came. To the question whether he had received advice or solicitation that favors should be extended to any of the defendants, Bliss replied in the negative.

"From any one who had ever been connected with Garfield intimately or socially?" asked Van Alstyne.

"No, sir."

"Ask him squarely if he ever received any from Blaine," interposed Milliken.

"No, sir," said Bliss, "and I will say to you that I have not conversed with Blaine since I went into the star-route cases. I have not communicated with him directly or indirectly, and neither he nor anybody else ever approached me on that subject."

Witness continued: "I never dreamed of being accused of trying to protect Dorsey until Ker, in connection with Brewster Cameron, trotted it out."

"There's no truth in that," interposed Ker.

"This committee couldn't do a better thing than investigate Brewster Cameron in the jury-bribery case," witness continued, "That's the only case in which only Democrats and Brewster Cameron are involved. I don't know that any Democrats were wrongly involved." Bliss continued, "The names mentioned were Brewster Cameron, Ker, Dickson, and a man named Falls, some kind of a lawyer here. I don't implicate anybody. I have no reason to believe that Mr. Ker was connected with it."

"You know my name was not mentioned with it," said Ker warmly.

Witness continued, "I don't make charges against this committee, but it is the general understanding outside that you are going for the Republicans and not for the Democrats."

The committee decided to adjourn until tomorrow, when Bliss will continue. Before adjournment, however, Ker asked the privilege of making a statement relative to the jury-bribery case. He said: "This is the first time I ever knew my name was used in connection with any attempt to bribe a jury. I was in Merrick's office when Brewster Cameron came in and said he had been asked to go and talk with Dickson. He wanted to know if it would be proper for him to go. Both Merrick and myself advised him to go, thinking perhaps Dickson wanted to give him something that would be of interest to the Government in these cases. Cameron went but did not see Dickson. He never had an interview with him. Brewster Cameron is a high-toned gentleman—I'm proud of his friendship. I was not aware he and Col. Bliss were on bad terms."

NOTES OF THE SESSION.

THE SHIPPING BILL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18.—[Special.]—Members of the Conference Committee on the Shipping bill say that the prospects are that an agreement will be reached during the present session on the Shipping bill whereby material benefits will accrue to the commerce of the country. The House conferees say that the original intention of the House was to pass a bill which should go as far as possible towards securing relief without incorporating anything in the bill likely to excite antagonism from either party in either House. The logical inference is, therefore, that the bill will be agreed to by the Conference Committee without the free-ship or the foreign-mail-pay clauses. This, it is believed, will be done at the meeting which will, in all probability, be held this week.

ADJUSTING DIRECT TAXES.

Secretary Folger has sent to the House, with his approval, an opinion given by Controller Lawrence as to the equitable method of adjusting the matter of payments for direct taxes by a part of the States. He recommends that the sums paid by any of the States be refunded to these States, and that those which have heretofore failed to pay be relieved from the obligation. In cases where property has been sold by the Government to meet these taxes, that the sums realized at such sales be refunded to the former owners of the property. The Secretary adds a similar recommendation in regard to the partial distribution of the surplus revenue under the act of 1836. This money was to remain with the States subject to call. The Secretary recommends that the sums heretofore paid to the States under this act be formally passed to their possession, and that those States which did not receive the sums to which they were entitled upon the passage of that act be now paid to them.

THE MEXICAN TREATY.

It is now probable that the reciprocity treaty with Mexico will soon go into effect. The bill has been favorably reported from the House committee, and there is no disposition as yet manifested in the House to oppose it.

THE PRESIDENT.

The President and Secretary of War left New York at daybreak this morning on the United States ship Dispatch for Washington. They expect to reach this city early Friday morning.

THE ENGLISH INVESTIGATION.

The English investigation was continued today and many witnesses examined without developing anything more than surmise testimony. Mrs. Weller and her daughter confirmed Representative Weller's statement concerning the telegram to meet them at the train. The Hon. William H. English was present, but asked that his examination be postponed until after Messrs. Horr and Kasson had testified.

Adjourned.

THE RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18.—In the Senate, after the reading of the journal, which contained an allusion to the Fitz John Porter bill, the Chair stated that no further action on that bill was necessary than to have the action announced to the Senate.

A debate ensued as to whether the provision relating to back pay secured the object in view, which was ended by the Chair laying before the Senate a message of the House of Representatives announcing the concurrence of that body in the report of the Conference Committee, which recommended that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same. [This action takes the Porter bill back to the House of Representatives as finally passed, so far as the action of Congress is concerned.]

The consideration of the Utah bill was then resumed.

Mr. Hoar offered an amendment to strike out the clause abolishing woman suffrage in Utah. Rejected—17 yeas, 34 nays. Those voting in the affirmative were: Messrs. Blair, Bowen, Brown, Conger, Cullom, Dawes, Dolph, George, Hoar, Lapham, Manderson, Mitchell, Palmer, Pike, Sherman, Vance, and Wilson. Mr. Brown explained his vote by saying he was personally altogether opposed to woman suffrage, but regarding it as entirely a local matter, and as it had been established in the Territory, he would vote against the United States Government interfering with it. The bill then passed—33 yeas, 15 nays—as follows:

YEAS.

Allison,	Frye,	Manderson,
Beck,	*Garland*,	Miller (Cal.)
Bowen,	Harrison,	Mitchell,
Cameron (Wis.),	Ingalls,	Morrill,
Colquitt,	*Jackson*,	Palmer,
Conger,	*Jones* (Fla.),	Pike,
Cullom,	Jones (Nev.),	*Pugh*,
Dawes,	Lapham,	RIDDLEBERGER,
Dolph,	McMillan,	Sawyer,
Edmunds,	*McPherson*,	*Voorhees*,
Fair,	MAHONE,	Wilson—33.

NAYS.

Bayard,	*Jonas*,	*Pendleton*,
Brown,	*Kenna*,	*Ransom*,
Coke,	*Lamar*,	*Vance*,
George,	*Maxey*,	*Vest*,
Hampton,	*Morgan*,	*Walker*—15.

[Recapitulation: Republicans in roman, Democrats in *italic*, and Readjusters in SMALL CAPS. Yeas—Republicans, 22; Democrats, 9; Readjusters, 2. Nays—Republicans, 0; Democrats, 15.]

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

A further conference was ordered on the Post-Office bill, and Messrs. Townshend, Holman, and Horr were appointed conferrees on the part of the House.

THE DEATH-ROLL.

Bishop Matthew Simpson.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 18.—[Special.]—Bishop Matthew Simpson died this morning at 11 o'clock at his late home, No. 1334 Arch street. His system had gradually been giving away to the strain of work and the wear of years. In the first week of June he grew worse than he had been before for many weeks, and from that time on he sank nearer and nearer death. The members of his family were with him when he died.

[The name of Simpson was a magnetic word in every Methodist home. A Bishop for over three decades of years, a prominent churchman for full half a century, he gained and held the esteem and admiration of his entire church; won fame in America as its recognized chief, and became known the world over as a representative American and a powerful leader in the Protestant schools of theology. On his father's side Bishop Simpson traced his ancestry back to Scotch and Irish families. His mother came of an old family of French and English blood, which early implanted itself upon American soil. James Simpson, his father, came to Baltimore from Ireland in 1793. Sarah Tingley, his mother, lived with her father, Jeremiah Tingley, in New Jersey, and soon after the opening of the century moved to Cadiz, O., where she met young James Simpson. They were soon married, and June 21, 1811, Matthew was born. A year later his father died in Pittsburg, whither the family had moved. The young widow took her son back to Ohio, and there the education of the future Bishop was begun. In Cadiz Academy and in Madison College, Pennsylvania, he read Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and the modern languages. The first recognition of his youthful toil was an appointment as college tutor, which he held until he gave up college work and returned to Ohio. There he studied medicine, and had just entered upon its practice when his friends persuaded him to abandon secular labor and prepare himself for the Christian ministry. He yielded to their inducements, and in the summer of 1833 he was received into the Pittsburg Conference, at once placed on the circuit in which he had lived, and in 1834 was given a charge in Pittsburg, which he surrendered at the end of two years to accept a position in Monongahela City. Here he remained until 1837. He was then only 26 years old, but honors were already seeking his acceptance. First came the Vice-Presidency of Allegheny College, with its chair of Natural Sciences, followed in 1839 with the Presidency of Indiana Asbury University, which position he held until 1848. In 1848 he became editor of the *Western Christian Advocate*. This place he held for four years. The Presidency of the Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill., and the same position in Dickinson College, Pennsylvania, had been urged upon him, but he declined both. A higher reward was in store for him—the honorable place of Bishop. There were then only three in active service—Waugh, Morris, and James. These and others appointed since then Bishop Simpson outlived, and at the time of his death he was the oldest episcopal servant of the Methodist Church, both in years of life and years of service. The thirty-two years of his Bishopric were filled with events big with interest to him and to his church. First came the Irish Conference of the churches at Cork in 1857, and the British Conference in the same year at Liverpool. To these and the sessions of the Evangelical Alliance at Berlin Bishop Simpson was the accredited representative of the Methodists in America. In 1858 he returned to the United States, having passed through Europe, Asia, and Egypt. Bishop Simpson was an intimate friend of President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton, and all through the Civil War was in their close confidence. Bishop Simpson appeared before the public not as a church officer alone, but also as an author and orator. He edited the "Cyclopedia of Methodism," the great book of the Methodist church. Other works were "A Hundred Years of Methodism," and "Lectures on Preaching," and various fugitive pamphlets. His ability as an orator was always felt. Whether it was in the simple sermon of the Sabbath, or in the great effort of a grand and noteworthy public occasion, his tall form, clear-cut features, with shaven face and intellectual brow, commanded attention before a word was uttered. In 1870 and 1875, at the German, Swedish, Norwegian, and English Conferences, which he attended as a delegate, he was a prominent speaker. In 1881 he delivered the introductory discourse at the Ecumenical Council, then gathered in London, in the City Road Chapel, built by Wesley. Other public addresses were made in courses of sermons and lectures throughout Europe and this country, and notably at Yale College and Cornell University. For many years before his death Bishop Simpson lived in Philadelphia. Soon after he entered the ministry he was married to Miss Ellen H. Verner, of Pittsburg. Of three sons only one is now living—Matthew Verner Simpson, one of Philadelphia's assistant solicitors. Of the four daughters two still live at the family residence. One is the wife of the Rev. C. W. Buoy, a pastor in the city, and the fourth is the wife of Col. James R. Weaver, Consul-General at Vienna, and some time Consul at Antwerp.]

Charles W. Christmas.

Charles W. Christmas died at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. H. S. Howe, No. 29 Park avenue, Tuesday at the age of 88 years. Mr. Christmas suffered from no particular complaint, but he had been failing for nearly a year.

He was born in Brownsville, Pa., and removed when quite young to Wooster, O. This place he made his home, following the profession of civil engineer. When over 50 years of age he removed to the West, arriving at the present site of Minneapolis, Minn., July 4, 1849. He was amongst the first to take a claim when that part of the country which had been a reservation was opened to settlement. He laid out the town site of Minneapolis and for many years was County Surveyor of Hennepin County, the richest in that State. He took large contracts for Government surveys in Minnesota and Michigan. Minneapolis remained his home until about a year ago, when he came to this city. Five of his children survive him. The funeral services will be held at No. 29 Park avenue at 10 o'clock this morning, and the remains will be taken to Minneapolis for interment.

ILLINOIS NOTES.

SHELBYVILLE, Ill., June 18.—[Special.]—There is no longer any doubt that Mr. Crookes, mentioned yesterday, came to his death at the hands of an assassin and that the motive was robbery. Drs. Penwell and Westovelt made a post-mortem today under the direction of Coroner Sampson, and found the man's neck broken and his skull fractured. The weapon used is thought to have been a sand-bag or club. It has transpired that a day or two before his murder Crookes had some $600 or $700 in currency on his person.

The inquest has been adjourned to Friday.

PANA, Ill., June 18.—[Special.]—The residences of Dr. J. Huber, W. J. Jordan, and D. Wood were burglarized last night and considerable booty secured.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., June 18.—[Special.]—The event of the season here was the marriage this afternoon of Miss Effie Anderson, only daughter of C. H. C. Anderson, a banker of this city, to W. L. Mounts. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Preston Wood, of Jacksonville, at the Methodist Episcopal Church before a large and fashionable assemblage of friends and relatives. Many elegant presents were received.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 18.—[Special.]—The Trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home were in session at Normal today. The board decided to retain the present matron, Mrs. Virginia C. Orr, and all the teachers now employed at the home.

DEATH ON THE RAIL.

WHEELING, W. Va., June 18.—[Special.]—The first accident on the new Ohio River Road occurred this afternoon at 2:30. A construction car attached to a mixed freight bound south jumped the track at a trestle at Sugar Landing, thirty-five miles from this city, instantly killing William Collins, aged 16, fatally wounding his brother Robert, and seriously injuring a carpenter, name unknown.

ST. JOHN, N. B., June 18.—A mixed train on the New Brunswick Railway was derailed this morning. The engine and seven cars were badly wrecked. Engineer Robert McPhee and Fireman James Foster were severely scalded. A number of passengers were slightly injured.

"Buchu-Paiba."

Quick, complete cure. All Kidney, Bladder, and Urinary Diseases, Scalding, Irritation, Stone, Gravel, Catarrh of the bladder. $1. Druggists.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES AND PREVENTS

DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CHOLERA MORBUS, FEVER AND AGUE, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, ASTHMA, DIFFICULT BREATHING.

BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

Looseness, Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, or Painful Discharges from the Bowels are stopped in 15 or 20 minutes by taking Radway's Ready Relief. No congestion or inflammation, no weakness or lassitude will follow the use of the R. R. Relief.

IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS

THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM 1 TO 20 MINUTES.

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS, INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER, INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS, CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS, SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA, CATARRH, INFLUENZA, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, NERVOUSNESS, SLEEPLESSNESS, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Sprains, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

Fever and Ague, and Malaria.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE.

DR. RADWAY'S

SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT,

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

CHANGES AS SEEN AND FELT AS THEY DAILY OCCUR AFTER USING A FEW DOSES.

1. Good spirits, disappearance of weakness, languor, melancholy, increase and hardness of flesh and muscles, etc.

2. Strength increases, appetite improves, relish for food, no more sour eructations of waterbrash, good digestion, calm and undisturbed sleep, awakes fresh and vigorous.

3. Disappearance of spots, blotches, pimples; the skin looks clear and healthy; the urine changes from its turbid and cloudy appearance to a clear sherry or amber color; water passes clear from the bladder through the urethra without pain or scalding; little or no sediment; no pain or weakness.

4. Marked diminution of quantity and frequency of involuntary weakening discharges (if afflicted in that way), with certainty of permanent cure. Increased strength exhibited in the secreting glands, and functional harmony restored to the several organs.

5. Yellow tinge on the white of the eyes, and the swarthy saffron appearance of the skin changed to a clear, lively, and healthy color.

6. Those suffering from weak or ulcerated lungs or tubercles will realize great benefit in expectorating freely the tough phlegm or mucus from the lungs, air-cells, bronchi or windpipe, throat, or head; diminishing the frequency of the cough; general increase in strength throughout the system; stoppage of night sweats and pains, and feeling of weakness around the ankles, legs, shoulders, etc.; cessation of cold chills, sense of suffocation, hard breathing, and paroxysm of cold on lying down or arising in the morning. All these distressing symptoms gradually and surely disappear.

7. As day after day the SARSAPARILLIAN is taken new signs of returning health will appear; as the blood improves in purity and strength disease will diminish, and all foreign and impure deposits, nodes, tumors, cancers, hard lumps, etc., will be resolved away, and unsound made sound and healthy; ulcers, fever sores, chronic skin diseases, gradually disappear.

8. In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the SARSAPARILLIAN will resolve away these deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

9. If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic Scrofulous diseases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the SARSAPARILLIAN makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength, and flesh.

The great power of this remedy is in diseases that threaten death, as in

CONSUMPTION

Of the Lungs and Tuberculous Phthisis, Scrofulous Syphiloid Diseases, Wasting, Degeneration, and Ulceration of the Kidneys, Diabetes, Stoppage of Water (instantaneous relief afforded where catheters have been used, thus doing away with the painful operation of using these instruments), dissolving Stone in the Bladder, and all classes of

INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER AND KIDNEYS.

In chronic cases of Leucorrhœa and Urine diseases. One bottle contains more of the active principles of Medicines than any other preparation. Taken in teaspoonful doses, while others require five or six times as much.

ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

RADWAY'S

Regulating Pills,

The Great Liver and Stomach Remedy.

Perfect Purgatives, Soothing Aperients, Act Without Pain, Always Reliable and Natural in Their Operation.

A VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, mineral, or deleterious drugs.

RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS

Free the system from disease, and cure and prevent protracted and dangerous maladies by toning up the internal secretions to healthy action; and on and after the following symptoms can be resorted to with profit:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinkings or Flutterings in the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations while in a lying posture, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Respiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of Radway's Pills will free the system from all the above-named disorders.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.

Sold by Druggists.

We repeat that the reader must consult our books and papers on the subject of diseases and their cure, among which may be named:

"FALSE AND TRUE."

"RADWAY ON IRRITABLE URETHRA."

"RADWAY ON SCROFULA."

And others relating to different classes of Diseases.

READ "FALSE AND TRUE."

Send a letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren-st., corner Church, New York. Information worth thousands will be sent to you.

TO THE PUBLIC.

There can be no better guarantee of the value of DR. RADWAY'S old-established R. R. R. REMEDIES than the base and worthless imitations of them, as there are false Resolvents, Reliefs, and Pills. Be sure and ask for Radway's, and see that the name "Radway" is on what you buy.

EDUCATIONAL.

A Class of Young Ladies Grad[uated at] Wheaton College—Wisconsi[n Uni]versity Commencement.

President Arthur, Gov. Abbett, [Jus]tice Harlan Made Doctors of [Laws] by Princeton.

Prosperous Condition of Cornell[—A Gift] from P. T. Barnum—A New [Nor]mal College.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCO[NSIN].

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES—DEG[REES CON]FERRED.

MADISON, Wis., June 18.—[Special.]—The thirty-first annual commencement of the University of Wisconsin occ[urred today.] The weather was rainy, but the larg[e] Chamber was filled to repletion wi[th an au]dience, representing all portions of [the State.] There were eighteen orations b[y a] number of young men and you[ng women.] Bachelor degrees were conferr[ed upon] nine in the academic departme[nt and] twenty-four from the law scho[ol.] master degrees were conferred on [...] and female candidates, as the resul[t of] examinations, and the hon[orary de]gree of Doctor of L[aws was] conferred on Prof. Joseph Fick[lin, of the] University of Missouri, and upo[n ...] Morgan, A. M., Superintendent [of the] Schools of St. Louis, Mo.; that [of Doctor of] Philosophy on Emery McClintock [...] kee; that of Bachelor of Laws on [...] son of Waupun. The Lewis pri[ze] commencement oration was won [by ...] Turner, of Portage. Judge Hand [...] graduated from the State Univer[sity] and in the following year Prof. [...] son, now a member of the faculty, [took the] degree. Among the graduates [...] Miss Lizzie Hand and Mr. Marshall [...] It is interesting to note [...] Hand and young Mr. Parkinson [...] graduates of the university whose [...] call this institution their Alma Ma[ter.]

THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATIO[N.]

This evening the Alumni Asso[ciation ...] Bishop Samuel Fallows, of Chicago [...] and Fanny West Williams, of M[...] poet for the annual alumni exerci[ses.] Judge L. R. Larson, of Eau Claire, [was elected] President of the association for [the ensuing] year, and F. J. Conover, of Madiso[n ...] The alumni reception took place [...] House tonight, with which the [...] commencement week closed.

MEETING OF THE REGENTS—[...] CHARGES.

The Board of University Rege[nts ...] afternoon. The charges agains[t ...] Bascom, made by Regent E. W. K[...] ferred to a special committee [...] Regents Bingham, Hitt, and Koep[...] at a special session of the board S[...] J. W. Stearns, now President of [the ...] Normal School, was chosen to fill [...] the Science and Art of Teaching. [...] er, of Portage, was chosen a tutor [...] for the next college year.

PRINCETON.

CLOSE OF THE COMMENCEMENT [EXERCISES.]

PRINCETON, N. J., June 18.—[Special.]—The commencement exercises closed [...] graduation ceremonies held in th[e Pres]byterian Church. Dr. McCosh pr[esided. The] Latin salutatory was delivered by [...] of New Jersey; the English saluta[tory by ...] Prentiss, of New York; the philoso[phical] classical oration by Henry Bel[l ...] Maryland. A number of honorary [...] theses were delivered by members [of the gradu]ating class. The President ma[de re]marks with regard to the conditio[n of the col]lege, and the Master's oratio[n was de]livered by David A. Hayne[s ...] York, class of '81. The L[...] prizes were taken by R. [...] of New York and Claud M. Tho[...] M. Harlan of Kentucky. The M[...] was awarded to Clarence W. [...] Vermont; the four junior ora[tors ...] Grant R. Bennett of Wisconsin, [...] wards of New York, R. P. Wilder[...] sey, S. H. Leeper of Pennsylvania [...] ent outlook warrants preparation [...] man class of unusual size. The a[...] begin their examinations tom[orrow.] graduating class numbered 131.

DOCTORS OF LAWS.

President Arthur has been pr[...] two days of the commencemen[t ...] gree of LL.D. was conferred upo[n him, like]wise upon Gov. Abbett of New Je[rsey and Jus]tice Harlan of the United Sta[tes Supreme] Court.

CORNELL.

JUDGE FORAKER ELECTED A TRU[STEE OF THE] UNIVERSITY.

ITHACA, N. Y., June 18.—[Special.]—The alumni of Cornell University [elected] Foraker this afternoon as the al[umni trustee] of the institution for the next fi[ve years. The] association met this morning a[t the] Library Hall, there being pre[sent ...] alumni, representing every cla[ss gradu]ated from Cornell. Judge Fora[ker called the] meeting to order, after which th[e ballots were] brought into the hall and teller[s appointed to] count the vote.

The usual order of business [was sus]pended to listen to the report of [...] F. Gluck in regard to the condit[ion of the uni]versity, which the association ha[d ...] to present at this meeting. The r[eport occupied] two hours in delivery. Mr. Glu[ck's] voluntary-labor system had evi[dently] filled the end for which it was [...] system of non-resident Profess[ors had on]ly been a success. The gov[ernment of the] university was all that could [...] the Executive Committee were [congratu]lated on the success of their [...] shown that nearly all the funds [...] tuition-fees had been expende[d in] salaries, and the only criticism [...] passed on the management [...] many Professors had been [...] the beginning. A motion to p[...] ute the report excited consider[able ...] as many objected to indorsing [...] sition that Cornell is by the term[s ...] a Christian institution. The re[port was accept]ed and ordered printed, however [...] lution added thereto that the [...] not necessarily adopt all state[ments made] by Mr. Gluck.

At half-past 2 the tellers rep[orted the follow]ing result: Whole number [of votes] 503; necessary to elect, 2[52 ...] received 257, Mr. Foraker [...] dewater 91. There was n[o ...] the election was thrown into t[he ...] next ballot resulted: Forakor, [...] The result was received with [...] Mr. Foraker then appropriatel[y returned] thanks. It is to be noticed th[at the] cast for Mr. Halsey shows tha[t] the graduates are not entire[ly satisfied] with the present management [...] It is generally felt that altho[ugh ...] had taken pains to declare hi[...] of the President and Trustees [...] the election of Judge Forake[r ...] for them.

A meeting of the full Boa[rd of Trustees of] the university was held today [...] report was submitted, presen[...] tering account of the financi[al condition of the] university. The Chairman, [...] Sage, presented the report o[f ...] during the year, and the valu[e of] land remaining unsold in W[isconsin, Minneso]ta, and Kansas, in all amoun[ting to ...] 000 acres.

The Hon. Hiram Sibley, of [Rochester, and the] Hon. Stewart L. Woodford, [...] reëlected Trustees for five y[ears.]

PRESIDENT WHITE'[S REPORT.]

President White submitte[d a report which] covered the condition of the [university and the] work of the year. He propo[sed a plan] for strengthening existing [...] recommended that no new d[...]

Mr. Sibley was present a[nd ...] ing just arrived from Sar[...] accepted his gift to the uni[versity for] his college of mechanical ar[ts.]

Additional instructors w[ere appointed in] the departments of South B[...] and Mathematics. The elect[ion ...] to fellowship made yester[day] was ratified and confirmed.

MEMORIAL TO A[...]

The board decided to erec[t ...] in University Chapel to Pro[f. ...]

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES AND PREVENTS
DIARRHŒA, CHOLERA MORBUS, FEVER AND AGUE, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, DIFFICULT BREATHING.

BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

...Cholera Morbus, or Painful ... the Bowels are stopped in 15 or 20 ... Radway's Ready Relief. No congestion, so weakness or lassitude ... of the R. R. Relief.

THE FIRST AND IS THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY

...the most excruciating pains, allays ... and cures Congestions, whether ... Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or ... application.

IN 1 TO 20 MINUTES.

...violent or excruciating the pain the ... Bedridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, ... prostrated with disease may suffer, READY RELIEF will afford instant ...

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS, INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER, INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS, CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS, DIFFICULT BREATHING, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA, CATARRH, INFLUENZA, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, NERVOUSNESS, SLEEPLESSNESS, RHEUMATISM, COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.

...of the Ready Relief to the part or ... pain or difficulty exists will afford ...

...drops in half a tumbler of water ... minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour ... Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, ... Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal ...

...should always carry a bottle of Radway's ... with them. A few drops in water will ... or pains from change of water. It is ... French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

Fever and Ague, and Malaria.

...AGUE cured for fifty cents. There ... remedial agent in this world that will cure ... Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, ... Yellow and other Fevers (aided by ... PILLS) so quickly as RADWAY'S ...

FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE.

RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

...SEEN AND FELT AS THEY ... OCCUR AFTER USING A FEW DOSES.

...disappearance of weakness, ... increase and hardness of flesh and ...

...ceases, appetite improves, relish for ... eructations of waterbrash, good ... and undisturbed sleep, awaken fresh ...

...of spots, blotches, pimples; the ... and healthy; the urine changes from ... cloudy appearance to a clear cherry or ... water passes clear from the bladder ... without pain or scalding; little ... no pain or weakness.

...diminution of quantity and frequency of ... weakening discharges (if afflicted in that ... tainty of permanent cure, increased ... in the secreting glands, and functions ... restored to the several organs.

...on the white of the eyes, and the ... appearance of the skin changed to a ... healthy color.

...suffering from weak or ulcerated lungs or ... realise great benefit in expectorating ... of phlegm or mucus from the lungs, ... or windpipe, throat, or head; diminution ... frequency of the cough; general increase ... throughout the system; stoppage of night ... of suffocation, hard breathing, and ... when lying down or arising in the morning; ... distressing symptoms gradually and ...

...day the SARSAPARILLIAN is taken ... returning health will appear; as the ... in purity and strength disease will ... foreign and impure deposits, nodes, ... hard lumps, etc., will be resolved ... and made sound and healthy; ulcers, ... chronic skin diseases, gradually disappear.

...the system has been salivated, ... Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate have ... and become deposited in the bones, ... causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal ... distortions, white swellings, varicose ... SARSAPARILLIAN will resolve away ... and exterminate the virus of the disease ...

...are taking these medicines for the ... Scrofulous diseases, however slow ... "feel better," and find their general ... improving, their flesh and weight increasing ... or gaining its own, it is a sure sign that the ... is going. In these diseases the patient ... better or worse—the virus of the disease ... if not arrested and driven from the ... and continue to undermine the ... As soon as the SARSAPARILLIAN ... patient "feel better," every hour you ... and increase in health, strength, and ...

...of this remedy is in diseases that ... is in

CONSUMPTION

...and Tuberculous Phthisis, Scrofula, ... Wasting, Degeneration, and Ulceration ... Kidneys, Diabetes, Stoppage of Water ... relief afforded where catheters have ... (doing away with the painful operations ... instruments), dissolving Stone in ... all classes of

DISEASES OF THE BLADDER AND KIDNEYS.

...of Leucorrhœa and Urine diseases ... contains more of the active principles of ... any other preparation. Taken in teaspoonful ... while others require five or six times ...

ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

RADWAY'S Regulating Pills,

...Great Liver and Stomach Remedy.

...Purgatives, Soothing Aperients, Act ... Pain, Always Reliable and ... Natural in Their Operation.

...THE SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.

...tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, ... regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. ... for the cure of all disorders of the ... Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous ... Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, ... Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation ... Piles, and all derangements of the Internal ... Purely vegetable, containing no ... mineral, or deleterious drugs.

RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS

...from disease, and cure and prevent ... dangerous maladies by toning up the ... functions to healthy action; and on any of ... symptoms can be resorted to with benefit.

...Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood ... of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, ... Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, ... Sinkings or Flutterings in the Pit ... Swimming of the Head, Hurried and ... Fluttering at the Heart, Choking ... Sensations while in a lying posture, ... before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain ... Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness ... Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, ... Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh. ... of Radway's Pills will free the system ... above-named disorders.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.
Sold by Druggists.

...that the reader must consult our books ... the subject of diseases and their cure, ... may be named:
"FALSE AND TRUE."
...ON IRRITABLE URETHRA."
...ON SCROFULA."
...relating to different classes of Diseases.

"FALSE AND TRUE."

...stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren ... Church, New York. Information ... will be sent to you.

TO THE PUBLIC.

...no better guarantee of the value of ... old-established R. R. R. REMEDIES ... and worthless imitations of them, ... Resolvents, Relief, and Pills. Be sure ... Radway's, and see that the name "Radway" ... you buy.

EDUCATIONAL.

A Class of Young Ladies Graduated at Wheaton College—Wisconsin University Commencement.

President Arthur, Gov. Abbett, and Justice Harlan Made Doctors of Laws by Princeton.

Prosperous Condition of Cornell—A Gift from P. T. Barnum—A New Normal College.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES—DEGREES CONFERRED.

MADISON, Wis., June 18.—[Special.]—The thirty-first annual commencement exercises of the University of Wisconsin occurred today. The weather was rainy, but the large Assembly Chamber was filled to repletion with a fine audience, representing all portions of the State. There were eighteen orations by an equal number of young men and young women. Bachelor degrees were conferred on sixty-nine in the academic departments and on twenty-four from the law school. Several master degrees were conferred on both male and female candidates, as the result of special examinations, and the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on Prof. Joseph Ficklin, Ph. D., University of Missouri, and upon Henry H. Morgan, A. M., Superintendent of Public Schools of St. Louis, Mo.; that of Doctor of Philosophy on Emery McClintock of Milwaukee; that of Bachelor of Laws on D. F. Simpson of Waupun. The Lewis prize for best commencement oration was won by Fred J. Turner, of Portage. Judge Hand, of Racine, graduated from the State University in 1859, and in the following year Prof. J. B. Parkinson, now a member of the faculty, received his degree. Among the graduates this year are Miss Lizzie Hand and Mr. Marshall Parkinson. It is interesting to note that Miss Hand and young Mr. Parkinson are the first graduates of the university whose parents can call this institution their Alma Mater.

THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

This evening the Alumni Association chose Bishop Samuel Fallows, of Chicago, as orator, and Fanny West Williams, of Milwaukee, as poet for the annual alumni exercises next year. Judge L. R. Larson, of Eau Claire, was chosen President of the association for the ensuing year, and F. J. Conover, of Madison, Secretary. The alumni reception took place at the State House tonight, with which the exercises of commencement week closed.

MEETING OF THE REGENTS—THE BASCOM CHARGES.

The Board of University Regents met this afternoon. The charges against President Bascom, made by Regent E. W. Keyes were referred to a special committee consisting of Regents Bingham, Hitt, and Koepper, to report at a special session of the board Sept. 3. Prof. J. W. Stearns, now President of Whitewater Normal School, was chosen to fill the chair of the Science and Art of Teaching. Fred J. Turner, of Portage, was chosen a tutor in elocution for the next college year.

PRINCETON.

CLOSE OF THE COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 18.—[Special.]—The commencement exercises closed today with graduation ceremonies held in the First Presbyterian Church. Dr. McCosh presided. The Latin salutatory was delivered by A. G. Reeves, of New Jersey; the English salutatory by R. K. Prentiss, of New York; the philosophical and classical oration by Henry Bell Gayley, of Maryland. A number of honorary orations and theses were delivered by members of the graduating class. The President made some remarks with regard to the condition of the college, and the Master's oration was delivered by David A. Haynes of New York, class of '81. The Lynde debate prizes were taken by R. K. Prentiss of New York and Claud M. Thomas and John M. Harlan of Kentucky. The MacLean prize was awarded to Clarence W. MacIlvaine of Vermont; the four junior orator prizes to Grant R. Bennett of Wisconsin, Duncan Edwards of New York, R. P. Wilder of New Jersey, S. H. Leeper of Pennsylvania. The present outlook warrants preparation for a freshman class of unusual size. The applicants will begin their examinations tomorrow. The graduating class numbered 131.

DOCTORS OF LAWS.

President Arthur has been present during two days of the commencement and the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him, likewise upon Gov. Abbett of New Jersey and Justice Harlan of the United States Supreme Court.

CORNELL.

JUDGE FORAKER ELECTED A TRUSTEE OF THE UNIVERSITY.

ITHACA, N. Y., June 18.—[Special.]—The alumni of Cornell University elected Judge Foraker this afternoon as the alumni Trustee of the institution for the next five years. The association met this morning at 10 o'clock in Library Hall, there being present over 100 alumni, representing every class ever graduated from Cornell. Judge Foraker called the meeting to order, after which the proxies were brought into the hall and tellers appointed to count the vote.

The usual order of business was then suspended to listen to the report of Trustee James F. Gluck in regard to the condition of the university, which the association had requested him to present at this meeting. The report occupied two hours in delivery. Mr. Gluck thought the voluntary-labor system had evidently not fulfilled the end for which it was designed. The system of non-resident Professors had evidently been a success. The government of the university was all that could be desired, and the Executive Committee were to be congratulated on the success of their work. It was shown that nearly all the funds resulting from tuition-fees had been expended in Professors' salaries, and the only criticism that could be passed on the management was that too many Professors had been employed at the beginning. A motion to print and distribute the report excited considerable discussion, as many objected to indorsing Mr. Gluck's position that Cornell is by the terms of its charter a Christian institution. The report was adopted and ordered printed, however, with a resolution added thereto that the association did not necessarily adopt all statements set forth by Mr. Gluck.

At half-past 2 the tellers reported the following result: Whole number of votes cast, 593; necessary to elect, 297. Mr. Halsey received 257, Mr. Foraker 253, Mr. Vandewater 91. There was no choice, and the election was thrown into the House. The next ballot resulted: Foraker, 83; Halsey, 29. The result was received with wild cheering. Mr. Foraker then appropriately expressed his thanks. It is to be noticed that the large vote cast for Mr. Halsey shows that very many of the graduates are not entirely in sympathy with the present management of the university. It is generally felt that although Mr. Halsey had taken pains to declare himself on the side of the President and Trustees of the university the election of Judge Foraker is a real triumph for them.

A meeting of the full Board of Trustees of the university was held today. The Treasurer's report was submitted, presenting a highly flattering account of the financial condition of the university. The Chairman, the Hon. Henry Sage, presented the report of the sales of land during the year, and the value and condition of land remaining unsold in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Kansas, in all amounting to about 164,000 acres.

The Hon. Hiram Sibley, of Rochester, and the Hon. Stewart L. Woodford, of New York, were reelected Trustees for five years.

PRESIDENT WHITE'S REPORT.

President White submitted his report, which covered the condition of the university and the work of the year. He proposed various plans for strengthening existing departments, but recommended that no new ones be created.

Mr. Sibley was present at the meeting, having just arrived from Europe. The Trustees accepted his gift to the amount of $85,000 for his college of mechanical arts.

Additional instructors were established in the departments of South European Languages and Mathematics. The election of four persons to fellowship made yesterday by the faculty was ratified and confirmed.

MEMORIAL TO AGASSIZ.

The board decided to erect a memorial tablet in University Chapel to Prof. Louis Agassiz on account of his services at the foundation of the university. It was also voted that the Hon. Hiram Sibley be requested to sit for his portrait, the same to be placed in the library of the university.

The class of '74 held their reunion and banquet here this evening, and the seniors their commencement concert.

TUFTS COLLEGE.

BARNUM'S GIFT.

BOSTON, Mass., June 18.—[Special.]—Commencement at Tufts College occurred today. The degree of B. A. was conferred on eleven men, Bachelor of Philosophy on two, Bachelor of Mechanic Arts on one, Bachelor of Divinity on five, Master of Arts on three, and Master of Mechanic Arts on one. The honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred upon Charles Robinson Jr., of Newton, President of the Board of Trustees, and the honorary degree of A. M. upon the Rev. Jacob Straub of Chicago. At the dinner which followed, Gov. Robinson and a number of prominent men made speeches, and President Chapin announced that the founder of the Museum of Natural History in the college was Phineas T. Barnum, the showman. The amount of $55,000 has been set apart for the building, which will also partly pay for the furnishing. A letter from Mr. Barnum was read in which he expressed his interest in the furtherance of education and in Tufts College, and regretted his inability to be present. Mr. Barnum was one of the original Trustees of the college. The museum will be called the Barnum Museum of Natural History. The company rose and drank Mr. Barnum's health, and complimented in a similar manner Mrs. Thomas A. Goddard, the giver of the new gymnasium.

OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

WHEATON COLLEGE.

WHEATON, Ill., June 18.—[Special.]—The commencement exercises of Wheaton College occurred today. The chapel, which has the largest seating capacity of any building in town, was packed, many not being able to gain admission. The class consisted of six young ladies, which is the first time in seventeen years that the class has been composed entirely of the fair sex. Following are the names of the class: Celestia Axtell, Ophelia Axtell, Etta M. Johnson, Leonora Bliss, Cora L. Tatenam, Ella C. Blake.

THE TRI-STATE NORMAL COLLEGE.

ANGOLA, Ind., June 17.—[Special Correspondence.]—The dedication of the Tri-State Normal College occurred here today, addresses being delivered by a number of prominent educators of the State. The institution opens with 150 students in attendance.

BLOOMINGTON NORMAL UNIVERSITY.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 18.—[Special.]—The June meeting of the State Board of Education was held this morning at Normal University, there being present eleven members out of fifteen. The now celebrated Bakewell claim came up before the board. The special committee to whom was referred the joint resolution of the Thirty-third General Assembly conveying back to Mr. Bakewell forty acres of land situated on the university campus reported adversely, denying the power of the General Assembly to authorize or order any conveyance in the premises, and that the joint resolution is of no force or effect.

The Howell memorial exercises were held today at the Normal University, a beautiful and costly tablet being placed in the model department where Howell was formerly Principal. Deceased was a member of the first graduating class of the university in 1860, and enlisted in Company K, Eighth Regiment, in 1861. He became Second-Lieutenant, and was killed while carrying a message for Gen. Oglesby at the battle of Fort Donelson.

SUBURBAN.

Englewood.

The graduating exercises of the Cook County Normal School will take place today, beginning at 2 o'clock p. m. If the weather is favorable the exercises will be held in the open air, a platform and seats having been placed in the grove near the school-building. A large attendance is expected. The graduating class numbers twenty-six students. There will be exercises in the evening within the building, but of a less formal and more social character.

The saloon of H. O. Wilson, on Sixty-third street, within the prohibition district, has for a long time been running under the guise of a "Commercial Club" room. Under a charter granted for the organization of such a club, it was claimed that Wilson had a legal right to sell liquor to members of the club, although the Town Board refused to license him. Yesterday a letter was received from Attorney-General McCartney, in response to an inquiry sent him by H. L. Goodall & Co., in which the Attorney-General declares, in substance, that the disguise of a "club-house" does not give any person unlicensed by the proper authorities a legal right to sell liquor either to members or non-members of the club. This opinion, coming from so high an authority as the Attorney-General of the State, gives much satisfaction to Englewood people, who now feel confident of being able to compel a closing up of the objectionable "club-room."

Rock Island Car-Shops.

The funeral of Dennis McQuade, the Passenger Yard-Master of the Rock Island Road, took place yesterday from St. Ann's Catholic Church and was attended by a large number of friends and railroad men. Mr. McQuade was highly esteemed by his employers and all railroad men who knew him. He was a sober, industrious, and thrifty man and had accumulated a property which is estimated at from $15,000 to $20,000. A singular feature of his case is that there are no papers explaining the whereabouts of his possessions. His companions say that at the time of his death he had a $1,000 bill, which he carried in a book in his breast-pocket, neither of which was found. His friends also say that he claimed to have had $2,000 in gold boxed up and hid away, no trace of which can now be found. Small sums of money have been found in the barn in the rear of his residence on State street, near Fifty-third. Mr. McQuade leaves a wife and two children to mourn his loss.

Lake.

A public sale of high-bred Bates cattle took place yesterday afternoon at Dexter Park, the animals being the property of M. A. Stuyvesant, of New York, and also a few head of Short-Horns from the herd of Joseph H. Orr, of Rochester, N. Y. Col. J. W. Judy conducted the sale. The attendance was not large, nor were extra-high prices realized. Today a number of Short-Horns belonging to Thomas Hughes, of Hebron, Ill., will be sold at the same place.

The Board of Trustees held a meeting and took action looking to further street improvements.

HEISTER CLYMER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18.—[Special.]—A dispatch from Reading, Pa., confirms the report that Heister Clymer, former Congressman from Pennsylvania, committed suicide. It says:

The suspicion that Mr. Clymer took the poison intentionally is strengthened by the fact that he left two letters, in both of which he speaks of financial embarrassments. These and other matters are supposed to have weighed so heavily on his mind that his reason gave way. It appears that after Mr. Clymer had taken the morphia he became possessed with the idea that it would not accomplish his purpose. He then caught up a carving-knife and attempted to cut his throat. About this time his wife came into the room. Her screams brought persons to her assistance, who remained with Mr. Clymer all night, walking him around the room and using every means to counteract the effects of the poison.

Perhaps the most conspicuous act of Mr. Clymer's Congressional career was his presentation of the impeachment report against Secretary Belknap.

UNRAVELING A MYSTERY.

MCKEESPORT, Pa., June 18.—Hiram Edmundson, a prominent coal-dealer, disappeared the 22d of December last, and no trace of him was discovered until last Sunday, when his body was found floating in the Monongahela River. As there were no marks of violence, the Coroner returned a verdict of accidental death. Last night Gustave Jacobson and John Wagner were arrested, charged with being implicated in the Edmundson mystery. At a hearing this morning, Dan McCarthy, being sworn, said that the 22d of December he was in the saloon kept by Jacobson and saw Wagner and Edmundson standing talking loudly; both were excited; shortly afterwards he saw them scuffling, and as they were pushed out the back door Wagner had Edmundson by the throat. Since that night no one has seen Edmundson alive. McCarthy's statement is corroborated in the main by several witnesses.

HEAVY ROBBERY ON A TRAIN.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 18.—Dr. M. Angelbrow, of Minneapolis, was robbed of $3,700 on a West Shore train last night.

"Rough on Rats."

Clear out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Druggists.

LAKE MARINE.

Grain and Ore Freights Continue Firm at Unchanged Rates—Mishaps to Vessels.

An Unfortunate Old Lake Captain Makes His Final Voyage—Nautical Notes—Vessel Movements.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

GRAIN.

The demand for tonnage yesterday was less active than the day previous. There was considerable inquiry early in the day, but owing to an advance in the grain market the shipping demand fell off. Rates were firm and unchanged on a basis of 2¼ cents for wheat and 2¼ cents for corn to Buffalo. The rate on corn to Kingston was 4½ cents. Through rates to New York, lake and canal, were quoted at 6¾ cents for wheat and 6¼ cents for corn. Capacity was taken for 100,000 bushels of wheat, 179,000 bushels of corn, and 24,000 bushels of rye. The engagements were:

To Buffalo.	No. bu.
Prop Arabia, corn	50,000
Prop B. W. Blanchard, rye	8,000
Prop Clyde, wheat	45,000
Prop Clyde, rye	16,000
Prop Fred Mercur, wheat	55,000
Prop Montana, corn	40,000
Schr Maria Martin, corn	46,000
To Kingston.	
Schr Samana, corn	22,000
Schr America, corn	21,000
Total	303,000

AT BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 18.—[Special.]—The stmr City of Cleveland, which is coming here from Cleveland, was chartered for coal to Milwaukee at 80 cents. The stmr Alpena and consorts Winona, C. H. Burton, and F. B. Gardner go from here to Toledo to load coal for Duluth at 80 cents.

Canal freights were quiet at previous quotations.

The stmr Henry Chisholm and schr Alvira Cobb have arrived from Cleveland to load coal for Milwaukee. The stmrs H. E. Packer, Tacoma, and Oceanica will load Lehigh Valley coal for Chicago.

AT DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., June 18.—[Special.]—Lumber charters are as follows: Schr Dudley, Severn River to Windsor, $1.70; steambarge Henry Howard and schr Senator Blood, Alpena to Detroit, $1.37 per m; the schr Josephine takes bolts from Tyrconnel to Buffalo at $1.40 per cord.

ORE.

There is considerable activity in the ore-carrying trade. Shippers anticipate a sharp advance in freights and are anxious to secure tonnage. There was a lively demand for vessels yesterday, offerings of $1 per ton on ore from Escanaba to Ohio ports being freely made. The schr C. P. Minch was chartered at that rate.

AT CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., June 18.—[Special.]—Charters reported today were: Prop John L. Glidden, coal Buffalo to Milwaukee at 80 cents; schrs Francis Palmo and Canton, ore Escanaba to Cleveland at 95 cents; schrs F. A. Morse and G. A. Warmington, coal Cleveland to Milwaukee at 75 cents; schr King Sisters, brick St. Clair to Marquette on private terms and ore back to Ohio ports on private terms.

MISCELLANEOUS MARINE.

THE VOYAGE OF DEATH.

Capt. William Waite is dead. Many years ago he was a prominent lake navigator, and at one time owned two of the best vessels afloat. Every one connected with the lake marine of fifty years ago will remember Capt. Waite as a young man of much promise. Energetic, bright, and intelligent, and possessed of more than ordinary skill in nautical matters, he was looked upon as a young man who was destined to make his mark in the marine world, but he grew dissolute and reckless and finally became a total wreck on the dangerous shoal of intemperance. His vessel property passed into the hands of rum-sellers and he abandoned sailing forever, closing his career as a commander in 1849. Of late years he has been a frequenter of the low grog-shops along the docks, eking out an existence by shipping an occasional crew on small craft. A few weeks ago he was admitted to the Alexian Brothers' Hospital and died there Tuesday evening. He will be buried this morning.

THE SUNKEN IMPERIAL.

The stmr Imperial, which sank in the river while lying at her dock Tuesday morning, is still on the bottom. Rosel Downer, a diver, went down to her yesterday and spent several hours searching for a leak. He did not find it. It is scarcely necessary to state that the cause of the accident was overloading. Had the boat sunk while coming across the lake the result would have been much more serious. It was almost a miracle that she ever floated long enough to reach the harbor. It will be impossible to raise the boat with chains until her cargo of sand is removed. The strain would likely break her in two. Scows and sand-suckers have been towed to the spot where she is sunk, and the sand will be drawn out of her hold, when she will no doubt be readily raised and pumped out.

SAIL SUGGESTIONS.

There is a great deal of discussion on the coast about booms and fore-and-aft sails, which will be of some interest to lake mariners, as this is the only rig used here nowadays. A writer in the *Nautical Gazette* favors a second boom in a fore-and-aft sail to be half way up, claiming that it would add to the beauty and durability of the sail, and would be particularly useful when it would be necessary to reef canvas. Another writer thinks a reefing boom about as high up in a forsail as where the bonnet would be, ought to be used. The boom should have jaws, and should hoist with the sail. A staysail rig, he thinks, however, is best adapted to large schooners. A reefing boom to a two-masted schooner of over fifty tons would be an incumbrance, as it would be in the mizzen of a three-master. A stay-sail rig for large schooners and for rough weather is the best, but it should have for use in fair winds a square sail properly fitted so as to be handled by small crews.

ON THE ROCKS.

The ore-laden prop Oscar Townsend, which ran on the rocks at Gull Island Wednesday and sank, is insured for $35,000, of which $25,000 is in the Hull pool. She is owned by D. P. Rhodes, of Cleveland, and valued at $50,000. Her cargo is insured for $7,000. The vessel is insured against total loss and general average only, and the underwriters are not liable for partial loss. The wrecking-tug Leviathan, at work on the wrecked schr Lincoln Dall, has been sent to the assistance of the Townsend with pumps, divers, and hawsers. Capt. William H. Rounds left here yesterday in the interest of the underwriters to superintend the release of the Townsend. It is quite probable that a large amount of her cargo will have to be jettisoned.

NAUTICAL NOTES.

The schr Mary Ludwig lost her centre-board while coming across the lake. She is at the Chicago Dry-Dock for a new one.

The new schooner on the stocks at Rand & Burger's shipyard at Manitowoc for Boyce, of Muskegon, will be launched July 4. She will be a fine craft.

The demand for lumber-carriers continues good. Freights are nominally unchanged from former quotations. There are plenty of cargoes offering for vessels engaged in the cedar trade.

The Colchester light-ship, which drifted nearly nine miles out of her course during the recent gale, has not yet been towed back to her place, and is still lying near Middle Island.

The steamship Thomas W. Palmer and consorts, the schrs Emma L. Coyne and Ogarita, arrived from Milwaukee at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, light. They were placed under spouts at different elevators, received cargoes aggregating 120,000 bushels of wheat, and sailed for Buffalo last evening.

The tug Delta has gone from Escanaba to assist the schr Delaware, ashore on Plum Island. As the vessel is light and only out about a foot, the underwriters have no apprehensions that she will be damaged to any extent, or that there will be difficulty in getting her off. She is insured for $15,000. The pool has $9,000.

The wreckers engaged in attempting to raise the prop Oneida, sunk in the St. Lawrence River near Clayton, N. Y., have had much to contend with. She was raised several feet last week, but slid down the reef on which her bow rests, and again sunk. Another attempt will be made to get her up, but the chances for success are not favorable.

Thomas Daly, Chief Engineer of the steamship Thomas W. Palmer, left that vessel at Milwaukee Tuesday night, having been appointed local Inspector of Boilers at Detroit. Mr. Daly has filled the position of Chief Engineer on various lake steamers for upwards of twenty-five years and has a wide circle of friends among marine-men, all of whom will be pleased to learn of his good fortune in securing so desirable an appointment.

AROUND THE LAKES.

A STEAM-YACHT LAUNCHED.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., June 18.—[Special.]—Capt. Reuben Vanderhoof's new steam-yacht was launched from D. Robertson's shipyard today. It was named the Thomas Friant. A full description of her was printed in THE TRIBUNE at the time her keel was laid.

THE NEW TUG JOHN KELDERHOUSE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 18.—[Special.]—The new tug built by O'Grady & Maher for Capt. Thomas Matham was launched this afternoon. She will be named the John Kelderhouse. Her length is seventy feet, beam fifteen and a half feet, and hold eight feet. Her engine is 18x21 inches, and was built by Hatton Bros. She has a boiler made of half-inch steel by Ritter, its length being thirteen feet and diameter six feet eight inches. This is the heaviest boiler ever put in a tug here. The Kelderhouse is unusually well equipped as regards power. She is of handsome model and thorough construction in every detail, and cannot but prove an excellent business boat. Capt. Matham expects to have her out Saturday.

PORT OF MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 18.—[Special.]—The steam-barge Monohansett, ore-laden for Chicago, became disabled off Fox Point early this morning and was towed in here by the tug Holton. She completed repairs and left for Chicago tonight. Capt. Chamberlain, of the steam-barge Jim Sheriffs, telegraphs her owner that she was not ashore below Ashtabula Monday, as reported in an Erie dispatch.

Capt. Cazies has gone into the schr Pewaukee in place of Capt. Crayne, who goes into the new schr James Mowatt, on the stocks of Wolf & Davidson's yard. A heavy fog has hung over the lake since early this morning, and it is very thick tonight.

THE PEARL AND ENERGY.

DETROIT, Mich., June 18.—[Special.]—The stmr Pearl was brought here today, having been pulled off the beach at White Rock last evening. She has a hole in her bottom about amidships, and her planks and keel are pretty well chafed. The extent of her injury has not yet been estimated.

The Canadian steam-barge Energy was raised today and brought to Walkerville. Her upper works are entirely gone and her machinery is badly wrecked. It is thought that something collided with her while she was sunk. Her repairs will cost about $7,000. She was not insured.

The tug Champion has gone to the assistance of the Oscar Townsend and schr Delaware, ashore on Gull and Pilot Islands respectively.

VESSEL MOVEMENTS.

LAKE MICHIGAN.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis., June 18.—[Special.]—Arrived—Schr Day Spring, scow Silver Cloud. Sailed—Schr Little George, Muskegon. Wind northeast; thick fog.

LUDINGTON, Mich., June 18.—[Special.]—Arrived—Prop City of Ludington, schrs Lydia Ann, Maria, Mars. Cleared—Prop City of Ludington, schr Nancy Dell.

WHITEHALL, Mich., June 18.—[Special.]—Arrived—Props T. W. Snook, Swallow; schrs Myrtle, Ella Ellenwood, Hunter Savidge, Belle Laura, Maggie Thompson. Weather rainy; wind west, light.

FRANKFORT, Mich., June 18.—[Special.]—Arrived—Prop Lawrence, schrs Oscar, Newhouse. Departed—Schrs Nellie Church and George W. Westcott for Milwaukee. A dense fog has prevailed here all day.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 18.—[Special.]—Arrivals—Steam-barge C. J. Kershaw; schr Annie Vought, Buffalo, coal; barge Matacomet, Escanaba, ore. Clearances—Props Montana, and the Alaska with a yacht in tow, for Chicago; schr S. R. Watson, Escanaba.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., June 18.—[Special.]—Arrived—Stmr City of Milwaukee, prop Michigan, schrs City of Erie, William Jones, Coral. Cleared—Stmr City of Milwaukee, prop Wisconsin, St. Joseph, schrs Wolverine, Evaline, Presto, Coral, Hattie Earl, City of Erie.

ESCANABA, Mich., June 18.—[Special.]—Arrived—Props Merrimac, Progress, Leland, Inter-Ocean, schrs B. Hanscomb, Unadilla. Sailed—Props Argonaut, Progress, Merrimac, Inter-Ocean, Leland, schrs Red White and Blue, G. W. Case, R. B. Hayes, W. S. Crosthwaite, H. W. Sage, Fitz Hughes, C. A. King, Owasco, J. E. Gilmore. Wind south, light.

MANISTEE, Mich., June 18.—[Special.]—Arrived—Stmr City of Ludington, props Hilton, Mary Mills, R. A. Seymour, George Burnham, schrs Cuba, W. H. Dunham, E. Stevenson, L. Rook. Sailed—Stmr City of Ludington, prop J. H. Shrigley, Mary Mills, G. C. Markham, Hilton, schrs Lilly E., W. H. Dunham, Helen Pratt, Glencuyler, Melitta.

LAKE ERIE.

ASHTABULA, O., June 18.—[Special.]—Arrived—None. Cleared—Prop D. W. Rust and schr D. K. Clint, Escanaba, coal; schr E. Barley, Chicago, coal.

CLEVELAND, O., June 18.—[Special.]—Cleared—Props Commodore, Chicago, mercandise; Superior and Sandusky, Escanaba. Arrived—Prop City of Cleveland, Escanaba, ore.

ERIE, Pa., June 18.—[Special.]—Entered—Props Hulbert, light; Lehigh, Buffalo to Duluth; schr Wyandotte, lumber to Detroit. Cleared—Props Butterine, Duluth, light; India, passengers and merchandise, to Buffalo; Lehigh, Chicago, merchandise.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 18.—[Special.]—Arrivals include: Props Nyack, Duluth, flour, etc.; Alpena, Pequaming, lumber; Chicago, Chicago, corn, flour, etc.; Waverly, Chicago, corn, flour, etc.; H. J. Jewett, Chicago, wheat, flour, etc.; H. E. Packer, Chicago, wheat; Juniata, Milwaukee, wheat; D. Ballentine, Milwaukee, wheat; Tacoma, Milwaukee, wheat; schr Northwest, Milwaukee, wheat. Clearances include: Props Northerner, Superior City, 1,350 tons coal; H. E. Packer, Chicago, 1,600 tons coal; Clarion, Chicago, 1,310 tons coal; V. H. Ketcham, Chicago, 1,800 tons coal; India, Duluth, sundries; Alpena, Duluth, light; schr Ahira Cobb, Milwaukee, 1,500 tons coal; schr T. B. Gardner, Duluth, light; E. H. Burton, Duluth, light.

LAKE ONTARIO.

KINGSTON, Ont., June 18.—[Special.]—Arrived—Schr Comanche, from Chicago, wheat.

PORTSMOUTH, Ont., June 18.—[Special.]—Arrived—Schrs F. D. Barker, from Chicago, 21,000 bu corn; Mary Copley, Chicago, 19,200 bu corn; Annie Foster, Fairhaven, coal; W. Elgin, Fairhaven, coal.

LAKE SUPERIOR.

WASHBURN, Wis., June 18.—[Special.]—The Japan arrived from Buffalo. The China cleared for Buffalo.

HANCOCK, Mich., June 17.—[Special.]—Arrived—City of Duluth, Chicago; Idaho, Duluth; Japan, Buffalo. Cleared—City of Duluth, Chicago; Idaho, Buffalo; Japan, Duluth.

DULUTH, Minn., June 18.—[Special.]—Arrived—Props Sovereign, St. Louis; barge Nahant. Departed—Props St. Louis, United Empire, Myles; barges Iron Duke, Iron State, Wocoken; schr Winslow.

MARQUETTE, Mich., June 18.—[Special.]—Arrived—Colonial with Specular, Wait with A. C. Maxwell, Ohio with Thomas N. Ryan. Cleared—Packett with McGregor, Iron Chief with D. Davis, V. Swain with Maxwell and O'Neill. Passed down—Idaho.

LAKE HURON.

EAST TAWAS, Mich., June 18.—[Special.]—Cleared—Steambarge Birkhead and barges. Arrived—Prop Sanilac, steambarge City of Mount Clemens.

WELLAND CANAL.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., June 18.—[Special.]—Passed down—Schr W. J. Preston, Chicago to Kingston, corn; prop Armenia, Chicago to Montreal, general cargo.

PORT DALHOUSIE, Ont., June 18.—[Special.]—Passed up—Prop W. L. Frost, Ogdensburg to Chicago, general cargo. Down—Schrs O. M. Bond, Chicago to Kingston, corn; W. L. Preston, Chicago to Kingston, corn; Parsagon, Cleveland to Brockville, coal; Kate Eccles, Cleveland to Oshawa, coal. Wind light; weather very warm.

GEORGIAN BAY.

MIDLAND, Ont., June 18.—[Special.]—Arrived—Schr Niagara from Port Arthur, oats.

STRAITS OF MACKINAW.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich., June 18.—[Special.]—Up—Schr Naiad, 5 a. m.; prop William J. Averell, 6 a. m.; prop James Fisk, 7 a. m.; schr H. C. Richards, 7:30 p. m. Down—Prop Atlantic and schrs C. G. Mixer, John Miner, and Col. Ellsworth, 8 a. m. Very thick fog since 8 a. m. Wind northwest; light.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., June 18.—[Special.]—Passed down—Prop Dean Richmond, Atlantic, steambarge Escanaba, schrs E. P. Beals, Pride of America, Lizzie A. Law. Up—Schr American Union, Props Averill, Annie Young, City of Rome, Barnum, Delaware. Arrived—Schrs Avery and Col. Ellsworth. Wind north, light; raining at intervals.

THROUGH THE RIVERS.

DETROIT, Mich., June 18.—[Special.]—Passed up yesterday—Props Sanilac, S. Moore, J. P. Clark and barges. Down yesterday—Prop Abercorn. Up today—Prop St. Magnus, Handy Boy and barge, Rudolph and barge, Ira Chaffee and barges, Mackinaw and barge, W. H. Barnum and schr Bolivia, Metamora and barges, Jessie and barges, Raleigh and consort, Salina and barges; schrs M. S. Bacon, M. Battle, City of Rome and consorts. Down today—Prop J. R. Whiting and schrs W. H. Cleveland, King Sister, Guiding Star, J. Ford and schrs R. S. Marsh and J. S. Richard, K. M. Forbes and schrs F. W. Wheeler, E. C. Hutchinson and Florida, Nipigon and consorts, Siberia and schrs Scotia and Golden Fleece, H. S. Worthington and consorts, schrs F. Campbell, Waverly, H. Bissell, Alta, San Diego, R. Doud, Ellen Spry. Wind east, light; cloudy.

PORT HURON, Mich., June 18.—[Special.]—Up—N. H. Todman, 8 p. m.; Charles Crawford, 9:20 p. m.; J. E. Mills, 9 p. m.; Delaware, Annie Sherwood, 10:30 p. m.; Cotton, Reed Case, C. A. King, 11:30 p. m.; Fortune, 2 a. m.; Sanilac, 5 a. m.; Arctic, 5 a. m.; Flora, 7:30 a. m.; Handy Boy, 10:15 a. m.; Bennett, Erie Belle, 3:30 p. m.; Smith, Moore, 10:30 p. m. Down—Oswego, Waverly, 7:30 p. m.; J. R. Whiting and consort, 8:20 p. m.; Jarvis Lord, P. S. Marsh, J. S. Richards, 10 p. m.; Anderson, Ellen Spry, 10:15 p. m.; Gladiator, Santiago, H. Bissell, Alta, R. Doud, 12 p. m.; Kittie M. Forbes and consort and E. C. Hutchinson, Florida, 1:25 a. m.; Ontario, 4 a. m.; Nipegon and barges and Swallow, 5 a. m.; Wissahickon, 4:40 a. m.; Torrent Craft, 5:30 a. m.; Siberia, Scotia, Golden Fleece, 7:40 a. m.; H. L. Worthington and consorts, 8 a. m.; A. Everett, S. Minch, Charles Wall, H. J. Webb, Pearl, 10 a. m.; Lycoming and consorts, 3 p. m. North, light.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS.

Schr Maria Martin, Racine, light.
Prop Charles Reitz, Manistee, light.
Schr A. L. Patter, Manistee, light.
Tug W. H. Wolf, Racine, towing.
Prop M. Marshall, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Ostrich, Muskegon, lumber.
Stmr J. A. Dix, St. Joseph, sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Schr D. Macy, Grand Haven, lumber.
Prop Monitor, Kenosha, sundries.
Schr Cape Horn, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Huron City, Oscoda, lumber.
Prop Nellie Torrent, Manistee, lumber.
Prop M. M. Drake, Baraga, lumber.
Prop Newburg, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Milwaukee, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr E. M. Stanton, Pine Lake, bark.
Prop Menominee, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop H. B. Taylor, Saugatuck, sundries.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, towing.
Barge Uranus, Menominee, lumber.
Barge Planet, Menominee, lumber.
Barge Lone Star, Marinette, lumber.
Schr Thomas Hume, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop J. M. Torrent, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Ironsides, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop T. W. Palmer, Milwaukee, light.
Schr E. L. Coyne, Milwaukee, light.
Schr Ogarita, Milwaukee, light.
Prop R. C. Brittain, Montague, lumber.
Schr Persia, Grand Haven, lumber.
Prop Adrienne, Michigan City, sundries.
Schr Rouse Simmons, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop C. H. Starke, Manastique, lumber.
Prop J. M. Allmendinger, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop New York, Buffalo, sundries.
Stmr Muskegon, Manitowoc, sundries.
Schr B. F. Wade, Ludington, bark.
Prop C. M. Charnley, Sturgeon Bay, towing.
Barge No. 8, Sturgeon Bay, lumber.
Prop John Pridgeon, South Chicago, light.
Prop Daisy Day, Manistee, lumber.
Schr R. B. King, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Magdalena, Packard's Pier, lumber.
Schr Wayne, Buffalo, coal.
Prop D. C. Whitney, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Live Oak, Montague, lumber.
Schr Berrien, Muskegon, lumber.

CLEARANCES.

Prop Philadelphia, Erie, 43,000 bu wheat and sundries.
Prop Gordon Campbell, Erie, 43,000 bu wheat.
Schr H. C. Winslow, Drummond's Isle, light.
Schr Banner, Tonawanda, light.
Schr L. J. Farwell, Tonawanda, light.
Schr Hydrebad, Kingston, 19,435 bu corn.
Schr E. B. Maxwell, Midland, 24,650 bu corn.
Schr D. Rodgers, Tonawanda, light.
Schr Elgin, St. Joseph's Isle, light.
Prop Milwaukee, Buffalo, 15,900 bu wheat, 24,500 bu corn, and sundries.
Prop B. W. Blanchard, Buffalo, 8,500 bu rye and sundries.
Prop Conemaugh, Erie, 8,000 bu rye, 42,000 bu wheat.
Schr Ogarita, Buffalo, 38,000 bu wheat.
Schr H. B. Hubbell, Tonawanda, light.
Schr Itasca, Kingston, 22,000 bu corn.
Schr Erie, Collingwood, 18,527 bu corn.
Schr Maggie, Collingwood, 19,000 bu corn.
Prop John Pridgeon, Buffalo, 20,000 bu wheat, 16,000 bu rye.
Prop T. W. Palmer, Buffalo, 32,000 bu wheat.

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 18.—The Woman's Relief Corps, an auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic, met in convention here today for the purpose of instituting a State Department. Mrs. Sarah C. Nichols, of Auburn, N. Y., President of the National Department, and many other leading officers of the society were present. Eight corps, represented by sixty delegates from all parts of the State, are in attendance. A National Convention will be held in Minneapolis July 23.

Heart Pains.

Palpitation, Dropsical Swellings, Dizziness, Indigestion, Headache, Sleeplessness cured by "Wells' Health Renewer."

'VALLENCIA'
10c
CIGAR.

The Finest 10c Smoke in America.

SOLD BY ALL RETAIL DEALERS.

WHOLESALE BY
GEORGE LUERSSEN & CO.,
Corner Wabash-av. and Randolph-st.,
AND ALL JOBBERS OF CIGARS.

City of Paris.

SPECIAL
GLOVE SALE.

French Lisle Gloves, special colors, 6-button length, Jersey style,
10c per pair.
HOW IS THAT?

THE SAME, 10-button length,
15c per pair.
How does this price suit you?

6-button length, frame seamless, regular made, all new colors and Black,
29c per pair.
Sold elsewhere at from 50 to 75c.

Look out for our LACE MITTS Sale next week.

John W. Goetz & Co.,
State-st.,
S. W. Corner Washington.

RUPTURE CURED.

Dr. Parker—Dear Sir: I have been ruptured some 20 years on my left side. About two years ago you adjusted a Parker Truss, which cured the rupture. I am confident of the cure, have not worn the truss for months, and yet became ruptured on my right side, the left remaining sound and well. My age is 55 years.
H. WOODRUFF, Residence 358 West Jackson-st.
Chicago, Oct. 23, 1883.

DR. A. H. PARKER,
President of Truss Co., Manufacturers of Trusses, Elastic Stockings, etc.
Office and factory, 58 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

Maplewood Hotel and Cottages.
Maplewood (White Mountains), N. H.
Open June to November. Accommodation for 400 guests. Sanitary arrangements perfect. Atmosphere pure and dry. Pure water. O. D. SEAVEY, Manager.

STOCKTON HOTEL,
CAPE MAY, N. J.
Season of 1884 opens June 21. Unexceptional in all its appointments. Finest beach in the world.
JAMES McCLELLAN, Proprietor, formerly of the Logan House, Altoona, Pa., and Bryn Mawr Hotel. For terms, etc., address Cape May, or the Philadelphia office, No. 49 South Third-st.

THE KENSINGTON,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.
This beautifully located and first-class hotel will commence its third season June 14. Being a few hundred feet from the thoroughfare on Union-av.—the finest drive in Saratoga—and overlooking Congress Park makes it especially desirable for families.
JAMES H. RODGERS, Owner and Proprietor; also proprietor Coleman House, New York, and Erie Railway Dining Hall, Hornellsville, N. Y.

Saratoga Springs.
United States Hotel.
SEASON OF 1884.
OPEN FROM JUNE 17 TO OCTOBER.
TOMPKINS, GAGE & CO.

OCEAN HOUSE,
NEWPORT, R. I.
Opens for the season the last week in June.
Applications may be made to
J. G. WEAVER & SONS, Newport, R. I., or to W. M. BATES, Everett House, New York City.

SINCLAIR HOUSE,
BETHLEHEM, N. H.
Open June 1. Accommodates 300 guests.
DURGIN & FOY, Proprietors.

PLEASANT POINT HOUSE,
GREEN LAKE, WIS.
For terms, circulars, and any information, apply to JAMES L. ROSS, 161 La Salle-st.

THE "OAKWOOD," GREEN LAKE, WIS., will open the 15th day of May. Send for illustrated circulars to DAVID GREENWAY, Owner and Proprietor, Dartford P. O., Wis.

BLOCK ISLAND (R. I.) OCEAN VIEW HOTEL.
First-class; 15 miles at sea; superb bathing; fine fishing; submarine cable; daily boats. Refer to the Hon. H. W. Blodgett. O. S. MARDEN, 43 Bowdoin, Boston.

THE MANSION, Atlantic City, N. J.
The largest hotel. Open all the year. All modern improvements. CHAS. McGLADE, Prop'r.

THE FISHING-LINE.
—TAKE THE—
Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad,
The Direct Route to TRAVERSE CITY, PETOSKY, MACKINAC, MARQUETTE, and other Delightful Health and Summer Resorts of
NORTHERN MICHIGAN,
And the Celebrated Trout and Grayling Streams, Beautiful Lakes, and Grand Forests of this Famous Country.
Tourist Tickets at low rates on sale at all principal Ticket Offices. Through Parlor Sleeping-Cars on night trains.
For Tourists' Guide, Time Cards, and Folders, giving full information, address (mentioning Tribune)
C. L. LOCKWOOD,
General Passenger Agent, Grand Rapids, Mich.

WEST END HOTEL
COTTAGES AND RESTAURANT,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.
Cottages and Restaurant Now Open.
Hotel and Sea-Water Baths Open June 21.
Most of the rooms in the hotel have been entirely refurnished. A ROLLER SKATING RINK (125x50 feet), which will also be used as a BALL and CONCERT ROOM, and a LADIES' BILLIARD-ROOM are in course of construction on the HOTEL GROUNDS. The HOTEL STABLES will be, as usual, under the charge of RYERSON & BROWN, of the New York Cab Co.
D. M. HILDRETH.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
CRESSON SPRINGS.
Opens June 25th, 1884.
It is located on the table-land at the top of the Allegheny Mountains, and surrounded by a handsome park of magnificent forest trees.
The grounds cover an area of 500 acres. Its accessibility, pure air, pure water, freedom from malaria, flies, mosquitos, and insects of all kinds, render it one of the most desirable resorts in the United States.
Parlor and sleeping cars run through from all prominent points, without change, over the best constructed, equipped, and managed railroad in the world.
A special low-rate, round-trip ticket, good for the season, with coupon attached, good for one day's board at the Mountain House, which will be credited to account of guests, will be sold by the Pennsylvania Railroad from all principal points.
For circulars and terms address
W. R. DUNHAM, Superintendent.
The celebrated Logan House, Altoona, Pa., is also under Mr. Dunham's management.

MEMPHREMAGOG HOUSE,
Newport, Vermont.
Will open June 1st. Has accommodation for 400 guests. Is delightfully situated on the Lake, the pure atmosphere being particularly favorable for those afflicted with hay fever or malarial troubles. First-class orchestra; drives delightful; scenery unsurpassed; good boating. Is on direct line between Montreal, Quebec, White Mountains, and Boston.
Best way to reach this favorit resort is via Michigan Central Grand Pleasure Tours, represented by L. D. Heusner, 67 Clark-st., Chicago.
Terms, $3 to $3.50 per day; $12.50 to $17.50 per week. Send for circular. W. F. BOWMAN, Manager.
Formerly proprietor from 1869 to 1877.

Virginia Hot Springs, Bath County, Va.,
Are now open for guests. Accommodations first-class. Baths vary in temperature from 78° to 110o faht. The efficacy of these waters in the treatment of various chronic diseases, such as Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, and affections of the Skin, Kidneys, Liver, and Uterus is established by an experience of a century. Board $4 per day; $25 per week. For further information, or pamphlets, address
M. MUSTOE, General Manager.

THE BALDWIN,
BEACH HAVEN, N. J.,
FIRST SEASON NOW OPEN.
Entirely new and elegant; the best on the Atlantic Coast; capacity, 300. For particulars address
GEORGE W. KITTELLE, Proprietor.

Wells College for Young Ladies.
AURORA, CAYUGA LAKE, N. Y.
Full Collegiate Course. Music and Art. Location beautiful and healthful. Session begins Sept. 10, 1884. Send for catalogue. E. S. FRISBEE, D. D., President.

CASINO ROLLER-SKATING RINK.
Corner State and Twenty-fourth-sts.
Skating surface 100x200; seating capacity 2,700; 1,500 skaters at the Casino nightly. First Regiment Band and Fredk. Austin, the Great Cornetist. COOL AND AIRY. Every evening and Saturday afternoon of this week D. J. CANARY,
Champion Fancy Trick Bicyclist of the World, the winner of the great $500 contest with Warren Wood last Saturday evening in the presence of 6,000, will repeat his MARVELOUS FEATS ON THE BICYCLE, such as riding forward, backward, up and down steps, over logs, tilts, etc., on ONE WHEEL ONLY, also his great balancing act on the Bicycle while resting on two chairs. Mr. Canary is the only professional who can do any of the above-named tricks. General Skating and Music as usual, from 7:30 to 10:45 p. m. Regular prices, no advance. Admission 25c. Grand opportunity to see for one admission: The Great Casino Rink, 1,200 roller-skaters, finest bicycle-riding ever given; Fred'k Austin, Chicago's greatest cornetist; First Regiment Band, Chicago's best; Most Handsomely decorated place in the city. Sessions, 10 to 12, 2 to 5, 7:30 to 10:45. Elegant private boxes. Delightful place for ladies to enjoy a high-toned amusement. It is the aim of the management to make the Casino a place of comfort and enjoyment for ladies as well as gentlemen.

GREAT CHICAGO
MUSEUM and THEATRE
One block north of Clark-st. bridge.
Return engagement of the Charming Artiste,
MISS GRACE CARTLAND.
CAMILLE TONIGHT! TONIGHT! Thursday at 8:15.
25 CTS. Admits to Museum and Theatre. 25 CTS.
Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. admission TEN CENTS. Hourly entertainments on the Museum Stage.

UNION BALL PARK—39TH-ST.
BASE BALL.
KANSAS CITY UNIONS VS. CHICAGO UNIONS.
Thursday, June 19, at 4 p. m.
Admission, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents.

SHELBY'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MR. LEWIS MORRISON
And his superb company in an entirely new play, by Rebel Thorne, entitled
"VICTOR," OR "WIFE FOR WIFE."
Sunday Matinees discontinued for this season.

STATE AND TWENTY-SECOND-STS.
Continued and Overwhelming Success
OF THE
Strikingly Novel, Meteorically Brilliant, and Massively Complete
FOREPAUGH SHOW!
Every Afternoon and Evening, at 2 and 8 o'clock,
At State and Twenty-second-sts.,
June 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26.
NOT OPEN ON THE LORD'S DAY.
The Feature Show of the Universe!
The Royally Sacred White Elephant! The Wonderful Troupe of Bedouin Arabs! The Magnificent 3-ring Circus! The Parisian Hippodrome! Double Menagerie! Museum of Marvels! Trained Wild Beasts! The $100,000 Challenge Herd of Performing Elephants! The Infinitely Comical Clown Elephant! Menter's Great Military Band, etc.
GOOD SEATS FOR 20,000 PEOPLE
5,000 Opera Chairs on the Grand Stand.
Extra cars afternoon and night on all street railways running to State and Twenty-second-sts.
Pavilions safe, cool, and comfortable. Ladies and children, unaccompanied by gentlemen escorts, can attend the Matinees with the utmost propriety.
Admission, and a Good Seat....50 cents
Children under 9 years..........25 cents
Private Boxes, seating six persons, $5 a seat. Reserved Chairs, Boxes, and General Admission Tickets can be secured at
REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC,
Corner of State and Madison-sts.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE,
Clark-st., opposite Court-House.
COMMENCING SUNDAY EVENING, June 22,
MATTIE VICKERS
AS
JACQUINE,
Supported by Mr. CHAS. S. ROGERS, and a superb company, in Gayler's comedy drama, entitled
JACQUINE;
Or, Paste and Diamonds.
Miss Vickers will introduce her famous specialties, "Louise, the German Flower Girl," "Pretty as a Picture," and a choice medley of the latest production.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
THIRD WEEK—FIFTH ANNUAL VISIT OF
Augustin Daly's Company.
RED LETTER NIGHTS!
LAST NIGHT BUT THREE OF DALY'S MUSICAL COMEDY.
A Laugh from rise to fall of the curtain.
Ada Rehan, Mrs. Gilbert, May Fielding, Virginia Dreher, May Irwin, James Lewis, John Drew, Charles Fisher, Wm. Gilbert, Otis Skinner, George Parkes. In Act IV. a Kirmess.
RED LETTER NIGHTS Every Evening this week. Farewell RED LETTER NIGHTS Matinee Saturday at 2.
Carriages may be ordered at 10:45. Head east.
In preparation. "7-20-8" and "The Country Girl."

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
THIRD WEEK OF CONTINUOUS SUCCESS.
The Magnificent Spectacular, Dramatic, Ballet Pantomime,
KIRALFY BROS.'
GRANDEST PRODUCTION,
EXCELSIOR!
Sixth "Excelsior" Matinee Saturday.
SPECIAL PERFORMANCE SUNDAY NIGHT.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
PALACE DIME MUSEUMS.
SOUTH SIDE. | WEST SIDE.
The Turtle Child from Arkansas, Midgets, Long-bearded Men, and hosts of wonderful people. | Barnum's "What Is It," the Armless Man, Zulu Chieftains, the Bearded Midget, Circassians, and wonders new to Chicago.
Every Stage Act New at Each House.

STANDARD THEATRE.
All the week. Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday.
TRUE HEARTS OF ERIN.
Next week—DRAPER'S DOUBLE "UNCLE TOM'S CABIN" COMPANY.

BAUM'S PAVILION,
Twenty-second-st., Cottage Grove and Indiana-avs.
This week only,
JOSEPH B. KEANE AND POWERFUL COMPANY
In his latest dramatic hit and most comical creation, entitled MRS. PARTINGTON!
A genuine new England home picture in four acts and a hundred laughable tableaux.
Popular prices. 25 cents; reserved seats, 35 cents.

PRINCESS ROLLER RINK.
560 Madison-st., near Ashland-av.
GRAND CALICO CARNIVAL.
Friday evening, June 20. Calcium lights. Second Regiment Band. Gold Medal awarded to the most graceful lady skater in calico. Exhibition Skating by Herman Bischoff, R. A. Norris, in combination skating, and Edward S. Weston and Mrs. Pettibone. Valuable prizes will be given to the ladies for original and handsome calico costumes. Admission, 50 cents.

NATIONAL PANORAMA CO.,
Wabash-av. and Hubbard-court.
Battle of Gettysburg.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 7:30 a. m. to 11 p. m. Albums now for sale. Vandepoele Electric Light.

AMERICAN PANORAMA CO.
SIEGE OF PARIS.
Wabash-av. and Hubbard-court, open for the first time to the public Friday morning, June 20.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

W. B. Sweitzer, U. S. A., is at the Leland.

Clinton Babbitt, Secretary of the Wisconsin State Fair Association, is at the Sherman.

Alfred Orendorff, of Springfield, Ill., and Maj. G. B. Hibbard, of Cincinnati, are at the Palmer.

Lieutenant-Commander H. L. Johnson, U. S. N.; Attorney-General William H. Yale, of Minnesota; and Justice S. F. Miller, of the United States Supreme Court, with his family, are at the Grand Pacific.

IN GENERAL.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 78° above zero; 9 a. m., 80°; 10 a. m., 81°; 11 a. m., 83°; 12 m., 84°; 1 p. m., 85°; 3 p. m., 86°; 6 p. m., 72°. Barometer—8 a.m., 29.60; 6 p. m., 29.55.

Bishop McLaren yesterday declined to state whether his letter of dimission for the Rev. Arthur Ritchie sent to Bishop Potter, of New York, had been accepted or not. He also declined to allow the letter to be copied, saying he must not be talked to about this matter any further.

The Committee on Public Service of the County Board yesterday directed the Republican and Democratic Central Committees of the County to send in a list of their proposed polling places before July 15, in order that the places might be officially designated by the County Board before July 30.

Col. R. M. Settler, Secretary of the National Cheese, Butter, Egg Association, received a communication from the Secretary of the Mississippi Valley Fair Association proffering the use of the Opera-House and Clark's Rink at Dubuque, Ia., to the association for its September meeting. The offer was accepted.

Mr. and Mrs. John Patterson celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding at their residence, No. 13 North Peoria street, last evening. A large number of friends called to congratulate them on the occasion of their silver wedding. They were also presented with a fine silver tea service. Mr. Patterson is a contractor, and has resided in Chicago for nearly eighteen years.

Tuesday afternoon Commissioner-in-Chancery Wait sold from the Court-House steps a lot on South Water street, near State, 24 by 100 feet, to George W. Fuller for $14,150 cash. The lot belonged to Samuel Meyers, Mrs. Nellie Roberts, and the Fuller heirs. George W. Fuller, one of the heirs, filed a bill to partition the property and sell it, and when it was offered for sale bought it himself.

Eli Lucas and Daniel Brown, both colored, had a fist-fight yesterday noon on Clark street, near Madison. After a few blows Lucas slipped on a pair of brass-knuckles and hit Brown in the left eye, gouging it out of its socket. Brown was taken to the County Hospital after his eye had been removed by a physician. Both men came from Louisville, Ky., Tuesday, in charge of horses brought to Chicago to race at the Driving Park.

A commission composed of Inspectors A. G. Sharp, B. H. Camp, and A. Burt are examining the different departments of the Chicago Post-Office with a view of determining the allowance for expenses for next year. They began the work Monday, and will finish it by Saturday, the investigation being a very thorough one. They find out how each department is carried on, and if any change is necessary to increase its efficiency recommend it to the Postmaster-General. As other commissions have done, they will probably report the necessity for an increase of the force of carriers.

Train No. 8 on the Lake Shore Road, which left Chicago at 10:10 o'clock Tuesday evening, shortly after passing Twelfth street, ran over upon the incoming track by a misplaced switch, and ran into a switch engine standing on that track. The steam-chests of each of the locomotives were scraped off. Fortunately no one was injured, but the passenger-train was delayed for over an hour. This section of the Lake Shore and Rock Island Roads, it is claimed by old engineers on both roads, is the most dangerous on either line, and they claim that they feel that they are taking their lives in their hands every time they go through these yards, for there are so many switches and curves that it is possible to see but a short distance.

In the Criminal Court yesterday before Judge Anthony judgment was entered on the forfeited bond against Elizabeth Nash and her surety, Edgar H. Bucklin, to the amount of $800. Mrs. Nash was indicted for shoplifting from the store of Marshall Field & Co. and other places on State street. Since she gave bail in the Police Court she has been missing. In the same court the trial of Edward F. Thomas and William G. Murphy for conspiracy was resumed. The case will be ended today. A verdict of guilty was returned in the case of James Brown and James Conway, members of the Scully gang, in Judge Williamson's court. Both defendants are under age, and sentence will be imposed by the court. They will be sent to the Reform School.

Ex-Gov. F. P. Moses, of South Carolina, alias F. Warren, alias Dr. Thomas G. Morton, of Philadelphia, alias James K. Laurence, of Dover, Del., was brought before Justice Foote yesterday to answer to the charge of obtaining by false representations the sum of $25 from Dr. J. H. Hollister and $17 from Dr. J. Adams Allen. He was held to the Criminal Court in bonds of $500 on each charge. While Drs. Hollister and Allen were giving their damaging testimony the defendant held his peace, but as soon as the court had passed upon the case he rose from the chair into which he had sunk and said: "I never gave this police officer the name of F. Warren. I refused to give any name—not for the purpose of misleading justice, but for the sake of saving other people pain."

A marriage ceremony at No. 307 North State street, the residence of Mrs. Catharina Muhlke, at 8 o'clock last evening, formed the happy sequel to a courtship lasting since childhood. The contracting parties were Miss Catharina C. Muhlke and Mr. Charles J. Harpel, the Rev. Joseph Hartman officiating. The bridesmaid was Miss Ada Muhlke, and the groom's best man was Mr. Walter Muhlke, sister and brother to the bride. Over 100 relatives and invited guests were in attendance. The presents were numerous, and all of a useful nature. The bride was dressed in white satin, en train, heavily trimmed with lace and passamenterie, and orange-blossoms. A tour through the Northwest will be taken by the newly-married couple, and after July 1 they will be at home to their many friends at 390 Oak street.

A SUCCESSFUL HORSE-SHARK.

Henry Alberts, alias Burke, alias Johnson, one of the gang of horse-sharks, was taken to the County Jail yesterday in default of $3,900 bail which he was asked to furnish on four charges of obtaining money under false pretenses and one for forgery. He hired a stable in the rear of 153 Eighteenth street and advertised "splendid horses" for sale. He told his customers mythical stories about his brother going to Europe, who "had no further use for the horses, you know, or he wouldn't sell them so cheap." To one man he sold a nag for $250, representing that his brother-in-law who died recently owned him. His wife now wanted to sell him at any price because every time she saw the "poor beast" it recalled to her mind the sad death of her husband. The complainants were J. L. Hibbelthwaithe, of Evanston; Stewart Bros., 501 State street; W. H. Goodrich, 354 West Jackson street; and F. H. Keassell, 2821 State street, who were all taken in by purchasing worthless horses and paying big prices for them. J. P. Smith, a carriage manufacturer, charged Alberts with passing a forged check on him for $600. He bought a carriage with it and received $150 in change. Other complaints are to be made against the prisoner.

A BRIDGE INCIDENT.

THE CLARK-STREET TENDER'S LATEST ACHIEVEMENT.

Yesterday, for the second time within a month, the Clark street bridgetender barely avoided an accident, by which a man and his horse narrowly escaped being killed. He was about to turn the bridge at 5:33, three minutes after the time allotted by law, when a man driving a heavy lumber-wagon hurried his horse across. Arriving in the centre of the bridge, he was prevented from crossing by the bridgetender. After an interchange of some choice language he concluded finally to let the driver and his vehicle past, and at the same time he began turning the bridge. Several men standing on shore saw the danger the driver was in and called to him to stop. He could not check his horse, and it had already touched the street while the wagon was still on the bridge, which was fast swinging around. Men and women turned away on beholding the sight, believing that the man would meet instant death by being crushed, and that the horse would be precipitated into the water. A citizen, more self-possessed than the rest, called the driver to lash his horse, which he did. This, no doubt, saved his life. The wagon barely touched the ground as the bridge grated against it. All this happened in a moment, but the suspense to some until it was over was fearful. The bridgetender was the recipient of no small amount of abuse for his negligence and carelessness. Commissioner Cregier happened to be a witness of the scene, and he afterward reprimanded the man. He told him in the future not to open the bridge after the fixed hour, and not to try to kill men if they violated the ordinances. The easiest way was to arrest them.

ANTI-BOULEVARD.

THE WEST-SIDERS OBJECT TO PAYING A TAX FOR THE ONE RECENTLY PROJECTED.

A plethoric bill was filed yesterday in the Circuit Court by L. B. Otis, J. H. Kedzie, E. H. Sheldon, Dr. W. W. Allport, and about sixty others against the West Chicago Park Commissioners to prevent the proposed collection of the boulevard tax. The bill sets out that the Board of West Chicago Park Commissioners was organized in 1869, with power to acquire land for park and boulevard purposes at a cost not to exceed $900,000. Three Assessors were to be appointed, who were to assess this cost on the property by them deemed to be benefited in proportion to the benefits. The sums so assessed were to be included in the regular tax-warrants and collected like any other taxes. The benefits assessed for such park and boulevard purposes were to be the real and appreciable benefits, and the assessment was not in any case to be extended over any land, lots, or parts of West Chicago where such benefits did not exist.

In May, 1881, the West Park Commissioners passed an ordinance providing for the establishment of a boulevard running from the south end of Douglas Park to the Illinois & Michigan Canal and for the assessment of the cost on the property benefited. July 16, 1883, a petition was filed in the Circuit Court setting out that under previous proceedings in the County Court the cost of the proposed boulevard had been ascertained to be $247,111, and asking to have Assessors appointed to distribute the cost among the property-holders benefited. By a subsequent order Joseph Sokup, J. N. Clark, and Pleasant Amick were appointed such Assessors, who, without making any examination or investigation to ascertain the proportion of benefits to result to each lot or tract, assessed all the lots or pieces of land in the Town of West Chicago at the uniform rate of 1½ per cent on the valuation made by the Assessor of the Town of West Chicago for the taxes of 1882, except that no assessment was made on buildings or other improvements.

By this means no distinction was made between property fronting on the boulevard and that several miles away from it, all being assessed alike, except that about 10 cents per front foot was assessed on lots of the usual depth of about 125 feet fronting on the boulevard, and proportionate amounts on lots having a greater depth. The assessment roll was returned to the court in December last and was confirmed.

The complainants now assert that the West Park ordinance above referred to was void, that the court also had no jurisdiction to appoint the Assessors, and the assessment and confirmation are both null. By the law the Town Supervisor, Clerk, and Assessor of any town are designated as its corporate authorities, and on them alone is devolved the duty of making assessments. No sufficient notice of the assessment in question was ever given, and the complainants claim they had no knowledge of its existence until after it was confirmed. The reason the ordinance is void is because it requires the whole amount of the cost of the improvement to be assessed on the property in the West Town deemed to be benefited by the improvement, without reference to whether the property is benefited to that amount, and without requiring the assessment to be levied on the principle of equality of benefit and burden. It is also defective in requiring the assessment to be levied on property benefited without regard to the special benefits to accrue thereto by reason of such improvement, and in not providing for some mode of ascertaining whether there is property in the West Town which would be specially benefited to the amount of the cost of the boulevard, nor for ascertaining what proportion of the cost of the boulevard should be borne by the public and what proportion should be borne by the property specially benefited. The assessment is claimed to be void because the Assessors did not ascertain and show that the whole amount of the costs of the boulevard could be legally assessed on the lots and lands on which the assessment was levied; nor did they value all the property, but omitted the buildings; also because they assessed complainants' property more than the amount of the special benefits and without legal notice. Lastly, it is claimed the attempt to lay out this boulevard is wholly illegal because the original act of 1869 prohibited the laying out of any boulevard south of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad track unless the land necessary therefor should be obtained free of cost, and this proposed improvement, except about 400 feet, is all south of that track. Complainants therefore ask for an injunction to enjoin the collection of the proposed tax. About 75 per cent of the tax has already been paid. Messrs. Hutchinson & Luff appear as solicitors for the complainants.

CROCKERY-PEDDLING.

MR. BROWN'S ALARMING ADVENTURE WITH A CRAZY GERMAN AND HIS EXPERIENCES AND PHILOSOPHY AS AN EARTHENWARE ITINERANT IN CHICAGO.

"Wo, there, Mabel! Wo-ho, there! There's a good old lady!" At the sound of these admonitions a TRIBUNE reporter turned round expecting to see a fiery "Tartar of the Ukraine breed," but beheld instead a tall, rawboned horse such as might have been used in the War as a complex, double-jointed hatrack and writing-desk by Mr. Orpheus C. Ker, the military correspondent. Behind the animal there was a battered cart on wheels which were manifestly opposed to the perpendicular. A good-looking sun-burned young fellow jumped out of the vehicle and lifted from it a dark-brown clay pot, with which he entered a tenement house near the Stock-Yards. In a few minutes he came rushing out of the house again with the clay pot in his hand and a look of fear on his face. "Say, Sissy," he cried to a small bare-headed girl who was sitting playing on the stoop; "tell me who lives in that house up there?" "What house?" said the maiden, looking up. "That one there on the third floor with the red handkerchiefs hanging out of the window to dry." "O, that," she said; "why that belongs to old Hoppel. His wife died a month ago, an' he went crazy, and wears her clothes, an' does all his own cookin' an' washin', and won' let nobody go near the house. Pap says he's crazy as a bedbug, an' so none of us ever minds him. What's he been doin' to you? You looked scared?" The crock-peddler—for such it was—instead of replying to the girl's question went back muttering to his cart, and wiping the perspiration off his bronzed features with his cuff.

Interested in the scene the reporter ventured to remark that it was a hot day. "Kin' 'o sultry like," replied the peddler shortly. "Well, suppose you come and have a glass of beer; it won't do you any harm," insinuated the reporter. "Guess it won't," said the peddler. "I feel jes' as if you could lay me out in a washin'-machine and wring me for a wilted rag." When the Ganymede, weighing about 250 pounds, had brought the beer the reporter ventured to ask the owner of Mabel what had happened up there on the third floor. "My name," he replied, "is George W. Brown, George W. Brown, of Zanesville, O.—and I've gone around with these things for thirteen years, but I don' know as I ever had such an experience before. Gosh! he was a terror. You see, I went into the house, an' I see'd a female ironin' shirts and speaking to herself. I went up to her, and puttin' on my best fakin' style, asked her if she didn't want to buy one of these yere patent crucible fire-clay cookin' pots as wouldn't burst on the fire, an' if they did I'd make her a present of a gross of them for nothin'. Wal, she turns her head roun' at me, an' I seed her face was covered with bristly hair as if she wanted shavin' real bad. I thought perhaps I'd met the Bearded Woman in her own domestic circle outside the Dime Museum, so I says, politely as possible, 'I kin guarantee these articles, ma'am, as genuine, first-class, fire-proof.' Before I could finish what I was goin' to say, that female commenced to abuse me awful in German, with a voice like a whole sawmill, and pickin' up her clothes she made a rush for me, an' I could see that she wore big boots with nails in them, an' so I rushes for the door an' got down four steps at a time, nearly smashin' up my crockery, to say notbin' of breakin my neck, an' you kin bet I jes' didn't stop till I got ouside an' was safe from the terrible old hag. Gosh! I kin see them awful bootlegs yet," said the peddler as he finished his beer. "I tell yer, it beats all the experiences George W. Brown, of Zanesville, O., has ever had in the crockery fakin' line, and he has had a lot of them."

"Well," said the reporter, "what are your experiences in Chicago as a peddler? Do people chain down the door-mat when you go into their houses, or run for shotguns or bull-dogs, or cry fire? Do you find yourself, in short, inhumanly treated, Mr. Brown?"

"No," said Mr. Brown. "I can't complain. You see, in Chicago it takes a man with a good deal of ability to make the people believe you're honest, but when once they are convinced they will stick to you right throughout. Perhaps there ain't no honest book-agents, or sewing-machine men, or lightning-rod canvassers; but at all events the men in my line—the crockery line—have to work mostly among the workin' classes, and have to give good value for the money every time. Perhaps, too, there's somethin' attractive in a good fire-proof, patent clay, crucible kettle, because when I go into a house with one of them some of the wimmin' folks is certain to take it up, turn it round and round, take off the lid, look into it, and finally resolves to try it; so I leaves it and promise to call for the money some other day. There's got to be such competition now for good crockery that will stand the fire just as well as metal that some folks find it hard to get along, but since I've come to Chicago, about two months, I've been able to buy Mabel there for $100, and the cart for $80, and to pay hotel expenses besides. Now, I only pay $3 a week for Mabel's keep, and as the expressmen used to charge me $4.50 to $5 a day you can easily see that I've made a good bargain; and besides that I can lift the crockery out of the cart and go driving on the boulevards Sunday with the best of them. Of course I've made a lot of observations among the customers who buy my crocks all the way up from fifteen cents a set to fifty cents; and I've come to them conclusions: That the German folks is very liberal, the Scandinavians very hard to deal with because they don't konw enough of the language and are consequently difficult of comprehension, the Irish folks is first-rate customers on pay days, and the Americans are the most liberal of all, but the most difficult to please with the goods they buy. Another thing I noticed—that most of the Swedish folks are down on silver money; they don't believe in it and want paper money all the time. The Germans always jingle their change first and sometimes bite it with their teeth to see if it is good. The Irish invariably count their change closely over, and just today I had an old lady who counted 35 cents five times. As for the Americans, they generally seize the money, slap it into their pockets, and say 'That's all right.' Yes, the life of a crockery-peddler, from 6 o'clock in the morning till 6 or 7 at night, is a hard one, but I like it, and when trade's good, as it was today, when I made over $14 clear profit, counting Mabel's feed, it pays good enough to be worth sticking to. Good day, sir. I've got over the scare that old man in petticoats gave me, an' so I'll be off. Whoa! Mabel—whoa! That's a perfect lady. Gee!" and so saying George W. Brown, of Zanesville, O., went plodding on his way.

ON 'CHANGE.

SUMMER PORK CANNOT BE USED FOR "REGULAR DELIVERY."

The following was passed on 'Change yesterday:

The Directors of this Board in withholding their approval of a petition so to amend the rules as to make summer packed pork a "regular delivery," respectfully report herewith their reasons for such disapproval—viz.:

First—By reference to the record of this board it appears that July 21, 1877, a similar rule was adopted, and its unsatisfactory results were so apparent that March 20, 1878, it was repealed. Again in 1880 an attempt was made to attain the same result, but after the disastrous results and serious loss produced under the operation of the rule adopted in 1877 the attempt was summarily disposed of by the emphatic vote of 509 to 209.

Second—The packers and the shippers to the hot climates are almost unanimously opposed to the proposed change in the rules.

Third—The legitimate demand is for purposes and places for which summer-packed is wholly unsuitable, while on the other hand this proposition, we believe, is made in the speculative interest, to the serious detriment of the regular shipping and consumptive trade. Of the two classes of buyers it is the opinion of your directory that the wishes and desires of the manufacturers should have the first consideration.

Fourth—Bankers and capitalists object to advance on summer-packed pork unless stored in ice-chilled rooms, and such storage can be obtained only by one or two large houses, which would give them the monopoly of the trade under the proposed change in the rules.

Fifth—The risk of carrying summer-cured pork is so much greater than in carrying winter-cured that it would necessitate a careful inspection of every piece in every barrel; again, if a party had 250 pork bought, for example, "July delivery," under the proposed change he would not know whether he would receive winter pork at an expense of inspection of $4 or summer pork at an expense of $5.60; again, cold storage costs 15 cents per barrel per month, while the expense of winter-packed pork is only six cents per barrel per month.

Sixth—To properly cure summer-packed pork it would require sixty days' time.

Seventh—The proper and thorough inspection of summer-cured pork is, in the opinion of your directory, impracticable.

Eighth—It is found that a barrel of summer-cured pork containing 200 pounds green meat becomes softer and weighs less after exposure to a few weeks' midsummer heat than a barrel of winter-cured pork which contained only 190 pounds of green meat.

Thus far forty out of the seventy-four offices in the Open Board of Trade Building have been rented. The remaining offices will probably remain vacant until the Board of Trade Building across the street is occupied. Owing to the extreme dullness on 'Change many of the brokers' offices are being closed at 2 and 3 o'clock, and the clerks are enjoying an unusually easy time. No improvement is expected for some time to come.

JAIL-BIRDS.

GUARDING THOSE WHOSE FLIGHT IS WINGED FOR JOLIET.

The jail officials evidently considered that "forewarned is forearmed" when they made application yesterday to Judge Anthony to finally dispose of the Adams-Brown gang so that the members might be removed to the penitentiary. There are several among them who were condemned to serve heavy sentences, and they do not hesitate to make all the trouble they can for the jail-guards. Altogether there are about a dozen prisoners with the prospect of spending the next fifteen or twenty years behind the bars, and it is feared that they might excite their companions to riot. They are permitted to mingle among the younger and older criminals, and knowing that they cannot expect sympathy for their misdeeds they commit all the mean acts they can before being taken to Joliet. A more desperate lot of criminals were never within the walls of the jail than there is at present. A great many pose as heroes among their class, and as such are supposed to be leaders. The juries lately have been extremely severe, and justly so, in the discharge of their duty, and have rid the community of some hard characters. These fellows seek revenge and the jail-keepers are ofttimes singled out as the victims. For this reason, and as a precaution against all possible trouble it has been deemed best to get rid of the most desperate of the prisoners by taking them to their future home, where they will forget for a time their animosities under strict prison discipline. Judge Anthony suggests that it might be a good plan to separate the hardened criminals from the new beginners. As the County Jail is arranged, this is almost impossible, and he thinks some provision should be made to carry his suggestion into effect.

THE PLUMBERS.

HOW THEY REGARD THE CONSUMERS.

At the meeting of the Master-Plumbers' Association last night an amended proposition providing that members of the Journeymen Plumbers' Union be given the preference over non-union men was promptly tabled. As the National Plumbers' Convention will be held before the next meeting a number of papers which are to be read there by the Chicago delegates were submitted. The first was by Thomas Havey as a report on the relations existing between master plumbers and manufacturers, the speaker holding for united action of the former to stop the sale of plumbing material and gas-fixtures direct to consumers. He offered instructions to the delegates, which were unanimously adopted. They opposed buying from manufacturers who sell to consumers and wanted such action taken at the National Convention.

Alex. W. Murray's paper took up the sanitary condition of cities. He favored the passage of a law governing the hight in building in proportion to the width of the street. The most serious opposition to sanitary improvement came from rapacious landlords, who, though provided with every comfort themselves, allowed their tenants to live in death-breeding buildings.

Sidewalks should be water-proof, so as not to allow garbish to be washed under them, and should be of a greenish hue to spare the eyes. Trees should be plentiful, but not so thick as to shut out a healthful amount of sunshine. The paper in conclusion advocated the working of criminals on city streets instead of allowing them to compete with honest labor.

J. J. Wade gave a paper on "Protection," concluding with a series of resolutions pledging master plumbers not to buy of manufacturers selling to consumers, and providing for committees—local, State, and National—to secure their enforcement. The papers were ordered printed for distribution in the National Convention.

A private meeting was then held to fill up the delegation to the convention, which will be held at Baltimore beginning June 24.

COUNTRY BUTTER.

THE EXPERIENCE OF CERTAIN DEARBORN AVENUE WOMEN.

A countrified-looking team drove slowly down Dearborn avenue and stopped in front of a house near Maple street. A young fellow got out and rang the basement bell. Presently the servant-girl notified the woman of the house that there was a man there who wanted to sell her some country butter. She went down-stairs and found a tall, awkward-looking individual with blue overalls and enormous cow-hide boots with much mud on them. She asked him what he wanted, and he replied that he had come into town that morning from the farm in the country to bring some garden sass, which he had sold off, and he had also brought along two or three crocks of country butter. Mother had made some, and she had told him to fetch it in, thinking that she might get a little better price for it in the city than at the neighborhood store. It was some butter she had made herself, intending to sell it and earn a little extra something for Sunday clothes.

He was asked how much it was, and said about 18 cents, he thought, would be a fair price, though he wouldn't stick on that; for he was anxious to sell out so that he could take mother back the money, and when Saturday came she could go over to the store and get her goods.

The woman of the house said that 18 cents was about what she was paying at the city stores now; if he would take fifteen she might be inclined to deal with him.

He said in reply that, sooner than go any further, he would take that. He had a long way to drive before he got home, and the women folks would get anxious if he didn't get back by sundown. So he guessed he had better let her take it, and maybe he would call in again in a week or so when he came to town, and, if he found she had liked it, would fetch her some more.

So she got a twenty-five-pound crock at 15 cents a pound, and the young fellow took his money, got into his cart, and drove off. He went to two or three other houses and told the same story, and got rid of some more of the country butter at the same price.

It appears, however, that instead of driving back a country road and taking the money to his old mother, this bad boy crossed over on to the West Side, and drove down Blue Island avenue until he got somewhere near Sixteenth street, and put up his horse in a barn immediately in the rear of an oleomargarine manufactory. After having gotten through with unharnessing the horse he went into the factory, took off his cowhide boots and his overalls, replacing them with more fashionable attire; handed over to the man in charge of the factory the money which he had received for the butter, and also one crock of mother's butter which he had not disposed of. And after having thus swindled the old woman out of the money which was her due he went to an adjoining beer saloon and began drinking beer and playing cards, keeping it up until late at night.

After one day's use, the women on Dearborn avenue became dissatisfied with the butter, and are waiting anxiously for the return of the young man so that they may tell him what they think of him and his mother.

"And," said one who did not buy to one who did, "what made you think he came from the country?"

"He said 'By Gosh,' and all country people, you know, swear that way—Josh Whitcomb and all the rest of them."

ACCIDENTS.

THE DAY'S RECORD OF MISHAPS.

G. W. Moore, driver of a sprinkling-wagon, fell from his seat to the street at the corner of Michigan avenue and Washington street, receiving severe internal injuries. It was considered a case of sunstroke.

Four Italian laborers were buried under a falling wall at the east side of the Exposition Building. Carl Matza, of No. 174 East Harrison street, got his left arm bruised, and John Senoe, of No. 398 Dearborn street, was hurt internally. The other two escaped with slight injuries.

David R. Williams, a car-cleaner, whose home is at No. 77 North Morgan street, fell from a train at the corner of Green street and Carroll avenue, and received some severe bruises on his head and shoulder.

George Jewett, pipeman of Engine Company No. 26, fell from the top of a thirty-foot ladder which was erected against the burning building of L. K. Russell & Co., No. 82 Fulton street, striking on a shed roof twenty-six feet below. The bones of his left wrist were broken and his face badly bruised.

A sidewalk in front of No. 7 Tell place on which was piled a lot of building material fell, carrying with it four men. Charles Bollhagen, of No. 558 North Paulina street, was bruised on the left arm and hip; Joseph Holtz, No. 74 Tell place, was bruised on the right hip; Albert Werel, No. 76 Tell place, had both knees injured and left side seriously bruised; Charles Schraeder, No. 72 Tell place, had left leg and right hip injured seriously.

NURSERYMEN.

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION IN ANNUAL SESSION.

The ninth annual session of the American Association of Nurserymen was begun yesterday morning in the Methodist Church Block. There were present about 200 delegates from all parts of the country. About the hall, on the platform, and upon tables in the rear were geraniums of white and red, lending freshness and beauty to the gathering.

The association was called to order by the President, M. A. Hunt, of Wright's Grove, Chicago. After briefly discussing the question of admission-fees, Mayor Harrison welcomed the delegates. He concluded by remarking that though he had been denounced officially, he was proud to say that he was the Mayor of a city which had done more for its parks than any city in the Union.

President Hunt then made his annual address, in which he reviewed the progress of the association from its beginning. Referring to the Illinois society, he said that it was organized in the summer of 1876 with eighty members, while they have now double that number. The National Association, he said, had become a great medium of exchange. He believed that the last annual meeting was the cause of over a quarter of a million dollars' worth of additional trade. There should be settled at this meeting two important points, the main one being that of transportation. The second was that of protecting the nurseryman's best friend, the planter. He has many times been defrauded, and the honest dealers have to bear the effects. He asked that nothing be done to screen the dealings of all those who are honest and who try to do that which is right.

At the afternoon session M. B. Pearsoll, of Fort Scott, Kas., took for his theme the transportation problem. He said that the transportation of trees and plants upon railroads cost more than any other class of freight, owing solely to their perishable nature and their liability to injury. But few shippers of this class of goods present bills for damages, and fewer are allowed. A railroad, he claimed, should transport such freight under the same conditions as they carry live stock, for the reason that trees, flowers, and plants must be watered as often as cattle. They get just as dry, and they cannot be transferred from one car to another without equally as much care. Nurserymen were charged double rates upon railroads, and he believed and hoped that some action would be taken to put them upon a par with other shippers of perishable freight. As one of the remedies he suggested that all shipments of packages less than seventy-five pounds should be made by express. Again he thought that in every town of large size there should be a commissioner selected by nurserymen in the adjoining county who should look after their interests. He should see that all freights forwarded to his care reached their proper destination, and that all bills were collected.

S. M. Bayles thought it was much cheaper to load cars than to send stuff in lots. He believed the shipper of trees and plants was entitled to the same privileges as the man who shipped other perishable material.

The subject was further discussed by D. H. Schroeder of Bloomington, Ill.; J. S. Carpenter of Jefferson County, Nebraska; B. Burrows of Canton, Mo.; Henry H. Wild of Sarcoxie, Mo.; and W. C. Barry of New York.

"New Seedling Grapes" was the title of a paper read by Mr. Rommel, of Morrison, Mo., and this was followed by J. Jenkins, of Winona, Minn., who spoke humorously of "Business Uncertainties."

A short paper followed by A. W. Webber, of Nashville, Tenn., upon the subject of wintering roses. Brief remarks were made by J. S. Wright of Sioux City, E. Burrows of Canton, Mo.; George Atwood of Geneva, N. Y.; G. Cadwallader of Kansas; and D. S. McDonald of Marshall, Mich.

The next order of business was the reports on stocks, the States being called alfabetically.

W. F. Heights, from Alabama, reported a specially good prospect for pears, cherries, and plums.

Illinois was reported by Mr. Augustine, of Normal, who gave a statement regarding the central part of the State. The seedlings were moderate in amount, but the supply of two and three year old apple-trees was good.

Silas Wilson, of Atlantic, Ia., spoke hopefully of the grape outlook, though the seedlings were not promising.

At this point it was agreed that as the reports on stock were not satisfactory it would be better to postpone the further call of States until today. The association then adjourned until this morning.

In the evening the Protective Association met in the club-room of the Sherman House, the session being held with closed doors.

THE ANTWERP EXHIBITION.

The Universal Exhibition of Antwerp (1885) meets everywhere with the greatest encouragement. In England a committee with the Marquis of Hamilton, chamberlain to the Prince of Wales, as Chairman, has been organized. Among the members of this committee are the Lord Mayors of London, Manchester, York, Liverpool, and Birmingham, and several distinguished personages, such as Sir Philipp Cunliffe Owen, Director of the South Kensington Museum; Ed. Birbeck, M. P.; W. H. Michael, Private Counselor to the Queen. A. S. F. France has officially recognized the Universal Exhibition of Antwerp (1885). It has named a commission of thirty-six members, of which the Minister of Commerce is Chairman. The Vice-Presidents are Mr. Teisserenc de Bort, formerly Minister, and Mr. Dietz-Monnier, President of the Chamber of Commerce of Paris.

SUMMER TRAINS TO LAKE GENEVA.

From and after Sunday, June 22, trains will leave Chicago for Lake Geneva daily, except Sundays, as follows: Via the Short Line at 8 a. m. and 3:15 p. m.; via Junction and Elgin at 7:15 a. m. and 4:15 p. m. The 3:15 p. m. train will carry parlor-cars. This arrangement allows those who wish to go and return the same day a stay of six hours in this charming resort. Round-trip tickets at reduced rates can be obtained at any of the following ticket offices: 62 Clark street, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and the passenger-depot corner of Wells and Kinzie streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF WAUKESHA TRAINS.

Trains for this delightful resort will leave Chicago via the Chicago & Northwestern Railway from and after Sunday, June 15, as follows: 8:00 a. m. (8:30 a. m. Sundays only), 11:30 a. m., 3:00 p. m., and 5:00 p. m. except Sundays. Superb parlor cars will run on all trains and Northwestern dining cars on the 11:30 a. m. and 5:00 p. m. trains This is the popular lake shore route to Waukesha via Milwaukee.

To make a good salad dressing in the ordinary way, good condiments, plenty of time, and no little skill are essential. Durkee's Salad Dressing supplies all these requisites. Sold everywhere.

Finest teeth, $8; filling half rates. Drs. McChesney.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk issued marriage licenses to the following couples yesterday:

Name and residence.	Age.
Louis Hohn, Chicago	27
Annie Ruck, Chicago	27
Herman Hauf, Chicago	28
Maria Debczinska, Chicago	23
John Geohegan, Chicago	30
Delia Merrick, Chicago	22
William Hawes, Cicero	26
Elizabeth Hancorn, Cicero	21
Hermann Erggman, Chicago	33
Bertha Hammelstrom, Chicago	24
Edward Hintz, Chicago	23
Lizzie Heilman, Chicago	21
Joseph Trudel, Chicago	25
Mrs. Victor Prant, Chicago	40
John W. Travers, Evanston	31
Margaret Calvey, Kenosha, Wis.	21
Morris O'Connor, Chicago	23
Lizzie Madden, Chicago	20
Otto Tasmer, Lake	24
Mrs. Ernestine Krause, Lake	21
August Baker, Chicago	22
Josephine Roberts, Chicago	17
Timothy M. Elligott, Chicago	24
Kitty Carithers, Pacific Junction	21
Ward C. Hughson, Albany, N. Y.	28
Amelia McBean, Chicago	26
William E. Gibson, Chicago	25
Sarah Moore, Chicago	27
Thomas Hafy, Chicago	27
Sophie Davis, Chicago	23
David Frok, Chicago	25
May Handl, Chicago	21
Andrew J. Dale, Chicago	23
Louise Deckler, Chicago	19
Sylvan Newhall, Glencoe	24
Annie Day, Chicago	20
Max Nesler, South Chicago	27
Catherine Friedrich, South Chicago	26
George T. Webster, Chicago	25
Agnes Cochran, Chicago	18
Patrick Reedy, Chicago	25
Mary McGetrick, Chicago	23
Timothy Sullivan, Chicago	25
Mary Thies, Chicago	20
W. Grayson Mann, Seville, Fla.	49
Mrs. Minerva Woodson, Chicago	41
Peter L. Vecki, Chicago	25
Gelgomina Quida, Chicago	20
Richard L. Wilson, Chicago	26
Ida Hawley, Chicago	20
Herman Jerchow, Chicago	21
Martha Heller, Chicago	20
Newell I. Atkins, Chicago	31
Eva Caswell, Chicago	25
John J. Leary, Chicago	33
Bridget McCann, Chicago	23
Peter Owens, Lake	32
Mary Langeloh, Lake	22
James Davy, Chicago	25
Mary Howlan, Chicago	25
Edward M. Hackett, Chicago	29
Margaret Freeman, Chicago	20
Solomon Frank, Chicago	29
Mrs. Katherine Doyle, Chicago	26
Wesley A. Arnold, Evanston	23
Florence Crandall, Oak Park	21
Scott Ames, Custer, Mich.	28
Nellie Wills, Chicago	19
Christian Hibbing, Rich.	25
Elisa Rieches, Rich.	22

MARRIAGES.

BISCOE—SANDS—At Evanston, Ill., June 10, by the Rev. Dr. F. S. Jewell, Mr. Theodore A. Biscoe, of Fort Worth, Tex., to Miss Lottie Sands, daughter of the late Dr. William Sands, of Baltimore, Md.

☞ Fort Worth (Tex.) and Baltimore (Md.) papers please copy.

WHEELER—RUMSEY—June 18, 1884, at Lake Geneva, Wis., at the Church of the Holy Communion, by the Rev. Dr. Vibbert, the Rev. R. H. Kerfoot assisting, Samuel H. Wheeler and Elizabeth Theodora Rumsey.

DEATHS.

RICHARDS—The funeral of Mrs. C. N. Richards will take place tomorrow from her late residence, 2719 State-st., at 2 p. m. Carriages to Oakwoods.

FETROW—At her residence, No. 6 Woodland Park, June 17, Mrs. Nancy Fetrow, aged 60 years 3 months 11 days.

Interment at Princeton, Ill., June 18.

McCLELLAND—June 18, at 7:30 a. m., Hugh McClelland, at the residence of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Mary McClelland, 105 West Thirteenth-st.

Funeral notice hereafter.

WAITE—At Alexian Brothers' Hospital, June 17, Capt. William Waite, aged 70.

Funeral from hospital at 10:30 a. m. Thursday, 19th.

O'CONNELL—John, second son of John and Bridget O'Connell, aged 6 years and 6 months.

Funeral Thursday, 19th inst., from late residence, 284 Blue Island-av., by cars to Calvary.

THORN—June 17, at his residence, 6346 Wentworth-av., Englewood, Wilson Thorn, aged 77 years and 3 months.

Funeral at 1 p. m. June 19 to Mt. Greenwood Cemetery.

☞ Cleveland and Youngstown (O.) papers please copy.

DEMARAIS—June 18, Annie M. Demarais, aged 11 months, infant daughter of P. P. and Josie Demarais.

Funeral Thursday, June 19, from 2971 State-st. to Calvary by carriages. Friends of family invited.

PAYNE—Reny Payne at 5 p. m., June 18, aged 33 years.

Funeral Friday.

LYNCH—Wednesday, June 18, 6 p. m., Michael, son of Daniel and Ellen Lynch, and brother of the late Daniel Lynch, aged 34 years 10 months and 15 days. Residence, 321 Twenty-second-st.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HEATH—In this city, June 18, Susie A. C., beloved wife of Albert T. Heath, aged 24 years.

Funeral from residence, No. 119 Flournoy-st., at 11 a. m., today. Interment at Graceland Cemetery.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Political.

A GRAND PICNIC AND EXCURSION WILL be given by the Young Men's Blaine and Logan Club to Willow Springs Grove Sunday, June 29, 1884. The train leaves the Union Depot, corner of Canal and Adams-sts., at 8:30 a. m. sharp. Tickets for the round trip 50 cents; for sale at Wolff's, corner of Madison and Halsted-sts., and at Hess Bros'., 36 La Salle-st.

RATIFICATION MEETING TONIGHT OF the Republicans of the Fifteenth Ward, at Eisfeld's Hall, corner Clybourn and Southport-avs., to organize a Blaine and Logan Club.

THE TWELFTH WARD REPUBLICAN Club will meet this evening in Owsley's Hall to consider the report of the committee on the location, plan, and cost of a "wigwam." Every Republican of the ward is invited. The Campaign Club will sing.

Miscellaneous.

TO THE PUBLIC—I HEREBY FULLY EXonerate George Helmken, Esq., from the charge of larceny heretofore made against him by me, the said charge being wholly false and untrue.
JUNE 18, 1884. HEINR. SALLMAN.

L. MANASSE, Optician,
88 Madison-st., Tribune Building.
Importer of Opera, Field, and Marine Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Compasses, Drawing Tools, Transits, and Levels, Electrical Batteries, Magic Lanterns, etc.

SIGHT IS PRICELESS. Do not trifle with your eyes, as lost sight never returns. Do not buy Glasses that are not suited to your vision from inexperienced dealers. Superior Lenses and superior facilities combine to give our Spectacles and Eye-Glasses a National reputation.
☞ Artificial Human Eyes inserted without pain.

Andrews' Parlor Folding Beds
Improved. 30 styles. Elegant and comfortable. Save room-rent. Bedding folds out of sight. $25 up.
A. H. Andrews & Co.
195 Wab. Ave. Chicago.

WHAT BAKING POWDER SHALL WE BUY?

The presence of Lime in Baking Powders results from the use of inferior Cream of Tartar in their manufacture. The Cream of Tartar of the market, from which they are made, contains Lime in amounts varying from six to twenty per cent, and hence these powders contain this impurity as a foreign substance to a corresponding extent, which is of no value, but a positive detriment in any powder in which it is found.

In order that the public may fully understand the extent to which impurities may exist even in so-called Cream Tartar Powders, this Company has procured from some of the most noted chemists in the country, analyses showing the amount of Lime contained in different samples of Price's Baking Powder. The result is as follows:

	Lime in Price's Baking Powder.
Prof. Schedler's Analysis	3.02 per cent.
Prof. Chandler's Analysis	4.97 "
Prof. Laidlow's Analysis	6.72 "
Prof. Mott's Analysis	6.08 "
Prof. Habirshaw's Analysis	11.85 "

No Lime in Royal Baking Powder.

The Royal Baking Powder is made from Cream of Tartar specially refined and prepared for its use by patent processes by which the Tartrate of Lime is totally eliminated.

This highly important result has been attained only with great care, labor, and expense. In money alone a quarter of a million dollars has been invested in patents, machinery, and appliances by which the crude Cream of Tartar, being procured direct from the wine districts of Europe and subjected in this country to these exclusive processes, is rendered entirely free, not only from the objectionable Tartrate of Lime, but from other foreign substances.

This adds greatly to the cost of manufacturing Royal Baking Powder; but, as all its other ingredients are selected and prepared with the same precise care, and regardless of labor or expense, an article is produced that is entirely free from any extraneous substance, and chemically pure in all respects.

No lime, earth, alum, or impurity of any kind can, by inadvertence or by the use of adulterated articles or otherwise, be introduced into the "Royal," and it contains no ingredients except those certified by the most eminent chemists necessary to make a pure, wholesome, and perfect Baking Powder.

It costs more to manufacture the Royal Baking Powder than any other, but it is, as shown by chemical analysis, the only "absolutely pure" Baking Powder made.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York.

Hunyadi Janos
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER
"SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHER LAXATIVES."
"SPEEDY, SURE AND GENTLE."—Prof. Roberts, F.R.C.P., London.
The most certain and comfortable cathartic in cases of sluggish liver or piles.
ORDINARY DOSE, A WINEGLASSFUL BEFORE BREAKFAST. OF ALL DRUGGISTS AND MINERAL WATER DEALERS.
NONE GENUINE BUT WITH THE BLUE LABEL.

Lippincott's Magazine
FOR JULY,
BEGINNING A NEW VOLUME,
NOW READY, CONTAINS:
SOME SUBURBS OF NEW YORK. I.—New Jersey. (Illustrated.)
JUNE DAYS. By Charles L. Hildreth.
THREE MONTHS IN CHILI. By James S. Whitman.
RECOLLECTIONS OF RALPH WALDO EMERSON. By Frank Bellew.
AT THE PRINCESS IDA'S. A Story. By Harriet Prescott Spofford.
TWO MILES OF THE SHENANDOAH. A Fishing Sketch. By Edward C. Bruce.
DICK. A Story. By Frederick Carman.
LIFE IN A RUSSIAN PROVINCE. Two Papers. I.—By Sarah M. S. Pereira.
THE ROMANCE OF THE ELM. By Lizzie W. Champney.
HEALTHY HOMES. VI.—Miscellaneous—Health-Hints. By Felix L. Oswald.
Together with other SHORT STORIES, POEMS, and Articles or Interest upon Current Topics.
AURORA, A New Serial Story, by Mary Agnes Tincker, author of "The Jewel in the Lotos," is commenced in this number.
FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSDEALERS.
25 Cents per Copy. $3.00 per Annum.
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers,
715 and 717 Market-st., Philadelphia.

JULY ATLANTIC,
Now ready everywhere, contains
CHOY SUSAN. W. H. Bishop.
CHIMES, AND HOW THEY ARE RUNG. A. F. Matthews.
IN WAR TIME. XIII., XIV. S. Weir Mitchell.
THE HAUNTS OF GALILEO. E. D. R. Bianciardi.
THE GOSPEL OF DEFEAT. Harriet W. Preston.
FIVE QUATRAINS. T. B. Aldrich.
Other Essays, Stories, Reviews, and Contributors' Club.
35 cents a number; $4.00 a year.
HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., Boston.

CHEW POLICE

FLORIST J. C. CRAIG, 66 Washington-st. Cut Flowers and Funeral Designs furnished at short notice.

10,000 FINE HATS 90c to $2.50. Latest styles and colors. Straw Hats, 50c to $1.50. LESTER'S, 168 Madison-st., near La Salle.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.
Wholesale Auctioneers and Commission Dealers in
Boots, Shoes, and Slippers,
Are prepared in their
Private Sale Department,
To show and sell as Large and Choice Lines of Custom-Made Goods as any House in the West, and invite you to call and inspect.

CROCKERY & GLASSWARE
Thursday, June 19, 9:30 a. m.
25 Casks Hotel China,
LARGE LINES OF
C. C., W. G., Rock. & Yellow Ware,
CHAMBER SETS, TEA SETS, CHINA CUSPADORES, LIBRARY LAMPS, CHANDELIERS, ETC.
Goods packed for country merchants.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 214 and 216 Madison-st.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.
Thursday Morning, June 19, at 11 o'clock,
We sell at Auction to satisfy judgment note dated Feb. 15 by Samuel Martin,
Three Gold Watches, Two Gold Chains, Two Pairs Diamond Ear-Rings, Two Diamond Rings, Two Diamond Pins, Gold Seal, 12 Silver Spoons.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

By POMEROY, SON & CO.,
Auctioneers, 80 and 82 Randolph-st.
Art Sale Extraordinary
THE GREAT SALE OF
Oriental Carpets, Rugs, Etc.,
WILL BE CONTINUED
This Morning at 11 o'clock and Afternoon at 3 o'clock,
AT
PARKER'S NEW GALLERIES
215 Wabash-av.
Some of the Choicest Specimens will be sold today.
Mr. B. SCOTT, Jr., will conduct the sale.
POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers, 80 and 82 Randolph-st.

CANDY Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure, suitable for presents. Refers to all Chicago. Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

CIGARS No smoker should be without a box of our celebrated "PITCH" BRAND of HAVANA CIGARS. Try them. J. E. NORTON & CO., 153 Dearborn-st. 189 Madison-st.

MONUMENTS. Office, S. E. cor. Dearborn and Randolph-sts. JOHN H. VOLK.

Suitable advt's received ... page every day (except ...) for 10 cents a line each ...

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE ... numerous patrons throughout the ... we have established Branch Offices ... noted below, where advertisements ... the same price as charged at the Main ... be received until 9 o'clock p. m.:

SOUTH DIVISION.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BETWEEN COMMER... al Bank and Palmer House, ... pocketbook. Finder may keep cash ... by return book or inclosed photo to ... tional Bank.

SITUATIONS—...

SITUATIONS— ... DOMESTIC.

WANTED—...

Suitable advt's received for this page every day (except Sunday) for 10 cents a line each insertion.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city and suburbs, we have established Branch Offices, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m:

SOUTH DIVISION.

3009 WENTWORTH-AV., southwest corner Thirty-first-st.—A. A. Braun, Druggist.
3201 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st.—F. Le B. Monroe, Druggist.
12 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—J. & R. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
3107 INDIANA-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.
3901 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-ninth-st. Hubbard & Gore, Druggists.

WEST DIVISION.

738 WEST MADISON-ST., near Aberdeen—Charles F. Bowen & Co., Druggists.
491 WEST LAKE-ST., cor. Sheldon } L. Shreiber & Co.,
491 WEST MADISON, cor. Sheldon } Druggists.
... SOUTH HALSTED-ST. } F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
... WEST TWELFTH-ST. }
... WEST MADISON-ST., corner Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.
... SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of Adams—James M. Kirkley & Co., Druggists.
... WEST MADISON-ST., corner of Ogden-av.—Max Behrens, Druggist.
... OGDEN-AV.—Th. Sonnechsen, Druggist.
... WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Lincoln—H. C. Herrick, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods.
... NORTH HALSTED-ST., corner Indiana—August Jacobson, Druggist.
... WEST MADISON-ST., corner Western-av.—John Myers, Druggist.
... WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner Paulina—R. T. Sill, Druggist.
... MILWAUKEE-AV.—Herman Ehlich (successor to C. H. Plautz), German Pharmacy.

NORTH DIVISION.

126 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner of Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.
445 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Division—A. S. Cowan, Druggist.
675 LARRABEE-ST., corner Garfield-av.—F. M. Williams & Co., Druggists.
974 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Webster-av.—Frank Schrage, Druggist.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.

DEPOT ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.—W. O. Swett Jr., Stationer and News Dealer.

ENGLEWOOD.

CORNER WENTWORTH-AV. AND CHESTNUT-ST.—Englewood Eye Office.

EVANSTON.

GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.

LAKE VIEW.

EVANSTON-AV., near Diversy-st.—C. S. Wells, Post-Office and Druggist.

RAVENSWOOD.

W. H. BRYAN, Real Estate, Insurance, and General Merchant.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BETWEEN COMMERCIAL NATIONAL Bank and Palmer House, Russian leather pocketbook. Finder may keep change if he will kindly return book or inclosed photo to Commercial National Bank.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY BOOKKEEPER; experienced. Best references. Address R 76, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MAN THOROughly posted in grocery business. Best of references. X 65, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN AN OFFICE BY a young man, rapid penman. Best of references. X 61, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—ON BOARD OF Trade by an experienced young man; can influence some shipping trade. X 82, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS double-entry bookkeeper. Eleven years' experience as office manager of large confectionery and biscuit manufactory. Address X 75, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN OFFICE BY young man; quick at figures and good penman. No. 1 references. X 83, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN WEST OR northwest town, in hardware, farm implement, and seed store; 7 years' experience. Recommendations from former employers. Address X 51, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY READY AND accurate stenographer; also good machine operator; can furnish machine. X 77, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 27 years of age as office clerk. Can give good security. Address H F 79, Tribune office.

SALESMEN.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELING salesman; dry goods preferred; have established trade in Iowa. X 89, Tribune office.

TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—CARPENTER—GOOD factory carpenter; energetic and intelligent. X 58, Tribune office.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS coachman, good groom, understands lawn work, good milker. Apply to F. MILLS, 1029 West Madison.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN of 25 to take care of gentleman's horses; knows everything about a barn and willing to please. X 65, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY a man that understands the driving and care of horses and carriages; willing to make himself useful. Good reference. X 70, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN who wants to work in a livery as buggy-washer. Apply at 233 Superior-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS JANITOR BY 1st of July; had good experience; can give good city reference. Address Y 87, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—WHOLESALE PAper men—Man thoroughly posted in wholesale paper business wants situation; best of references. X 68, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS stenographer and typewriter; work for the forenoons. Address Y 56, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—TWO YOUNG MEchanics out of employment desire to engage in any kind of work in city or country. Address X 79, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GENTLEMAN experienced in wholesale confectionery and biscuit business. Would act as bookkeeper, salesman, or traveling agent. Best references. Address X 76, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN HELPING ANY one or get a section of some building or some rooms to attend. Address H. BARNETT, 2909 South Portland-av.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL housework by a young girl. Call at 135 Ontario-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCANDINAvian girl for general housework. Best references. 2027 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL for general housework. 2339 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED — FOR SECOND work; will help wash and iron. Call at 2003 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL in private family. Call at 2221 Wentworth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT German girl to do second work in private family. Call for three days at 2113 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK and washer and ironer. 2339 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE family as cook or to do general housework. Reference given. Please call or address 577 South State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD COLORED girl to do general work in a small family. Address 42 Morgan-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTable Irish girl to do general housework; West Side preferred. 4 Grand-av.

NURSES.

SITUATION WANTED—A COMPETENT woman willing to do light work would like a position as nurse or housekeeper; can take charge of an infant. Good references. X 54, Tribune office.

LAUNDRESSES.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO THE LAUNdry work for a family by a private laundress. Can give good references. Please call at 3516 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO WASHING and ironing at home, or will go out and work by the day. 111 Honore-st., up-stairs.

SEAMSTRESSES.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS OR any employment that is not menial by a very thorough person who will give satisfaction in every particular. Address T. E., 1432 Wabash-av., in store.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES NEEDing good Scandinavian and German female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—GOOD GIRLS ALways to be found at Mrs. Hanson's Intelligence Office, 311 Noble-st., near Chicago-av.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER WHO UNDERstands sash, doors, and blinds. X 84, Tribune.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ORDER CLERK in a grocery; none but a competent man should apply. 257 Rush-st.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER—MAN OF SOME experience to take charge of set of books; must be right every way and bring best of references. Address X 64, Tribune office.

WANTED—2 EXPERIENCED DRY-GOODS entry clerks. Address X 67, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS STENOGrapher and typewriter to go to Louisville, Ky.; must be competent to take down 125 to 150 words per minute. Address, stating salary expected and giving reference, X 60, Tribune office.

WANTED—ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, drug clerk, grocery clerk, cashier, timekeeper; also traveling salesman. 182 East Washington-st., office 4.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE, WITHOUT children, to go to suburb—man to take care of horse and cow and do light gardening, woman to do general housework. Call from 11 a. m. to 1 p. m. at Room 29, 163 Randolph-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOYS.

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT 16 YEARS OLD, active and willing to work, in a manufacturing office. Address in own handwriting, with references, X 33, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BRIGHT OFFICE-BOY, 13 TO 15 years old, living at home and come well recommended. Address X 32, Tribune office.

TRADES.

WANTED—ENGRAVERS ON METAL plate for label and show-card work. Address Crescent Label Co., St. Louis.

WANTED—GOOD ENGRAVER FOR BRASS rollers. Nos. 11 to 13 South Canal-st., rear building, Room 8.

WANTED—ENGINEER FOR STATIONARY engine. Address, stating where last employed, X 57, Tribune office.

WANTED—CAKE BAKER; ONE WHO UNderstands ornamenting; wages $18 per week and steady work. PAULIN & CO., Winnipeg, Man., Canada.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—CANVASSERS FOR MY IMproved needle-package campaign goods and other fast-selling articles; catalogue free. C. M. LININGTON, 145 Wabash-av.

WANTED—MEN—ANY MAN MAKING less than $40 per week should investigate our easy money-making business. Inexperienced persons guaranteed 300 per cent profit; $30 a week easily made on $10 to $50. Men with more money offered a better chance. Write from any State for papers. Address MERRILL & CO., Room 2, 27 North Clark-st., Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN, WITH SOME experience in an engineer's or architect's office, as assistant in drawing-room of a manufacturing establishment. Address, giving pay expected, X 71, Tribune office.

WANTED—THREE GENTS OF GOOD ADdress to canvass the North, South, and West Sides of this city for our new "Automatic Bell Letter-Box." No competition. Exclusive territory guaranteed to right parties. Sanderson Mfg. Co., Room 8, 76 Fifth-av.

WANTED—A MAN TO TRAVEL THROUGHout the West for an Eastern house manufacturing tin advertising cards and insurance signs. Address F. W. LEE, 163 La Salle-st., city.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR SECOND work and to assist in the care of children. 3331 Vernon-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework for small family: German or Swede prefered. 2347 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A TIDY COLORED GIRL FOR second work at 271 Michigan-av.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron in a private family; Swede or Norwegian preferred. Apply at 136 Rush-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS GIRL FOR GENeral housework in small family. Must have references. 3643 Stanton-av.

WANTED—GOOD WAGES TO COMPETENT girl for general housework, with or without washing, at Hyde Park. Apply at northeast corner Fifty-seventh-st. and Madison-av.

WANTED—GERMAN WOMAN; GENERAL housework. 331 Adams-st.

WANTED—AT 3333 FOREST-AV., A SECond girl. References required.

WANTED—GERMAN GIRL AS COOK AND laundress. 592 La Salle-av.

WANTED—A SMART ENGLISH GIRL FOR second work in first-class family. 2257 Indiana-av.

WANTED—FOR COOK AND LAUNDRESS in private family a thoroughly competent girl. Must have good references. 2821 Indiana-av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL FOR general housework; must be good laundress and good plain cook; also German nurse girl. 363 La Salle-av. Call after 10 a. m.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 723 Congress-st.

NURSES.

WANTED—NEAT GIRLS AT CHICAGO Directory for nurses. 2257 Indiana-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—A BRIGHT GIRL TO WRITE, read proof, and make herself useful; pay small to begin. Apply by letter only. R. E. & B. Journal, Room 36, 125 Clark-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AGNEW & CO., 154 LA SALLE-ST.—
$20,000 buys interest in the best manufacturing business in Chicago, covered by their own patents.
$5,500 buys lease and furniture of fine paying hotel; running full; cheap rent; owner has made a fortune.
$3,000 buys lease and furniture of European hotel; location the best in Chicago; South Side.
$2,500 buys the best transient European Hotel in Chicago.
$1,000 buys old-established grocery and tea store; large German trade; all cash.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY—RESTAURANT for sale near the Palmer House; seats 133, income $4,000 per month; price $4,000; reason for selling have a chicken ranch in the West to look after. X 49, Tribune office.

A LADY WILL INVEST SOME MONEY with her services in a down-town light business. COLLINS, 142 Dearborn-st.

BANKERS OR CAPITALISTS WISHING AN excellent banking opportunity in one of the best county seats in Illinois address JEFFERSON ORR, Attorney-at-Law, Pittsfield, Ill.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, VERY HANDSOME furniture and lease of 14-room house on Michigan-av.; everything good as new; location first-class; must be sold. Apply to PIERCE & WARE, 145 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—MEAT MARKET—ONE OF THE best stands in the city; will sell cheap if taken by next week; $50 cash sales per day, can be increased double; good reasons for selling; horse and wagon included. Address Y 96, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—DRUG-STORE. 159 NORTH-av.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT doing a good business; will be sold at a great bargain. Address X 35, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT MANUFACTURING business well established; paying handsome profits; only moderate capital required; ample reasons for selling. Address Y 90, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED HOUSE ON INdiana-st., 18 rooms; two years' lease; will give bargain; good location. Y 85, Tribune office.

HOTEL AND DOUBLE SALOON AND splendid trade in the heart of the city for $7,000 only. COLLINS, 142 Dearborn-st.

$700 CASH WILL BUY A RESTAURANT doing first-class business with 90 chairs; centrally located on South Side; business worth $150 per month; must sell owing to other business. Address A 1, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

ANY AMOUNTS—$100 TO $2,000—LOANED on furniture, pianos, machinery, and other chattels, borrowers retaining property; rates reasonable; dealings strictly honorable. Borrowers can have full information by calling on WALKER, 102 Washington-st., Rooms 19 and 20.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, pianos, warehouse receipts, without removal, publicity, delay; easy payments and low rate; fair, square dealing. 113 Clark-st., Room 19.

A PRIVATE PARTY WILL LOAN AT LOW rate, without commission or delay, on approved collaterals, chattels, warehouse receipts, or any good security. Room 73 Calumet Building, 189 La Salle-st.

ANY AMOUNT LOANED ON FURNITURE, pianos, etc., without removal or publicity, at low rates. 152 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 128 Dearborn-st., between Madison and Washington.

AT FIFTH NATIONAL LOAN OFFICE, 186 South Clark-st.—Money advanced on all goods of value. N. B.—All pledges of A. Goldsmid can be renewed or redeemed at the above number. Established 1870.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE without removal, pianos, and other securities, at lowest rates. 79 Dearborn-st., Rooms 6 and 7.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, Watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, 120 Randolph-st., Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN (NOT LESS THAN $2,000) on real-estate security at current rates. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 50 Ashland Block. Building loans made.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES ON Chicago improved property. D. O. STRONG, Room 7, 150 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY property in sums not less than $1,000. Inquire at Union Trust Company, 135 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY real estate in amounts to suit at lowest rates. H. J. CHRISTOPH, 157 Randolph-st., corner La Salle.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMISsions at lowest current rates of interest on improved real estate in sums of $1,000 and upward. R. PRINDIVILLE, Room 21, 79 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES on real estate. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL ESTATE at lowest rates. PETERSON & BAY, 185 East Randolph-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ATTENTION—CONSULTATIONS ON BUSIness, lawsuits, enemies, absent friends, love, marriage, and death. Ladies special attention. Mrs. FRANKS, 14 Laflin-st., a few doors south of Madison.

LUCIE LAROE—MAGNETIC TREATMENT; Spanish baths. 218 State-st., second flight, Room 9.

MRS. DELACY, CLAIRVOYANT AND MAGnetic treatment, 1933 Wabash-av.

MADAME LEE AND FRENCH ASSISTANT Magnetic healer and treats by the French system. Spanish baths. 173 West Washington-st.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 18 years experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—H. A. R.: I WANT TO SEE you very much before you go, if only for a few moments.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—$10 FOR A SPRING OVERcoat in dark brown (all wool), custom made, and ordered for $25. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$15 FOR FINE BLACK CLOTH in double-breasted frock, sack, or Chesterfield suits, custom made; these suits are fully worth $40. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$4.75 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE pant, worth $16, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$14 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS, hair-line worsted, for $6. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$12 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE cassimere suit (five styles), light and dark in colors, worth $25. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—YOU CAN HAVE CHOICE OF several styles nobby 4-button cutaway suits at $16, custom-made for $38. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$18 WILL BUY AN EXTRAsize custom-made suit; we have as large as 50 inches and were made for double the money. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$12.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE spring overcoat (imported), corkscrew worsted, silk roll, worth $35, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$17.50—YOU CAN BUY A CUStom-made spring overcoat, imported, worsted or cassimere, full silk roll, made for $40. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$4.25 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE pant made for $10, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$25 FOR A SATIN-LINED Prince Albert suit, custom made, in all the latest colors, imported goods; must be seen to be appreciated; ordered for $60. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—A $35 SILK-LINED 1 OR 4 button cutaway coat and vest, imported goods, $15. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$9 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS FOR $4. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$7.50 BUYS A FINE ALL-wool spring overcoat, silk serge roll (custom made), worth $22.50. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$3 FOR A PAIR OF CUSTOM-made pants, ordered for $8. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposit Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$9.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE all-wool suit, single or double breasted, worth $22 to $25. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$16.50 FOR FINE DIAGONAL worsted suits, custom-made, in dark brown, black, or wine-color, ordered for $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$15 FOR A FINE SILK-MIXED cassimere spring suit (long roll), custom-made for $35, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—MISFIT CLOTHING PARLORS. Our agents throughout the country are constantly sending new styles in black coats and suitings from all the leading tailors. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—SATIN-LINED CASSIMERE and worsted suits, custom-made, at $55; will sell, if can fit you, for $25, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$2.50 FOR A PAIR OF CUSTOM made pants, worth $5. Misfit Clothing Parlors 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$18 FOR A SILK-LINED, CUStom-made suit—sack or cutaway (imported worsted), worth $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$12.50 BUYS A SPRING OVERcoat (full silk roll) in four different shades, custom made, and worth $28. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$7 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS AT $3 at the Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$22.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE spring overcoat, satin lined, French diagonal, imported, and certainly would be cheap at $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$16.25 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE blue or black imported serge suit, silk-lined throughout, worth $38, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$10 FOR AN ELEGANT ALL wool cassimere suit, custom made, in three different styles; worth $22. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$7.50 FOR AN ALL-WOOL MELton spring overcoat, custom made, ordered for $22.50. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$15 FOR AN ELEGANT COAT and vest (custom-made) in ten different styles, worth $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$18 FOR A DOUBLE-BREASTed Prince Albert coat and vest, silk-lined throughout; custom-made for $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Bldg.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

8 PARK-ROW (MICHIGAN-AV.)—ONE ELEgantly furnished room, with excellent board; also suite of front rooms by 1st of July.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT—LARGE AND SMALL rooms with board; day-boarders taken.

210 SOUTH STATE-ST. — 1,000 TABLE-boarders wanted. Give us a trial and oblige.

211 THIRTY-FIRST-ST., FLAT 2—BOARD and furnished rooms; between Prairie and Indiana-avs.; private.

1716 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO LARGE SECond-story rooms, east front, newly furnished, single or en suite, hot and cold water, and other conveniences, with board; prices reasonable to good parties.

2979 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—HANDSOMEly-furnished rooms, with board, in brick block; convenient to cable and I. C. R. R.

NEAR FOURTEENTH-ST.—TO RENT, SEVeral large, airy rooms, with excellent table board, in a private family. Y 81, Tribune office.

TWO GENTLEMEN BOARDERS WANTED in private family where the comforts of a neat, quiet home will be appreciated; line of Ill. Central Ry. Address X 85, Tribune office.

WEST SIDE.

51 SOUTH ASHLAND-AV.—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms, with board.

85 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., NEAR MADISON—Nicely furnished rooms, with board; all modern conveniences.

120 SOUTH ASHLAND-AV.—PLEASANT front room to rent, with board.

174 SOUTH ASHLAND-AV.—NEWLY FURnished room or suite, with or without board. All advantages. Near Madison, Ogden, and Van Buren-st. cars.

632 WEST ADAMS-ST.—LARGE FRONT alcove and other rooms, furnished, with board.

NORTH SIDE.

31 PINE-ST.—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS, with board. Use of bath, gas, parlor, and piano. Day board $4.

65 RUSH-ST.—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished rooms with or without board.

241 OHIO-ST.—A NICELY FURNISHED room, with first-class board. References.

265 INDIANA-ST., CORNER OF STATE—Board and rooms; also table board.

HOTELS.

BENTON HOUSE—PLEASANT SINGLE rooms, 50 cents and 75 cents; double rooms $1 per day. Clark-st., near Madison. BENTON MAUZY, Prop'r.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBUNE Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 182 rooms, ranging from 75 cents to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, WITH or without board, a few elegant rooms. COLLINS, 142 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN.

A FINE ROOM, WITH BOARD, AT THE Maywood House, Maywood, Ill.

OAK PARK—THE BRICK HOUSE IN ELIZAbeth-court will be opened for summer guests Tuesday, June 3. Inquire on premises or at 2221 Wabash-av.

ROOMS AND BOARD ON THE LAKE-SHORE at Winnetka. Address Room 55 Borden Block, Chicago.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ONE OR TWO FURNISHED rooms on South Side by young man and wife; only private family where comforts of home can be had; table not so essential; permanent if terms are reasonable and location pleasing. Address X 55, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND RESIDENCE BY A YOUNG gentleman within easy reach of the city; a comfortable place indispensable, and one where no other lodgers are kept preferred. Address X 74, Tribune.

BOARD—AND PLEASANT ROOM BY TWO young men; first-class location; North or South Side. State full particulars, terms, etc. X 72, Tribune office.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, and 85 East Van Buren-st., established in 1872; advances made; increased facilities for the storage of household goods; private compartments.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 156 and 160 West Monroe-st.

STORAGE FOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE; separate rooms with keys if desired. Union Furniture Company, office 464 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT stone-front, Centre-st., near Lincoln Park, $45. 10-room brick house, Orchard and Garfield-av., $40. Flat 6 rooms; light, dry, bath, closet, and hot water; $18; near park entrance.
CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—3-STORY STONE-FRONT HOUSE, 469 La Salle-av., near Goethe-st.; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; possession at once. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—543 LA SALLE-AV.—FIRST-class three-story house, near Schiller-st.; in complete order; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor.
WILLIAM DICKINSON,
122 La Salle-st., Room 13.

TO RENT—THE NEW PRIVATE RESIdence 386 Ontario-st.; in full view of lake; three stories, basement, and high attic; beautifully arranged, well built, and very desirable location; will be leased for 3 years. Inquire at 57 St. Clair-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY BRICK, 213 FREMONT st. (North Side), three doors from Webster-av.; excellent condition; healthful and pleasant locality. Inquire at 11 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—A TWO-STORY brick house; nice lot; house has all modern improvements; rent, 3 months or more, $60.
CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP, THE 2 NEW HOUSES on Pine-st., between Ohio and Ontario, finished with furnaces, ranges, gas-fixtures; in first-class style. J. V. CLARKE, Hibernian Bank.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—ON INDIANA-AV., NEAR Eighteenth-st.—10 good rooms, two large baths, and stable, $75 per month till May 1, $83.33 after as long as you want it. Address X 14, Tribune office.

TO RENT—3651 AND 3657 VINCENNES-AV., elegant 11-room marble-fronts; corner Thirty-seventh-st. F. C. VIERLING, 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, INCLUDing piano, on Twenty-first-st., near Michigan-av. (2 rooms reserved), $70. COLLINS, 142 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—AS HOTEL OR FLATS—DWELLing, 27 rooms, with bath, etc., on each floor; will give a lease at a low rate for a term of years. Apply to THOMAS at 1919 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—16-ROOM HOUSE, MICHIGAN-av., with or without furniture; cheap rent to parties purchasing. Also an elegant house, North Side; rare opportunity to responsible tenant. Will rent dining-room in either house. Apply at 65 Rush-st.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, A NICE SUBURBan residence for summer months, free of rent to small family who will board owner during absence of his family. X 66, Tribune office.

TO RENT—AT WOODLAWN—FURNISHED house 8 rooms, for summer, for board of one gentleman. X 52, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED house at Highland Park. Apply from 10 to 12. W. L. CARTER, 157 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—AT EVANSTON—SEVERL FURnished houses for the summer; one with 9 rooms, stable and barn, shady grounds, $60 month. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—A STONE-FRONT HOUSE AND one cottage, corner Fifty-first-st. and Madison-av. Inquire of J. H. DUNHAM, 10 State-st., Room 6, or Judge Hawes, Court-House.

TO RENT—FLATS.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—ONE OF THOSE ELEGANT flats in the Hotel Albany Apartment Building, southwest corner Clark and Indiana-sts. These flats are supplied with all modern conveniences, hot and cold water, freight and passenger elevators, steam laundry, gas fixtures, hardwood mantels, and sideboards, double deafened floors, and elegantly decorated throughout. To private family only. Apply to
JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO.,
Rooms 3 to 8, No. 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—UNTIL OCT. 1, FURNISHED flat on Cass-st., 7 rooms, $70; rare chance. Address Q 64, Tribune office.

TO RENT—7-ROOM APARTMENTS IN Hotel St. Benedict, Chicago-av. and Cass; elegantly fitted up, and for comfort unsurpassed; steam heat; janitor. KINSELLA, 154 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—THIRD FLOOR, 7-ROOM FLAT, No. 12 Lincoln-av., pleasant, well arranged, commodious, and in excellent repair. Apply at 753 North Wells-st.

TO RENT—A FINE FLAT, 6 ROOMS; $25; to small family only. 148 Illinois-st., between Clark-st. and La Salle-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 6-ROOM FURNISHED flat for the summer; every convenience: near Lincoln Park. Call or address Room 18, 104 State-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FLAT, NEWLY PApered, at 265 La Salle-av. Carpets, etc., for sale if wanted. Possession immediately. Call at once.

TO RENT—ONE OF THE FINEST FLATS on North Side; all outside rooms. Complete and elegant furniture for sale at great sacrifice. Call at 150 La Salle-av., second flat.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—TWO FLATS OF 16 LARGE ELEgant rooms. Inquire at S. GOLDSTEIN'S, 316 State-st.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—A VERY NICE FLAT, 6 ROOMS and bathroom. 207 West Jackson-st., only one stairs high.

TO RENT—FINE FLAT, FIRST FLOOR, ON Halsted-st., opposite Academy of Music. Inquire at store, 80 South Halsted-sts.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—$18—690 ORCHARD-ST., LAKE View (one block from Clark), handsome six-room flat. M. WATKINS, 90 Washington-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—LAKE FRONT—HANDSOMELY-furnished room, every modern convenience. 15 Van Buren-st., corner Michigan-av., Flat 3.

TO RENT—AT 2252 WABASH-AV.—ELEgantly-furnished rooms; single or en suite; from $10 to $35 a month; newly fitted and furnished.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, 85 AND 87 Dearborn-st.; transients taken. Office, Room 18.

TO RENT—NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, some adapted to light housekeeping. 338 State-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS IN A PRIvate family; every convenience; cheap. 1213 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ALCOVE front room, suitable for one or two; modern improvements; convenient to car lines and board. 3205 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—15 ELDRIDGE-COURT, FRONT parlor, also front and back room on second floor, newly carpeted and furnished, all large rooms, suitable for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife; gas, bath-room, hot and cold water; splendid location; reasonable to right parties.

TO RENT—AT 2407 INDIANA-AV., HANDsome front alcove room; modern improvements.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms; newly papered. 1246 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—1314 INDIANA-AV., PARLOR floor, 5 rooms; modern improvements; rent reasonable.

TO RENT—5 CONGRESS-ST., NEAR MICHigan-av.—Large front room well furnished; all modern improvements: location first-class.

TO RENT—THREE UNFURNISHED ROOMS for housekeeping if desired, in house with large yard. 3721 Ellis-av.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM, 44 Thirty-first-st., east of Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—1209 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY-furnished parlor, with small room off.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT FURNISHED front alcove room; gas and use of bath-room. 1333 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOMS FOR housekeeping on parlor floor, use of bath-room; front and side entrance. 1333 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FRONT AND BACK ROOM, FURnished or unfurnished. 3123 Prairie-av.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—235 SUPERIOR-ST., EAST OF Clark, very pleasant, well-furnished front parlor and bedroom; also bedroom adjoining; hot and cold water, use of bath, gas, etc.

TO RENT—FOUR NICELY FURNISHED room suitable for one or two persons; prices moderate. 261 Ontario-st.

TO RENT—363 EAST OHIO-ST.—HANDsomely-furnished rooms, with or without board.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT ALCOVE ROOM; also single room; all modern conveniences. 326 East Indiana-st. References.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, 177 WEST Washington-st. Furniture all new; prices moderate.

TO RENT—871 WEST MADISON-ST.—SECond and third floors; 12 rooms. F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—AT 465 WEST MADISON-ST., front room, second flat, newly furnished in first-class style; hot bath, etc.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, furnished, to man and wife. Inquire at No. 200 South Peoria-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—A FINE STORE BUILDING 30X80, very conveniently arranged; has in connection a good wareroom; also good cellar; fine location, with good territory to draw trade from; crop prospects fine; rents reasonable. For further particulars inquire of J. D. RIGGS, Buckley, Ill.

TO RENT—AS WE ARE CLOSING OUT OUR upholstery department, will rent that part of our store, with one window, to any one wishing to carry on the upholstery business or artists' materials. HILGER & CO., 207 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FIVE-STORY AND BASEMENT building 40x168 Nos. 15 and 17 Randolph-st.
BRADSHAW & WAIT, 188 and 192 Fourth-av.

TO RENT—NO. 25 RUSH-ST., STORE AND six rooms above; splendid place for a good grocery. H. A. GOODRICH, 90 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—THE STORE 734½ HALSTED-ST.
J. V. CLARKE, Hibernian Bank.

TO RENT—STORE WITH EIGHT LIVING living-rooms at $25. Apply to J. BRYNES, corner Halsted and Fiftieth-sts.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

LOFTS.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE LOFTS, 20X165. SEAVEY BROS., 177 Randolph-st.

BARNS.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY BRICK BARN with 4 stalls, gas and water, 25x40 in rear of 2313 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—CHEAP—OR EXCHANGE—FURniture of 9 rooms, horses, carriages, etc., for cottage, acres, or merchandise. 19, 89 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES AND FLATS—
Of every description.
E. GOODRIDGE & CO.,
259 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—DOCK—BETWEEN ELSTON-AV. and Carpenter-st.; two railroad switches; well-paved streets. For details address Y 80, Tribune.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY GENTLEMAN and wife, two or three furnished rooms for light housekeeping; state price. References. Address X 62, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A GENTLEman and wife a furnished flat for the summer. References. Address X 63, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO UNFURNISHed rooms, near centre of city, in private family; something permanent; by a young man. X 73, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE OF TEN rooms; must be in good location between Madison and Van Buren, east of Hoyne-av. X 78, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON SOUTH SIDE, one front room, furnished, with or without board, for gentleman and wife. Address X 2, Tribune.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS PIECE OF business property, centrally located, paying a large percentage on price; can be bought very cheap; must have money; opportunity open for a few days only. J. P. WHITE & CO., 4 Reaper Block, northeast corner Clark and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 LA Salle-st.:
We respectfully invite parties looking for residences, or wishing to make investments in any part of the city or its immediate suburbs, to confer with us by letter or otherwise. Much desirable property is never advertised.

FOR SALE—SMALL 99-YEAR LEASEHOLD at fixed rental, netting 19 per cent on price asked, $4,000; or will exchange for first-class acres.
C. W. DARROW, 39 Portland Block.

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—
THE GROSS COTTAGES.
19 MORE JUST FINISHED.
10 SOLD IN THREE WEEKS.
THE HANDSOMEST, BEST-BUILT, BEST-FINISHED SIX-ROOM COTTAGES IN CHICAGO.
LOCATED IN THE BEST RESIDENCE NEIGHBORHOOD OF THE WEST SIDE,
ONE BLOCK FROM
THE MADISON-ST. CARS.
ON MONROE-ST., SACRAMENTO AND COLORADO-AVS.
PRICE ONLY $1,900 to $2,200 EACH.
EXTRAORDINARY EASY PAYMENTS.
SMALL CASH PAYMENT; BALANCE $20 MONTHLY, SAME AS RENT, AND YOU GET A HOME OF YOUR OWN.
S. E. GROSS & CO., S. E. GROSS & CO.,
136 Clark-st., corner Madison.
N. B.—Take Madison-st. cars to our branch office, corner Madison-st. and Sacramento-av. Open week-days and Sunday.

FOR SALE—BY E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 259 West Madison-st.:
60x100, with cottage, 351 Park-av.
$7,000—Stone-front house and lot, Elizabeth-st., near Madison.
$7,000—Brick house and lot, Adams-st., near Robey.
$3,800—2 houses and lot, Curtis-st., near West Indiana.
$2,500—Cottage and lot, Maxwell-st., near Clinton.
$12,500—Brick building and lot, Madison-st., near Aberdeen.
50x117, Washington-boulevard, near Homan-av.
$125 per foot—Choice residence property.

FOR SALE—COTTAGES—QUEEN ANNE COTTAGES.
SPECIAL SALE—MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
Go and see our Queen Anne brick cottages, 75, 77, 79 Kendall-st., near corner of Polk. Also 144-146 De Kalb-st., near Taylor; no wooden posts, but brick and stone foundations; great bargains given if taken at once, on terms to suit.
O. M. WELLS & CO.,
Room 17, 163 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—ONE OR two well-arranged brick houses, with all modern improvements, on Wood-st., near Jackson; price, $7,500 each, or will exchange for North Side improved property near Lincoln Park. Apply to
COLLOT & SCHMIDT,
78 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER—TWO LOTS ON Wood-st., near Monroe, east front, well located; price low and terms liberal. B., No. 43 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—A TRACT OF 49 LOTS IN Mary Ann Bayley's subdivision, between Western-av. and Seymour, Ohio and Erie-sts., one block north of Indiana-st. cars; desirable for residence or manufacturing property; excellent facilities for a brewery or any kind of building requiring stone foundations, etc., etc. Please submit proposals to MRS. MARY A. BAYLEY, Box 110, Wright's Grove P.-O., or J. E. FAY, 70 Commercial Bank Building.

FOR SALE—LAFLIN-ST. CORNER OF PLUM—70x111 feet to alley; West Twelfth-st. west of R. R., 28x25 feet. HENRY L. HILL, 21 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON-ST., WEST OF Ashland-av., 50 to 100 feet on a corner; will sell on long time, without money in hand, if buyer will build. Address P.-O. Box 536.

FOR SALE—MONROE-ST.—2-STORY, CELlar and attic brick, 12 rooms; lot 50x150 feet; will give bargain. Y 84, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ON NORTH HALSTED-ST., BEtween Garfield and Webster-avs., 125x125, east front. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.:
MICHIGAN-AV.—Very handsome brown-stone octagon front; the best 25-foot house on the boulevard.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Frame house, No. 2801, with lot 26, 40, or 51 feet front, or will sell 25, 26, or 51 feet vacant. It is a very choice lot.
INDIANA-AV.—Brick house, No. 1839, with lot 50x176 feet and barn; price $16,500; the lot alone is worth $15,000.
INDIANA-AV.—House and lot, near Twenty-first-st., in first-rate order; $8,000. A bargain.
INDIANA-AV.—House and lot near Twenty-third-st., 25x160 feet, east front; $7,000.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.:
MICHIGAN-AV.—50x174 feet, near Thirty-third-st.; east front; very fine lot; will sell 25 or 50 feet.

FOR SALE—DREXEL BOULEVARD!
100 feet east front; very choice; on easy terms.
WABASH-AV.
50 feet near Thirty-eighth-st.; easy terms.
FRED L. FAKE,
94 Washington-st., Room 27.

FOR SALE—LOT ON STATE-ST. NEAR Eda—25 feet; lot 25x130 feet on Eda-st. west of Wabash-av. HENRY L. HILL, 21 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—$55 PER FOOT—40 FEET ON Thirty-second-st. between Rhodes and Cottage Grove-avs., if taken at once. D. F. BACON, 221 State.

FOR SALE—50x178 FEET ON CALUMET-AV. near Twenty-third-st.; 66¾x112 feet on Calumet-av., 26 feet north of Twentieth-st.; 25x165 feet on Calumet-av., east front, south of Twenty-third-st.; 40x125 feet on Calumet-av., west front, north of Twenty-fourth-st. HENRY L. HILL, 21 Tribune Building.

NORTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—WEST OF LINCOLN PARK, A brick flat, rented for $60 per month; $6,000. Octagon brick house, 10 rooms, $5,500; will give possession.
Store, North Clark-st., between Garfield and Webster-av., $4,200.
CHAS. N. HALE,
153 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE LIST OF MANufacturing sites on the North Side and in all parts of the city. Also desirable residence and business property. Some bargains.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
Room 34, 94 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH TO CLOSE an estate—A fine two-story brick residence, 15 rooms, and detached summer kitchen, barn, etc., all in good repair; with two acres of ground nicely fenced and stocked with fruit, shade, and ornamental trees; situated at Union Grove, five miles west of Union Junction, Milwaukee & St. Paul Road. Train leaves Chicago in morning, arriving at 10:30 a. m. Returning leave 4 p. m. Call on or address MRS. JOHN PRICE, Union Grove, Wis.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.:
FINE SUBURBAN RESIDENCE, heated by steam with two acres of highly improved ground; flowers and fruits and vegetables in abundance; large green-house; apples, pears, plums, grapes, raspberries, blackberries, currants, etc.; thirty minutes' ride on Rock Island Railroad.

FOR SALE—I HAVE 100 FEET ON WAbash-av., between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth-sts.; a decided bargain. JAMES WADSWORTH, 156 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE HOUSES FROM $2,000 to $6,000 in the best locality in Englewood; water, gas, sewerage, and modern improvements; also lots in the most desirable locations in the town at reasonable prices and terms; will show parties at any time. JOHN A. BARTLETT, No. 21 Otis Block, No. 152 La Salle-st., or 6721 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—LOTS ON Fifty-eighth-st., near School; water-pipes and sidewalks have been laid; $400 per lot.
J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WISH TO SEE AS handsome and cheap property as can be found in Cook County go with me to Glencoe and look at it free of expense. I sell on any terms to suit, and help those wishing to build.
C. E. BROWNE,
Room 9, 41 South Clark-st.
Residence, Glencoe.

FOR SALE—6-ROOM COTTAGE, WITH LOT, at Maplewood, 4 miles from Court-House, accessible by horse and steam cars; easy payments.
J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL CHOICE RESIdences at Hyde Park and Kenwood; $6,000 to $25,000. R. A. ULRICH, 182 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL lot, 172 feet deep, at Glencoe, where the bank of the lake is 80 feet high; $15 down, $5 monthly; these are the cheapest lots in market; cheap railroad fare and trains almost every hour. I will furnish you lumber to build; the elevation, together with the splendid growth of trees, makes the village one entire park; there are good schools, churches, stores, bakery, and about 1,000 inhabitants. Come any day at 10:30 or 3:30 and go and see the lots free. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND COTTAGES ON easy payments—$600 buys beautiful lot in heart of Jefferson, 75 feet above lake, 4 miles from Chicago, 2 minutes' walk to 2 depots; 50 trains daily; cheap fare; population 2,000; high schools, churches, stores, macadamized streets; the beautiful growth of trees makes the village one entire park; terms $20 down, $10 monthly; we assist parties to build; property shown free daily, Sunday at 3 p. m. Abstract free.
CHAS. MILLER & CO., Room 24 Times Building.

FOR SALE—ON VINCENNES-AV., CORNER Forty-second-st., 100x150; 100x125 on Forty-second-st., near Vincennes-av.
J. W. FARLIN,
85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LAKE VIEW PROPERTY BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON AND SOUTH Evanston property of all grades a specialty. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 Tribune Building.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WELL-IMPROVED 2,000 ACRE farm in Nebraska. Address P. E. FREDERICK, Shelbina, Mo.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—DWELLING HOUSE WELL LOcated. Price not to exceed $10,000. Want to put in ten acres on Fifty-seventh-st. as part payment.
O. M. WELLS & CO.,
17 Bryan Block.

WANTED—$25,000 TO INVEST IN ONE OR more pieces of improved city property. What have you? North, South, or West Side. Y 36, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A BARGAIN NEVER BEFORE KNOWN, only $165, cost $650, elegant 7⅓-octave upright piano. Rare chance. Must be sold. Call today. Piano Bankrupt Store, 214 East Randolph-st.

ENGEL & SCHAFF
PIANOS
Are the nearest approach to perfection in the art of piano making yet attained. Over 5,000 in use. Manufactured in this city for seventeen years, therefore a genuine Chicago piano and a brilliant illustration of Chicago's greatness in all branches of business. Unlimited warranty given. Get our prices before purchasing elsewhere. Warerooms 159 State-st.

ESTEY & CAMP. PIANOS AND ORGANS.
ESTEY & CAMP.
ESTEY & CAMP.
ESTEY & CAMP.
188 AND 190 STATE-ST. ESTEY & CAMP.
ESTEY & CAMP.
ESTEY & CAMP.
ESTEY & CAMP.

ESTABLISHED 1851—VOSE & SONS' pianos; 16,000 now in use; unlimited warrant given; call and get prices before purchasing elsewhere. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

FINE, LARGE, UPRIGHT PIANO, 7⅓ OCtave, triple strung; $125 cash or payments. 150 State-st., one flight.

GOOD
PIANOS AND ORGANS TO RENT.
ESTEY & CAMP,
188 and 190 State-st. (entrance 190.)

HAINES,
HAINES,
Best upright pianoforte in the world. We have the choicest variety of styles, the newest stock, and the handsomest warerooms in the city. New England, Gabler, and other makes very low, cash or installments.
Second-hand instruments $50 and upwards.
HAINES & WHITNEY CO.,
182 and 184 Wabash-av., Chicago.

PIANOS AND ORGANS FOR SALE, TO rent, tuned, repaired, and polished. HORACE BRANCH, 208 State-st.

ROOT & SONS MUSIC CO., CHURCH & LEE, managers, Wholesale and retail dealers in pianos and organs. New pianos, $200 and upwards. Cash or easy payments. Root & Sons Music Co., 200 Wabash-av.

STEINWAY'S MATCHLESS PIANOS. | LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.
Beware of bogus instruments, both new and second-hand, represented as genuine Steinway pianos.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS, UPRIGHTS AND squares, at very low prices; easy payments. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st.

100 UPRIGHT PIANOS FOR RENT; ONE year's rent allowed if purchased. ADAM SCHAAF, Corner West Madison and Morgan-sts.

INSTRUCTION.

ABSOLUTELY THE BEST IN CHICAGO—THE STANDARD SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING.
A caligraph—the best writing machine yet invented—will be given as a prize to that pupil who, entering the school before June 20, shows the most proficiency in practical shorthand and typewriting on Oct. 1.
243 State-st. S. S. BENTON, Principal.

H. B. BRYANT'S CHICAGO BUSINESS College, Phonographic Institute, and English Training-School continues in session during the summer.
This affords an excellent opportunity for teachers of public and private schools, students of literary colleges, and pupils of public or other schools to receive practical training at this institution.
From 50 to 60 class recitations are conducted at this institution daily, together with a large amount of individual instruction.
Students can take either of the regular courses or can select any special branches to suit their wants or convenience.
The summer months, when most other schools are closed, can be used to good advantage in getting this practical drill. A thorough preparatory business training is of great value to any one during life.
This institution being conducted on so large a scale, proper facilities can be furnished for the backward pupil or for the college graduate, and each can be placed with associates of his own advancement.
While other schools take a rest this one continues. The studies and methods of instruction being so different from those of other schools, pupils coming in for the summer find it a change from the work they have been doing, and generally enter upon their new duties with great interest. Much progress can be made during the summer and still have ample time for recreation. H. B. BRYANT & SON, 77, 79, and 81 State-st., between Washington and Randolph.

LESSONS GIVEN IN KENSINGTON, ARrasene ribbon, and fancy needle work. MRS. F. L. ESLEIGHC, 42 South Carpenter-st., first flat.

MR. JOSHUA KENDALL'S DAY AND FAMily School to fit boys for College, Cambridge, Mass. Two pupils taken in the summer to Mt. Desert, Me., to prepare for the fall examinations. Satisfactory references in Chicago and Cambridge. Circulars. Address 123 Inman-st., Cambridgeport, Mass.

THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—$40 or $50 are our charges for thoroughly fitting pupils in shorthand and typewriting for positions. First National Bank building. MR. & MRS. HANNA.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AT
HILL & KILLAM'S,
306 Wabash-av.,
"PENNOYER" SIDE SPRING BUGGIES AT COST.
Second-hand end and side spring and side bar buggies in good order at your own price.

DON'T BUY A PHAETON, BUGGY, FAMily carriage, or any other vehicle without seeing the largest stock in G. L. BRADLEY'S repository, 219 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A PRETTY BAY SADDLE mare; perfectly kind; afraid of nothing; suitable for a lady or young girl to ride; sold for want of use and no other reason; $75 will buy her. Call at 9 o'clock a. m. at Room 10, 84 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—THREE HERDICS BUT LITtle used; very useful for country hotel purposes; cheap for cash. Inquire of SEA & CO., 122 and 124 State-st.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGES, PHAETONS, BUGgies, carts, trucks, delivery and express wagons, new and second-hand; 20 horses, fit for all use; horses to let; will sell on monthly payments. Come and see for yourself; the largest assortment and the cheapest in Chicago. H. C. WALKER, 249 and 251 State-st.

WANTED—A PONY, KIND AND GENTLE, fit for children's use. Will buy cart and harness if desired. Address ALBERT M. DAY, 128 La Salle-st.

WANTED—A GOOD BUGGY-HORSE FOR his keeping; may buy. X 12, Tribune office.

50 CARTS AND BUGGIES OF ALL MAKES, from $15 upward, that we trade our new improved Perry carts for. Rear of new panorama (Siege of Paris—finest painting in the world).
Chicago Carriage & Cart Co.

STORE & OFFICE FIXTURES.

BANK, STORE, AND OFFICE FURNITURE and fixtures. D. M. SWINEY, 43 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—SAFES—CHEAP. AS WE ARE gradually withdrawing our numerous traveling salesmen from the road on account of the heavy expense connected therewith, we will sell our safes to our customers, if they will communicate with us direct, at low cash prices. We carry one of the largest stocks of new and second-hand safes, and solicit correspondence.
J. GREENHOOD & CO.,
Gen. Agts. Detroit Safes, 84 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—2 LIGHT ROW-BOATS; WILL sell cheap; have no use for them. Call at stable rear 43 Centre-av.

FOR SALE—TO DRUGGISTS—120 WALNUT drug-drawers, in frame; porcelain label pulls. Correspondence solicited. Address S 43, Tribune.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TWENTY GOOD agents for Chicago; county agents in all parts of the State. Call or address 155 Washington-st., Room 16. Hours, 2 to 4 p. m.

BLAINE'S LIFE WILL BE PROFITABLE TO agents. Prospectus now ready. Send 50 cents.
TYLER & CO., Detroit, Mich.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH PAID FOR ladies' and gents' cast-off clothing, carpets, etc. Call or address J. COHEN, 90 West Randolph-st.

PATENTS.

COUPLAND & CO.,
Patent Attorneys,
70 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

PARTNERS WANTED.

A CAPABLE BUSINESS MAN TO TAKE A half interest in the best-paying established manufacturing business in Chicago for $5,000. Will net this year $10,000. Reason for sale, disagreement of partners. The firm has an established reputation, and deals with large jobbing houses in all parts of the United States. This is an exceptional chance. Please make appointment at once. X 81, Tribune office.

LADY WANTS PARTNER WITH $500 TO take retiring partner's interest in office that pays $100 monthly. DOLAN, 150 Dearborn-st.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE MEAT AND provision business; the best location in the city; reason—have more business than one can attend to; capital required, $1,500 to $3,000. Apply at Room 6, 133 Dearborn-st.

PARTNER WANTED—LIVE MAN WITH $600 to $800 to run a branch shoe store. Salary and half of profits paid. Call today at 305 West Madison-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $10,000 TO $15,000; one who can give his whole time to office and financial matters; in the most profitable manufacturing business this side of the Allegheny Mountains. No triflers need answer. X 43, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A NICELY FURnished and well-located hotel of 150 rooms, and do a good business. Address X 53, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—I WILL GIVE 160 ACRES good Kansas land for a first-class piano.
C. J. ADAMS, 69 Dearborn-st.

$1,000 TO $4,000 STOCK IN A FIRST-class manufacturing monopoly, having machinery and cash working capital, to exchange for first-class furniture and lease of house well located, or for city house and lot. COLLINS, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 25.

MUSICAL.

SITUATION WANTED—TO PLAY THE organ in church. Address X 56, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—NEW LATHES, VISES, shafting, belting, etc. Room 1, 83 Market-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL KINDS OF GRAVEL, TIN, AND slate roofing and galvanized-iron cornices by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 14 West Washington-st.

ALL PORTLAND CEMENT PAVING DONE, sidewalks, basement floors, etc. J. B. HURLBUT, Manager, Room 57, 79 Dearborn-st.

ASTHMA—DR. RAYMOND'S ROOT, HERB, and Bark Extract cures the worst cases. One teaspoonful relieves immediately. $1 per bottle. J. J. SMITH, druggist, corner Clark and Jackson.

ALL THAT WANT GOOD ROOMERS AND boarders register at Room 3 Tribune. Free Boarding Directory and Room-Renting Agency.

BLAINE AND LOGAN COMBINATION photographic campaign badges, with ribbon attached, $35 per 1,000, $20 for 500, $5 per 100. Samples, by mail, postpaid, 10c. NEWARK SPECIALTY COMPANY, 139 New-st., Newark, N. J.

GOOD HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONfinement; strictly private; 20 years' practice. 573 West Indiana-st. Midwife.

GOOD HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONfinement; pleasant and cheap; by MRS. MUELLER, doctress, 653 West Monroe-st.

HENSHEL,
CHICAGO'S POPULAR PHOTOGRAPHER,
recently of 103, 105, 107 State-st., takes pleasure in announcing to his many patrons that they can call at the photographic studios of The Fair of E. J. Lehmann, corner State and Adams-sts., for all photographs due them, and new orders will be most cheerfully received at
FAIR PRICES
and promptly attended to.

HAVE YOUR CARPET, MATTING, AND oil-cloth laying or altering done by practical workmen, city or country. Address GEO. M. BAKER, 1202 Indiana-av. Cut this out.

JUST ARRIVED WITH KING CHARLES and Blenheim spaniels, Yorkshire and black and tan terriers, from Europe; finest ever imported. Apply at 29 Forquer-st., below Blue Island-av.

MISFIT CLOTHING PARLORS—OUR agents throughout the country are constantly sending new styles in overcoats and suitings from all the leading tailors. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—WOOD SHOP with power. HEALY & MILLETT, 223 and 225 Wabash-av.

$2.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE PANT, worth $6, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$6.25 FOR CUSTOM-MADE PANTS worth $15; beautiful patterns. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$10 FOR A FINE, ALL-WOOL MELTON OR Kersey spring overcoat custom-made at $30. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$12 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS FOR $5—MISfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$13.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE SUIT, made from the best goods; must be seen to be appreciated; ordered for $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$13.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE BLUE OR black cheviot suit (sack or cutaway), worth $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$13.75 BUYS A CUSTOM-MADE YACHT-cloth blue flannel suit, warranted fast color, worth $30, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$14 FOR NICE SPRING WEIGHT CASSImere suit, custom-made, in four different styles. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$15 FOR AN ENGLISH KERSY TWEED (imported) spring overcoat, custom made; would be cheap at $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$18.75 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE SUIT, satin-lined throughout (imported goods), made for $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$20 FOR A VERY FINE IMPORTED CASsimere suit, custom made, in different patterns; ordered for $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$20 FOR AN IMPORTED MACKINAW CUStom-made spring overcoat in four different styles, full silk roll, made for $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$21 FOR A CUSTOM MADE DOUBLE breasted frock suit in latest style shades, imported corkscrews, worth $55. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$22.50 FOR A SATIN-LINED CUSTOM made suit, imported cassimere or worsted; ordered for $60. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$25 FOR AN ENGLISH CREPE SPRING overcoat, custom-made, very elegant, ordered for $60. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

UNDERGROUND WIRES.

The New York Bill Signed by the Governor—What Dr. Norvin Green Says.

NEW YORK, June 17.—Among the bills signed by the Governor Saturday was one requiring telegraph, telephone, and electric-light wires to be placed underground. The full text of the law is not at hand, but it is understood that all wires must be laid below the surface before Nov. 1, 1885. Dr. Norvin Green, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, said of the act yesterday:

"The bill provides (1) that in cities of 500,000 inhabitants all wires must hereafter be laid under the surface; (2) that companies owning wires must remove them and place them under ground before November, 1885; (3) that the city shall remove the wires of such companies as neglect to place them under ground; and (4) that no city shall make the laying of wires under ground a monopoly. I am not certain that the bill has not been modified in its passage, but as I understand it, this is substantially the one signed by the Governor. The first and fourth sections the Legislature had a perfect right to adopt, but the second and third ought not to have become a law. The Legislature cannot tell me to take down the wires now erected by this company any more than it can order me to tear down this building. The third section directs cities to remove the wires not put under ground by a certain date, but it is not mandatory.

"I am not a lawyer, but the bill seems to be defective in not having a repealing clause. Unrepealed, the statutes giving us power to build telegraph lines are still as good in law as the one just signed compelling us to put the wires under ground. No, I cannot say that this company will or will not oppose the law. We have not contested it in committee or anywhere else. There are other companies which have greater reasons to oppose it, for we own only 20,000 to 25,000 miles of wire on poles in this city, while the telephone companies have probably 60,000 miles. The Western Union has already placed under ground its trunk lines from the general office south and west, to the exchanges, and on the north the wires are ready to be placed in underground tubes as far as Twenty-third street. We have decided to extend this line to Forty-second street and the Grand Central Depot. Long before the end of the period named in the bill all our trunk lines in this city will probably be under ground. It is hardly probable, however, that the city would enforce the law. No penalty for disregarding it has been provided. Paris and London have large underground systems, but in addition perfect networks of overhead wires. I do not think that New York will ever remove all its pole wires."

Burnett's Cocoaine Promotes the Growth of the Hair,

And renders it dark and glossy. It holds, in a liquid form, a large proportion of deodorized Cocoanut Oil, prepared expressly for this purpose. No other compound possesses the peculiar properties which so exactly suit the various conditions of the human hair.

Minnesota State Bonds
WANTED BY
KOHN, POPPER & CO.,
66 Broadway, New York.

REAL-ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record Tuesday, June 18:

CITY PROPERTY.

Portland av, 261 ft s of Twenty-seventh st, w f, 25x125 ft, improved, dated June 16 (F. Schroeder to Ludwig Mall)... $1,900
Holt st, 443 ft n of Division, e f, 24x110 ft, improved, dated June 18 (Peter Slupikowski to A. Slupikowski)... 1,600
Park av, 101 8-10 ft e of Hoyne, n f, undivided ¾ of 25x124 ft, dated June 16 (J. W. Griggs to Jane B. Rogers)... 1,100
Coblenz st, 213 ft e of North Oakley, s f, 24x100 ft, dated Sept. 26, 1883 (John Jensen to E. Olson)... 1,450
Same property as above, dated June 16 (E. Olson to Hans Christiansen)... 1,450
Canalport av, n w cor Brown st, s f, about 125½ ft to Twenty-first st, dated June 17 (Master in Chancery to Connecticut Mut. Life Ins. Co.)... 38,600
Twenty-first st, s e cor of Morgan, part of the above block, dated June 17 (same party to same)... 13,338
State st, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 29 (E. B. McKey to T. F. and G. M. McKey)... 3,400
Twenty-seventh st, 125 ft w of Stewart av, n f, 25x124½ ft, dated June 9 (David Davis to D. Corkery)... 800
Twenty-seventh st, 100 ft w of Stewart av, s f, 50x124½ ft, dated May 27 (F. T. Wheeler to same party)... 1,600
Dashiel av, 226 ft s of Twenty-sixth st, w f, 24x125 ft, dated June 17 (Thomas H. Fallo to J. and J. Powers)... 725
Wood st, between Polk and Taylor, w f, 20¾x125 7-10 ft, improved, dated April 12 (Ansel B. Gammon to Mary Dabb)... 3,350
Hanover st, 50 ft s of Thirty-second, w f, 25x124¾ ft, dated June 16 (J. R. Winterbotham to James Lander)... 1,400
Rose st, 152 ft s of Cornell, w f, 20x125¾ ft, improved, dated June 17 (E. Pusser to V. Pilat)... 1,413
Wabash av, 73¾ ft n of Thirty-fifth st, e f, 25x164¾ ft, dated May 22 (James R. Owen to Charles Timmis)... 8,000
Clybourn av, 220 ft s e of Fullerton, n e f, 25 ft to alley, dated June 18 (Charles W. Fullerton to Emil Weise)... 1,500
The premises No. 658 West Jackson st, dated June 9, 1883 (Samuel B. Chase to Harriet A. Campbell)... 4,500
Emma st, 125 ft e of Ashland av, n f, 24x124¾ ft, dated June 18 (Henry Droese to F. Wackerow)... 1,300
Ewing place, bet Leavitt and Hoyne sts, s f, 30x163 ft, dated April 17 (H. F. Waite to H. D. Runge)... 1,300
Ewing place, 168 ft e of Leavitt st, s f, 79⅜x163 ft, dated April 4 (Daniel McBain to same party)... 2,750
Ullman st, n e cor of Thirty-second, w f, 48x124 ft, dated Dec. 28, 1883 (William Tarr to T. H. Dunigan)... 1,100
Indiana av, 200 ft n of Twenty-sixth st, w f, 30x198 ft, dated May 31 (Henrietta C. Irish to Mary E. Dupee)... 9,000
Emerald av, 100 ft n of Stearns st, e f, 24x101 ft, dated March 4 (Albert Crane to Matei Jakes)... 435
West Jackson st, 75 ft e of Laflin, s f, 25x125 ft, dated April 18 (Matthew Laflin to John Sollett)... 3,750
West Chicago av, 124 ft w of Rockwell st, n f, 25x123 ft, dated June 11 (S. L. Wright to C. Slattery)... 625
Lexington st, 75 ft w of Hoyne av, n f, triangle of 85½x130 ft, dated June 16 (W. M. Willner to James M. Allen)... 1,500
The premises No. 232 Laflin st, dated April 30 (Adolf Helle to Ellen Bailey)... 3,000
Sedgwick st, 48 ft n of White, w f, 24x120 ft, improved, dated June 18 (Henrietta Voos to F. and A. Kuechler)... 3,300
Milwaukee av, 145 ft s e of Union st, n e f, 20 ft to Union, dated March 1 (Malina W. Smith to Nickalaus Jacob)... 10,000
Thirty-first st, s e cor of Wall, n f, 50x98 ft, dated May 5 (William Tarr to Philipp Metzger)... 1,250
Van Buren st, n e cor of Hermitage av, s f, 75x125 ft, improved, dated June 18 (Rushton M. Dorman to George and Robert Scott)... 35,000
Hermitage av, 325 ft s of Taylor st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated May 21 (estate of F. Butterfield to Pauline Martin)... 1,400
Walnut st, 158 ft e of Oakley av, s f, 24x125¾ ft, dated April 30 (Charles D. Martin to Maggie Haggerty)... 3,000

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Greer st, 268 ft e of California av, n f, 25x125 ft, dated June 17 (N. Corwith to John Boyle)... $300
Jefferson av, 190 ft n of Fifty-second st, w f, 50x130 ft, dated April 5 (H. G. and F. Cornell to Ada V. Norcross)... 1,950
Tracy av, near Fifty-fifth st, w f, 51x125 ft, dated May 26 (W. Lister to C. Casey)... 400
Wentworth av, 216 ft s of Forty-third st, w f, 24x124 ft, dated June 17 (John Templer to J. F. Beyerlein)... 900
Butterfield st, 24 ft s of Fifty-second, e f, 25x100 ft, dated May 7 (R. Berger to G. Kutterdeff)... 400
Wabash av, 74 ft s of Sixty-first st, w f, 52x170 ft, dated June 11 (John W. Fox et al. to Ellen Philbrick)... 3,600

BUILDING PERMITS.

Yesterday building permits were issued as follows:

M. Will, two-story dwelling, 21x48, No. 687 Hoyne avenue, to cost $2,000.
Dan Toole, basement, 20x50, No. 331 Twenty-fourth street, to cost $1,200.
N. Scheer, basement, 20x40, No. 584 Larrabee street, to cost $1,000.
A. Wisenwiske, basement, 20x50, No. 79 Cornell street, to cost $1,200.
John Burkhardt, three-story flats, 25x70, No. 3449 State street, to cost $6,000.
E. F. Bradshaw, one-story cottage, 21x42, No. 2019 Dashiel street, to cost $1,200.
M. Radike, two-story dwelling, 21x48, No. 361 North Halsted street, to cost $2,000.
P. Beck, basement, 22x50, No. 673 West Twentieth street, to cost $1,200.
P. Keating, basement, 20x40, No. 42 Johnson street, to cost $1,200.
C. S. Wilcox, three-story dwelling, 19x60, No. 2331 Wabash avenue, to cost $6,000.
Dr. W. Martin, three three-story dwellings, 63x24, 794 to 798 Adams street, to cost $8,000.
N. Padil, one-story cottage, 18x36, No. 38 East Madison street, to cost $1,000.
Edwin C. Lewis, two-story dwelling, 32x76, No. 1459 Michigan avenue, to cost $25,000.
Gilbert Morgan, elevator, 32x38, No. 320 South Leavitt street, to cost $4,000.
Mary H. Barrett, two-story dwelling, 26x40, No. 3528 Prairie avenue, to cost $4,000.
D. S. Munger, two-story dwelling, 24x52, No. 86 Loomis street, to cost $5,000.
A. Diesman, basement, 20x40, No. 91 Canalport avenue, to cost $1,200.
T. M. Church, basement, 20x40, No. 3012 Indiana avenue, to cost $800.
Board of Education, three-story school-house, 124x83, Burling and Centre streets, to cost $40,000.
P. J. Conrath, additional story, 25x73, No. 491 Milwaukee avenue, to cost $2,000.
W. Schubert, one-story cottage, 22x48, No. 123 Osgood street, to cost $1,200.
W. Sherbaum, two-story flats, 21x54, No. 3560 Forest street, to cost $5,000.

A CLUMSY LIE QUICKLY CAUGHT.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 18.—The Pittsburg Post and other Democratic journals throughout the country this morning published a telegram from Harrisburg in which it was stated that Pennsylvania did not vote for Blaine in 1876 because W. H. Kemble, of Philadelphia, had convinced the delegates that he had paid Mr. Blaine $7,500 for a ruling made when he was Speaker of the House of Representatives. John H. Hampton was a member of the Pennsylvania delegation to the convention of 1876 and voted for Blaine. He said:

"I never heard the story until this morning. The idea that any person could believe that the third officer of this Government, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, would sell his rulings to a man like Kemble, or to anybody, is simply ridiculous. It is also infamous. I should not be surprised if Mr. Blaine would answer it personally. I attended every meeting of the Pennsylvania delegation at the Cincinnati Convention, and neither Kemble nor any other member made the charge contained in that item. If Kemble had played the part attributed to him I would then and there have challenged his statement as an infamous falsehood, as I do now."

"Chris" Magee, who was Mr. Hampton's colleague in 1876, was equally emphatic in pronouncing the story false. He said: "I voted at every ballot taken in the convention and was present at every consultation of the delegation. At no time did Mr. Kemble make the charge referred to, nor was anything of the kind hinted. On the first ballot Mr. Blaine received a majority of the votes from this State. The vote was 30 for Blaine and 28 for other candidates. I was one of the twenty-eight."

THE PANAMA CANAL.

In the eyes of the American correspondents the canal work at Panama is conducted upon very Oriental if not medieval notions of the value of time and money. The clerks who keep the books ride out daily in carriages with colored drivers and sometimes footmen—all at the company's expense—while the manager lives in a perfect palace filled with imported furniture, and has at his command four carriages and a private palace-car. Negro laborers get from $3 to $5 per day when working for the company, and about 40 per cent less in the employ of the contractors. The experience of the American contractors is that the terms granted them are very low indeed, while the French contractors are picking fat plums. One Frenchman is about returning to Paris with $45,000—the earnings of a seven-months' contract. It will be impossible to complete the canal in the time indicated by De Lesseps, 1888. It will certainly be eight years before the waters of the two oceans will meet at the isthmus. The French engineers have at last given up the notion of a sea-level canal as purely a vision of absurd engineering. When De Lesseps was taking in money for the project he scouted the opinion of American engineers that a sea-level canal was impossible. Surveys made in the early part of the century fully demonstrated this, and now the Frenchmen begin to see the mistake themselves.

DUTIABLE GOODS.

American Exchange, 1 case hansom cab; H. H. Hayden, 975 sacks salt; G. W. Sheldon & Co., 100 bales burlaps; Schweitzer & Beer, 10 cases toys; Best, Russell & Co., 12 cases cigars; A. Shire, 8 cases cigars; E. Hoffman, 3 cases cigars; Sprague, Warner & Co., 3 cases cigars; Hamburger Bros., 3 cases cigars; J. Berr & Co., 5 casks wine; J. H. Lesher & Co., 3 cases dry goods; Hibbard, Spencer & Co., 2 cases firearms; Grommes & Ullrich, 7 cases cigars; Carson, Pirie & Co., 5 cases dry goods; Lehman & Kinsman, 1 case dry goods; F. Sigel & Bro., 1 case dry goods; Langfeld & Heidelberger, 1 case dry goods. Collections, $14,922.

BUSINESS.

A Dull and Profitless Stock Market—Some Interesting Railroad Statistics.

The Produce Markets Dull, Though with Some Augment in the Volume of Trading.

Prices Higher, but a Weak Closing—A Moderate Export Movement in Grain.

MONETARY.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	June 18.	June 11.
New York	$77,757,982	$72,867,591
Boston	16,464,203	11,255,871
Chicago	7,456,000	7,226,000
Philadelphia	9,446,313	[illegible]
St. Louis	2,393,720	2,371,063
Baltimore	1,831,196	1,679,713
New Orleans	913,907	1,346,600
Totals	$116,143,320	$96,957,048

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday:

Chicago, 70c premium.
Boston, 5@12c premium.
Cincinnati, 50@75c premium.
New Orleans, $1.50 premium.

Business is very dull, and there was an air of quietude and languor about the banks yesterday. There is no large demand for loans from any quarter, and the call-loan account is at an uncommonly low ebb. Some of the banks report that they have scarcely half the ordinary amount out on call, and that is probably the case with all these institutions. The rates for time money are still well held up, and there are a great many loans for mercantile purposes at 7 per cent. It is the exception with some banks to lend at a lower figure. The banks are all running strong. The reserve of ready cash must have increased considerably in the last fortnight. Eastern exchange was firm at 70c premium per $1,000 yesterday and the sales were small. It looks as if there might be sizeable shipments of currency in the near future. Foreign bills were dull and steady.

Investment securities were dull. Prices keep up pretty well on the whole, but if there were any pressure to sell they would no doubt decline considerably. Generally, however, the bonds are so held that no large amounts of them are likely to come on the market. The sales at the Chicago Stock Exchange were $6,000 Wabash (Chicago Division) 5s at 65, $5,000 Quincy (Iowa Division) 4s at 89¼, and 10 shares of City Railway stock at 248. Among the sales over the counter were $25,000 United States registered 4s at 119⅜, $3,000 coupon at 120⅜, $1,000 Chicago Water 3-65s at 99, $1,000 Cook County 7s of 1892 at 114½, $1,000 at 115¼, $2,000 West Park 7s at 110, $1,000 North Chicago Railway first mortgage 6s at 109¼.

The following were the bidding prices at the Stock Exchange except where a dagger (†) indicates that the price named was asked without a bid:

Commercial N. Bank...225	Cook County 5s, 1899...102
†Continental N. Bank...130	Lincoln Park 7s, 1895...[illegible]
Hibernian Bank...[illegible]	N. C. City Ry. 1st...[illegible]
Ill. Trust & Sav. Bk...200	N. C. City Ry. 6-20 6s...104¾
Nat. Bank of Illinois...142½	South Park 6s, 1899...105
†U. S.-Yds. Nat. Bank...270	South Park 7s, 1891...106
Chicago City 7s, 1889...109	W. D. Ry. cpn. 5-20 6s...105¾
Chicago City 7s, 1890...109½	W. D. Ry. reg. 6s...[illegible]
Chicago City 7s, 1892...115	West Park 7s, 1890...110
Chicago City 7s, 1894...116	Minn. State 4½s, 1912...101¼
Chicago City 7s, 1895...116	M. U. T. Co. 6s, 1912...[illegible]
Chicago City 7s, 1897...119	Postal T. Co. 6s, 1897...[illegible]
Chicago City 7s, 1899...119	C. B. of T. 10-30 5s...[illegible]
Chicago City 6s, 1895...[illegible]	C. B. of T. & L. Co. 6s, 1903...[illegible]
Chicago City 6s, 1896...109¾	Cal. City Railway...245
Chicago City 6s, 1897...110	Chi. G. L. & C. Co...111
Chicago City 6s, 1898...111	Con. G., F. & L. Co...35
Cook County 7s, 1889...108	West Div. City Ry...250
Cook County 7s, 1890...109	

The New York stock market was uninteresting. No advantage of any consequence was gained by either party. Union Pacific attracted special attention. The resignation of Sidney Dillon and the election of Charles Francis Adams Jr. as President were announced, and the Government report on the financial condition of the road was made public. It appears that there is a floating debt of $15,600,000 without counting the debt of the branch lines. It is not yet known how much in the way of offsets the company will show, but very little is expected. The reports recently telegraphed to J. T. Lester & Co. that Dillon and Ames have sold out their stock are confirmed by other dispaches. Gould says that Missouri Pacific has in treasury $20,000,000 free from all incumbrances and that the earnings are greater than last year. The deficit in the earnings of the Wabash Road for five months is said to be nearly as large as for all 1883. The report of the New York Central showed that for the quarter ending March 31 the earnings were $691,877 less than the 2 per cent dividend declared, and that for the preceding quarter there was an excess of only $48,753. It was given out yesterday that Vanderbilt was getting possession of the West-Shore Road, and that when his purpose was accomplished there would be a bull movement in the Vanderbilts. It is said that the coal companies, except Reading, have agreed to a stoppage of two weeks in July and that there will be an advance of 15@25c in the prices of coal. It is claimed that the Directors of Lackawanna disagree as to the amount of the next dividend. Some of the best judges are very bearish on this stock and they say that the operations of the White-Morgan clique will probably not extend to the working up of a corner. There is a considerable short interest in the market but none of the loaning rates are above 1-16.

There was an increase of $15,106 in the earnings of the Northwest Road the second week of June, of $18,200 in those of the Omaha, and of $19,465 in those of the Louisville & Nashville. St. Paul's earnings fell off $24,541.

Money is called easy in New York, and the currency movement is in favor of that city, but the rates for time loans keep up pretty well. First-class double-name paper, sixty days and four months, is quoted 5½@6 per cent; good, 6@6½; first-class single name, 6@6½; good, 7@8; not so well known, 8@9.

The St. Louis banks seem to be getting the bulk of their new business from the country. The local demand for loans is rather small, and lenders are not letting out their funds freely, but a good deal of paper is sent in from the interior for discount, and the shipments of currency to Western points are considerable.

The United States Treasury now holds $203,423,890 gold coin and bullion against which there are $62,053,280 gold certificates outstanding, leaving the net holdings of gold $141,370,610. This is not so large an amount as there has been at some times this year, but it constitutes a very good reserve. There is $137,957,244 in silver dollars and bullion against which there are outstanding silver certificates amounting to $97,422,671. Of fractional silver coin there is in the Treasury $29,467,754, and of United States notes $56,562,993. The currency certificates outstanding are $11,590,000.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 18.—[Special.]—The *Herald's* money article says: The board-room traders had full swing of today's market, but it was not much of a swing at that, for business was dull and fluctuations were feebly steady the day through. In fact, closing figures were so near opening ones that the most expert scalper could not have extracted an eighth of profit out of the existing differences. While the Gould stocks were kept pretty well up to the mark, the Vanderbilts were weak, especially Lake Shore, which is just now receiving the attention of the bears upon the belief that the coming dividend will be less than 2 per cent. Indeed, from all appearances, Mr. Vanderbilt is doing nothing in the market, preferring a sojourn at Saratoga to the turmoil of the stock market. At the meeting of Union Pacific stockholders held today Mr. Sidney Dillon resigned the Presidency and Mr. Charles Francis Adams was elected in his stead. It was decided to pass the dividend, and, in lieu thereof, pay over to the Government out of the treasury the sum of $718,814, thereby complying to this extent with the requirement of the Thurman act. No action was taken regarding the Government Accountants' report, nor was mention made of the floating debt, though enough has leaked out from the report respecting this item to fix it at about $11,400,000 gross and $3,500,000 net. The cash assets amount to $840,377, and the Government gets pretty nearly the whole of it. The Reading Receivers have been authorized to issue $2,000,000 of certificates. Nearly the entire amount will go toward paying off overdue wages and bills for current supplies. The coal companies have unanimously agreed to stop production for two weeks in July—one week ending the 5th and the other the 19th. By so doing they hope to get a better price for the product, and have already anticipated this result by marking up the rates on certain grades of coal. It is reported that the anthracite production during May was over 2,500,000 tons, in spite of suspensions, being equal to a gain of 188,917 tons, or 7.7 per cent. The stock on hand is nearly as large as it ever was. The total production for the year is less than 2 per cent behind last year, though Reading proper shows a loss of nearly one million of tons. The Delaware & Hudson, Lehigh Valley, and Pennsylvania Companies also show a loss, but not so much as 5 per cent, while Delaware & Lackawanna gained 3 per cent. The market closed sluggish, dull, and irregular, but without material change in values.

The following were the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange, with amount of sales during the day:

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last Tues'd'y	Last Wed'y
Canada Southern	200	36	35	36	36¼
Can. Pacific	525	40¾	40¾	40¾	41
C. B. & Q.	200	112¾	112¾	112¾	113
C. C. C. & I.	200	35	35	35	35¾
Ches. & O.	50	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
Den. & Rio G.	4,505	9¾	9	9¾	9¾
Del. & Hud.	117	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
D. L. & W.	48,740	102	101¾	101¾	101¾
Erie	1,400	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
Do pfd.	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie seconds		55	54¾	55¾	55¾
E. Tenn. & Ga.	400	4¾	4	4	4¾
Do pfd.	200	7	7	7	[illegible]
I. B. & W.	100	10	10	10	[illegible]
Illinois Central	205	118	117¾	118	117¾
Kan. & Tex.	600	14	14	14	14
Lake Shore	2,845	83¾	81¾	81¾	83¾
Louis. & N.	2,700	28¾	27¾	27¾	28
Mem. & Chas.	200	30¾	30	30¾	[illegible]
Met. El. bonds		105	105¾	105¾	105¾
Mich. Central	200	65¾	65¾	65¾	[illegible]
Minn. & St. L.	200	12	12	12	[illegible]
Mo. Pacific	10,550	92	90¾	91¾	90
N. Y. Central	3,100	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
N. Y., C. & St. L.	200	6¾	6¾	6¾	[illegible]
Northern Pacific	659	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Do pfd.	4,805	45¾	44¾	44¾	45¾
Northwestern	9,555	101¾	100¾	101¾	101¾
Do pfd.	200	124¾	124¾	125¾	124¾
Ohio Central	35	1¾	1¾	1¾	[illegible]
Ohio & Miss.	200	20	20	20	[illegible]
Ont. & West.	200	9	9	9	9
O. Transcon.	3,300	11	10¾	11	11¾
Pacific Mail	1,500	40¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
P. P.-C. Co	500	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
Reading	500	23¾	23¾	23¾	24
Rich. & Dan. trm.	800	17	15	17	[illegible]
Roch. & Pitts.	1,600	4	4	4	[illegible]
St. Paul	34,220	69¾	68¾	69¾	69¾
Do pfd.	200	105	105	105	105
St. Paul & O.	300	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
Do pfd.	100	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
St. P., M. & M.	100	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
Texas Pacific	2,725	9	8¾	9	[illegible]
Union Pacific	25,118	39	38	38¾	38¾
W. Shore bonds		38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
Western Union	5,070	61¾	60¾	61¾	61

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams...128	Fargo...103
American...98	United States...48

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

3 per cent bonds...100¾	St. P. & S. C. lsts...115
United States 4½s...111¾	Tex. Pac. land grants...38
United States new 4s...120¾	do Rio Grande...40¾
Pacific 6s of '95...123	Union Pacific firsts...110¾
Cent. Pacific lsts...111¼	do land grant...105
Erie seconds...55¾	do S. F. (asked)...106
Leh. & Wilks.(offered)...92	

STATE SECURITIES.

Louisiana consols...65¾	Tenn. 6s, new...38
Missouri 6s...105	Virginia 6s...40
St. Joe...108	Va. con. ex-mat. coup...40
Tennessee 6s, old...38	do deferred...4

The following is a complete record of bond transactions on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

[illegible]

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

[illegible]

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

[illegible]

NEW YORK, June 18.—Money market easy at 1¼@2; closed offered at 2. Prime mercantile paper, 5@6. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, steady at 485; do exchange demand, 487.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., June 18.—[Special.]—The money market is quiet, but little business is doing, and rates are unchanged. Business time loans to the best borrowers are at the rate of 5½@6 per cent. A further advance was made in the clearing-house rate today, and borrowing banks now pay 5@5½ per cent for balances, the prevailing rate being 5½ per cent. New York funds sell at from 5@12c per $1,000 premium. The exchanges today were $16,486,203, and the balances were $1,641,449.

The following were the sales and quotations at the Boston Stock Exchange:

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
First board.					
New England Tel.	50	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
Atchison	500	65¾	65	65	65
C. B. & Q.	200	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾
Mex. Cent	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
Pullman	35	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
Union Pacific	100	38	38	38	38
Wis. Cen.	500	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
Cal. & H. mining		150	150	150	150
Second board.					
Bell Tel.	200	168	169	168	169
Atchison	500	65	65¾	65	65¾
Flint	10	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
Mex. Cent.	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
N. Y. & N. E.	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Pullman	100	100	100	100	100
Union Pacific	100	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
Erie Tel	15	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
N. Eng.	5	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
Cal. & H. mining	5	148	148	148	148

The following were the bond sales on the Boston Stock Exchange:

FIRST BOARD.

1000 Atchison 7s...118¾	1000 U P 6s...109¾
13000 Mex 7s...35	2000 do 6s...109¾
10000 do...35¾	10000 Dayton Div 6s...10
10000 do...35¾	5000 N Y & N E...99
1000 do inc...7¾	

SECOND BOARD.

1000 Old Colony 6s...118¾	5000 P & A Val 7s...115¾
6000 Eastern 6s...109	

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 18.—[Special.]—Clearings, $9,446,312; balances, $1,193,083. Money was a trifle easier on call at from 5@6 per cent, but still sharp 6 on time loans owing to the preparations made by the banks for July dividends. Stocks loaning flat at 3 per cent. Market very dull but steady. The market closed dull:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania	53¾	53¾
Reading	12¾	12¾
Lehigh Valley	64¾	65
Northern Pacific	19¾	19¾
Northern Pacific preferred	45	45¾
Lehigh Navigation	41	41¾
N. Y., P. & O.	4¾	4¾
N. J. C.	55	56
Oregon Trans.	10¾	11¾
Reading gen. mtg. 6s	76¾	77

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., June 18.—[Special.]—New York exchange was selling between banks again today at 50c and 75c premium and at $1.00 premium over the counter.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 18.—Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 485.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, June 18—5 p. m.—Consols, money, 99 13-16d; do, account, 99 15-16d.

St. Paul, 71¾; Canadian Pacific, 45; Pennsylvania Central, 54¾; New York Central, 104¾; seconds, 56¾; Reading, 12¾.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance today is £100,000 for shipment to New York.

PARIS, June 18.—Rentes, 78f 32½c.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 18.—Transactions in mining stocks were light. Sales included Independence at 20@25c, Navajo $3.25@3.35, Sierra Nevada $1.10, and Consolidated Pacific 38@39c.

Homestake...7¾	Quicksilver...3¾
Ontario (asked)...29¾	do pfd...21

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., June 18.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Allouez Mining Co...¾	Pewabic...1
Calumet & H...148	Quincy...37¾
Franklin...7	Osceola...11

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 18.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alta...$1.75	Hale & Norcross...$2.20
Belcher...70	Mexican...55
Best & Belcher...1.12½	Navajo...3.50
Bodie Consolidated...4.00	Ophir...70
California...5.00	Potosi...45
Chollar...1.50	Savage...70
Consol. Pacific...35	Sierra Nevada...1.00
Consol. Virginia...10	Union Consolidated...65
Crown Point...1.12½	Utah...25
Day...1.25	Yellow Jacket...1.75
Gould & Curry...50	

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were very dull yesterday up to about noon, but firmer. After that they were less dull, but continued firm, or rather steady, except in the case of corn. That cereal was quite strong and probably was responsible for sustaining the rest in spite of natural bearishness and a small outward movement of grain. The later feeling was weak.

Provisions were quiet, with little change in prices. Short ribs were in fair demand for future delivery, the sales aggregating not far from 1,000,000 lbs, mostly for August, which closed at $8.35, being 10c lower than the previous afternoon and 15c below $8.50, the highest price paid yesterday. July was quiet at 10c discount. There was a fair shipping demand for cash meats. Lard was weaker, owing to an augmented pressure to place the July deliveries; and the cost of carrying widened slightly, to 30c for September and 17½@20c for August, the latter closing with sellers at $8.02½, being a drop of 10c. Pork was unusually dull with only two or three trades, closing at about $19.60 for next month and August, and $13.60 asked for the year.

Flour was quiet and steady. A few low grades were taken by shippers. There was little change in the coarse millstuffs.

Wheat was dull and steady. It sold up ⅛c early, to 88⅛c for July, declined to 88⅜c, rallied to 88⅛c bid, and closed at 88⅛c, with August generally at 1¼c (at one time 1⅜c) premium, and June at 1@1⅛c discount. The crop news was rather bearish, Kentucky, Tennessee, Kansas, Missouri, and Southern Illinois being all reported to show up well for yield as the harvester passes through the fields, but St. Louis went up 1c on cash wheat, the meaning of which was not well understood here. The market in Chicago was sustained chiefly by the strength in corn, and dropped off even before that weakened. There was, however, one other element of strength, and that was a widespread belief that a few prominent men are quietly taking all the offerings for that month. This restrained the hands of some would-be sellers, but as it was the trading switched around more freely toward the months when new wheat will be delivered on contracts. September sold ⅛@¼c above August, the difference having been ¼@⅛c one day earlier. Outside business was very light, and it was said that some commission-men are discouraging orders to trade in wheat till they can see a little more clearly whether or not a deal is brewing for September. Cash No. 2 spring sold at 87⅛@88c. Other grades in store were neglected. On the curbstone July sold at 87⅛c, and closed at 88c.

Corn was more active and stronger, chiefly for July delivery, which advanced ⅜c, to 57⅛c, and closed weak at 56⅜c. The August premium shrunk to ⅝c, and September to only ⅛@¼c above August. London reported an advance of 3d per qr, and our receipts of contract grades were only 48 cars, the percentage being very small for fine summer weather. This and the knowledge that our stocks of those grades are worked down to a low point, while there was a better shipping demand yesterday, woke up some of the July shorts, and they filled rather freely, while some people thought the excitement was helped by a little judicious manipulation on the part of certain longs, who sold 250,000 bu in the afternoon near the top, which let the market fall back sharply. There was a good deal more offered for September than found buyers. Cash No. 2 in store sold at 55¼@56c for short to regular and 55⅜@56⅛c for gilt-edged receipts, as the latter will carry into July on ⅛c extra storage. Rejected in store sold at 47⅛@48⅛c and new mixed at 51c. Sample lots were in good demand and firmer.

Oats opened firmer in sympathy with corn, but eased off toward the close. Trading was very light. A few cars of cash No. 2 mixed sold at 32⅛@32⅜c, being ¼@⅜c lower than Tuesday. July sold early at 32⅜c, but declined ⅛c and closed at 32⅜c sellers, with August 28⅛c and year nominally 26⅞c, being ⅛c lower than the latest prices of the previous day. Samples ruled easier for No. 2 white. No. 2 mixed hold up well under considerable inquiry on shipping account.

Rye was a shade firmer for cash No. 2 in sympathy with the leading markets, 7 cars selling at 65⅛c, which was the nominal price for June. July was salable at 64c, August was offered at 60c, and 10,000 bu September sold at 58c, which was bid at the close, being steady. A few cars by sample sold at 66⅛c for No. 2 and 57c for rejected.

Barley was lifeless. No bids were received for cash No. 2, and September was offered at about Tuesday's price, 64c. Scattering sales by sample were reported.

Flax was nominally 7c lower for cash No. 1, at $1.53c, being 16c lower than three days ago, due to the arrival of foreign seed. Timothy and clover were unchanged at $1.37 and $5.15 respectively for prime seed.

White lead is to the dealer in paints and oils what sugar is to the grocer—a sort of leading article in which there is no profit. Often it is sold at an actual loss. That has been a feature of the market for some weeks past, but the trade have at last tired of that way of doing business and have signed an agreement to do so no more. A circular dated June 17, and bearing the signatures of all the Chicago and Milwaukee dealers, fixes the minimum price for strictly pure white lead at 6¼c.

The dry-goods market was as quiet as before. Orders for miscellaneous articles for the assortment of stocks continue to arrive in fair numbers, but they generally are for small quantities. Not much is doing in boots and shoes, and the clothing and millinery goods markets are rather more than usually quiet. Jobbers of groceries are doing a fair seasonable business at generally steady prices. Sugars are firm. The dried fruit trade was dull. So also was that in canned goods. There was a fair demand for fish and prices were generally steady. Supplies of mackerel and whitefish are on the increase and the former are easier. Butter continues active and firm. Cheese was firmer than earlier in the week, full cream being held at an advance of ¼@½c. Oils were steady, excepting lard, which declined 2c. Hay was quiet, with timothy plenty and easy and upland prairie firm. Eggs were steady at 15c. Hides, tallow, and wool were unchanged. Green fruits were moderately active. Broom-corn was steady, potatoes firm, and poultry steady at quotations. Whisky was unchanged at $1.10 for unfinished goods.

The wheat taken for export yesterday in New York only amounted to two or three boat-loads, and here to about 105,000 bu. The difficulty was simply to tell whether it was new or old business, but the wheat is under orders to move out, and the order was given yesterday. There would appear to be a good export demand for corn.

The Directors of the Board of Trade have refused to make summer pork "regular," and stated their reasons for doing so. They say that such a change in the rules would be made only in the interest of speculators, and call attention to certain well-known facts in relation to the difficulty of storing summer pork and obtaining advances thereon. The reasons will be regarded as valid, except perhaps by the few who are suffering from the present squeeze, and even they know that no change in the rules could affect contracts now outstanding. It were much better for people to quit speculative trading in pork for delivery during the summer months. It is an artificial article at best, their experience ought to be conclusive proof that it is dangerous, and there are plenty of other ways in which they may adventure their cash with less risk. Nearly every year a large quantity of pork has to be smoked into bacon after the speculators have done with it. Even now the production of barreled pork largely exceeds the demand for consumption, and it would be a positive nuisance to pass rules which would encourage a further increase in the production. The old fogies who will persist in trading in pork when they ought not to should learn a little wisdom from dear bought experience. As it is they call to mind the remark of Solomon: "Though thou bray a fool in a mortar, like wheat with a pestle, yet will not his foolishness depart from him."

Parties in the wheat trade in San Francisco send word hither that the late rains on the Pacific Slope have rather been a benefit to the crop than an injury.

Some parties here believe that the freight lines will have all that they want to do between now and next Wednesday, when the higher rates will go into force. This is apt to be more especially true of flour, corn, oats, and rye, than of wheat.

Philadelphia reports a decrease of 130,343 bu in her stocks of wheat during last week. As this news did not come to hand till after Tuesday's compilation was completed, it makes a total decrease for last week of 909,113 bu in the visible supply of wheat.

The latest proposition in the pork pit is to adjourn subject to the call of the directors, that body having authority to summon the crowd whenever a trading order is received by any one. The quietude of the pit yesterday suggested a hot day in St. Louis.

The following table shows the range of the day on the leading classes of trade in provisions and grain; also the latest (regular) buyers' prices for round lots, compared with the previous day. A star (*) indicates that sellers asked more than 2½c in provisions or ⅛c in grain above the figures bid:

MESS PORK—PER BRL.

	Closed Tuesday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
June	$19.60	......@......	$19.60
July	19.60	$19.60 @19.65	19.60
August	19.60	......@19.65	19.60
September	19.45	......@......	19.45

LARD—PER 100 LBS.

Cash	$7.85	$7.85 @ 7.87½	$7.77½
July	7.90	7.85 @ 7.92½	7.82½
August	8.07½	8.02½ @ 8.10	8.00
September	8.17½	8.17½ @ 8.22½	8.12½

MEATS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.

Short ribs, cash	$8.35	$8.27½ @ 8.30	$8.20
July	8.37½	8.25 @ 8.40	8.22½
August	8.47½	8.35 @ 8.50	8.35
September	8.55	8.40 @ 8.42½	8.40

WHEAT.

No. 2 spring	87¾	87⅛@ 88	87¾
June	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
August	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
September	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CORN.

No. 2	55¾	55¼@ 56⅛	55¾
June	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	56¾	56¾@ 57⅛	56¾
August	57¾	[illegible]	57¾
September	57¾	57⅛@ 57¾	57¾

OATS.

No. 2	32¾	32⅛@ 32⅜	32¾
June	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	32¾	[illegible]	32¾
August	28¾	[illegible]	28¾
Year	26¾	......@......	26¾

The following were the latest buyers' prices for the corresponding day last year:

	Cash.	July.	August.
No. 2 spring	$1.09¾	$1.09¾	$1.10
No. 2 corn	55¾	57¾	57¾
No. 2 oats	38	37¾	32¾
No. 2 rye	*57¾	*57¾	*58
Pork	16.77½	16.87½	17.00
Lard	9.67½	9.67½	9.80
Short ribs	*8.30	*8.30	*8.50

The following are quotations which are often merely nominal:

Salted shoulders, loose	$5.75 @ 5.80
Long clears, loose	8.10 @ 8.15
Short clears, loose	8.50 @ 8.55
Green hams (16@18 lbs)	10.25 @ 10.50
Sweet-pickled hams (18@15 lbs)	11.50 @ 11.75
Bacon, short ribs	9.00 @ 9.25
Bacon, short clears	9.50 @ 9.62½
Bacon, hams	12.75 @ 13.00
Mess beef	10.25 @ 10.50
Beef hams	27.00 @ 27.25
Choice to favorit winter flours	5.25 @ 5.50
Fair to good brands of winters	4.50 @ 5.00
Good to choice red winters	5.00 @ 5.50
Prime to choice springs	5.00 @ 5.00
Good to choice export stock, in sacks	4.10 @ 4.25
Good to choice export, double extras	4.10 @ 4.50
Fair to good Minnesota springs	4.25 @ 4.50
Choice to fancy Minnesota springs	5.00 @ 5.50
Patent springs	5.50 @ 6.00
Low grades	2.00 @ 3.00
Rye flour	3.25 @ 3.50

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Wednesday morning, and for the corresponding day a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1884.	RECEIPTS. 1883.	SHIPMENTS. 1884.	SHIPMENTS. 1883.
Flour, brls	19,789	13,034	9,620	5,405
Wheat, bu	50,197	62,121	66,326	7,153
Corn, bu	290,546	410,547	286,617	245,567
Oats, bu	168,108	148,030	173,159	63,971
Rye, bu	9,506	18,000	1,454	25,583
Barley, bu	4,666	8,223	1,187	4,486
Grass-seed, lbs	20,600	15,590	119,980	25,350
Flaxseed, lbs	146,120	110,000		
Broom-corn, lbs	18,000	14,000	726	7,170
Cured meats, lbs	720,300	480,400	1,689,477	1,131,965
Canned meats, cases			1,461	1,766
Dressed beef, lbs			430,677	578,285
Beef, tcs				5
Beef, brls			8	254
Pork, brls	75	283	739	1,128
Lard, lbs	372,784	465,810	357,901	183,880
Cheese, lbs	148,335	237,620	127,110	95,880
Butter, lbs	498,500	309,974	445,287	203,915
Live hogs, No.	24,671	14,810	3,549	1,945
Cattle, No.	6,846	5,390	2,986	1,967
Sheep, No.	1,098	2,400		1,987
Hides, lbs	251,076	252,671	243,910	198,915
Wool, lbs	494,924	314,155	398,379	285,775
Coal, tons	12,673	10,940	403	2,070
Lumber, m feet	4,460	5,160	1,540	2,640
Shingles, m	1,100	1,300	421	175
Salt, brls	2,112	14,025	6,154	1,845

The following grain was inspected as received in this city yesterday morning by car-loads:

	Contract grades.	No. 3 or new.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	[illegible]	1	5	6
Spring wheat	21	21	[illegible]	46
Corn	48	..	307	355
Oats	163	..	31	194
Rye	11	..	3	14
Barley	..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	243	22	350	615

Also 14,000 bu rejected corn and 9,000 bu oats by canal. Total about 410,000 bu. Inspected out: 53,472 bu wheat, 133,760 bu corn, 49,780 bu oats.

Lake freights were firm on the basis of 2¼c for wheat and 2⅛c for corn to Buffalo. Room was engaged for 100,000 bu wheat, 90,000 bu corn, and 24,000 bu rye.

The following were the exports of wheat and flour reduced to wheat, corn, and rye for the week ended June 11 from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, and Montreal:

To—	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
Great Britain	810,715	336,913
France	323,318	[illegible]
Holland and Belgium	143,541	[illegible]
Germany	[illegible]	35,703
Denmark	[illegible]	41,318
Spain and Portugal	139,455	[illegible]
West Indies, Brazil, etc.	91,065	1,775
Totals	1,636,138	445,219

Also 198,519 bu rye to the Continent, 165,532 bu oats to do, and 35,930 bu oats to Great Britain.

The following are among the imports of the United Kingdom:

	Week ending June 14, 1884.	Week ending June 7, 1884.	Week ending June 16, 1883.
Flour, brls	140,000@145,000	170,000@175,000	50,000@ 55,000
Wheat qrs	160,000@165,000	145,000@150,000	130,000@135,000
Corn, qrs	90,000@ 95,000	110,000@115,000	155,000@160,000

The stock of lard in New York June 18 was 35,351, against 35,698 tcs one year ago.

Gray, Dewey, Gould & Co.'s (Boston) circular says of wool: The market continues unmistakably dull, and we never knew manufacturers and dealers so indifferent about wool. The purchases in this market have been confined to small lots, and there is no life to new wool in the interior. Manufacturers are more anxious to close up the stock of woolens on hand than to purchase supplies of raw material, and it is now evident that the only way these stocks can be closed is through the New York auction-houses. The foreign advices report no material change in the markets abroad. The London sales are about over, and prices remained quite steady throughout. There is considerable Australia wool still on hand in this market, but manufacturers appear to be indifferent about it and purchase only in small lots. The sales this week have been quite limited at prices ranging from 35@40c per lb. Buyers are not disposed to pay over 75c the scoured pound. There has been considerable wool arriving from Great Britain, principally on manufacturers' account. The demand for all kinds of foreign wool has been quite limited and no transactions of any importance.

PROVISIONS AND BREADSTUFFS.

SALES.

FLOUR—250 brls springs, partly at $4.05; 500 brls winters on private terms; 306 sacks low grades at $2.25@2.90. Total equal to about 1,000 brls.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—11 cars bran at $11.75@12.75; 1 car shorts at $12.50; 7 cars middlings at $12.50@18.00.

WINTER WHEAT—5 cars by sample at 95c for No. 2 red and 91c for No. 3 do free on board cars. Total about 2,500 bu.

SPRING WHEAT—12 cars and 5,000 bu No. 2 at 87⅛@88c; 110,000 bu exchanged for July at 1c difference; 24 cars by sample at 87⅛c for No. 2 on track and 89⅛@91c free on board cars. Total about 125,000 bu.

CORN—67 cars and 35,000 bu No. 2 at 55¼@56⅛c; 9 cars and 6,200 bu high mixed at 56⅛@57c; 29 cars, 2 boat loads, and 13,000 bu rejected at 47⅛@48⅛c; 1 car new mixed at 51c; 120 cars and 3,500 bu by sample at 48@52c for rejected. Total about 194,000 bu.

OATS—4 cars and 25,000 bu No. 2 at 32⅛@32⅜c; 108 cars by sample at 33@34c for No. 2 mixed and 34@38c for No. 2 white. Total about 110,000 bu.

RYE—5 cars No. 2 at 65⅛c; 6 cars by sample at 66⅛c for No. 2 and 57c for rejected free on board cars. Total about 5,000 bu.

BARLEY—2 cars by sample at 53@55⅛c for No. 4 free on board cars.

MESS PORK—100 brls on private terms.

LARD—250 tcs at $7.85.

MEATS—250 tcs sweet-pickled hams (16 lbs) partly at 11⅛c; 125,000 lbs dry-salted shoulders partly at 5⅞c; 1,350,000 lbs short ribs partly at $8.37½@8.50.

TALLOW—100 brls city at 6⅜c.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—Was quiet and steady at unchanged prices: Hurl, green, at 7@8c; hurl, common, 4@6c; inside and covers, pale and common, 2½@3c; red-tipped do, 3c; green do, 3@4½c; damaged, 2@4c; crooked, 2@3½c; green, self-working, 5@6c; pale do, 4c; common do, 4c; fine green carpet, 6@6½c.

BUTTER—The situation of the market continues very satisfactory. There is an active movement on consumptive and speculative account, and the liberal current receipts are easily disposed of. There is little or no call for low grades, but the quantity of that class offering is smaller than ever before. Considerable butter is going South. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 20@21c; do common to choice, 16@19c; dairy, fancy, 16@17c; dairy, choice, 14@15c; dairy, fair to good, 12@13c; common grades, 10@11c; packing stock, 7½@8c; inferior, 6@7c.

CHEESE—Is firmer. Especially is this the case with full cream goods. They are held ¼@½c above the lowest prices of last week. It is the result of a falling off in the receipts and an improved demand. Skims remain as previously quoted. Young American, full cream, 9½c; full cream cheddar, 8½@9c; full cream, flat, twin in a box, 8½c; choice skimmed, 5@6c; skimmed, poor to good, 2@4c; damaged, 1@3c.

EGGS—Were steady and firm at 15c for fresh stock.

GREEN FRUITS, BERRIES, ETC.—Receipts of berries were again large, and an easy market was reported. We quote: Old apples, per brl, $5.00@7.00; yellow twigs, $6.00@7.00; russets, $1.50@4.00; oranges, per box, $5.00@6.00; oranges, Jamaica, per brl, $8.00@9.00; lemons, per box, $5.00@6.00; pine-apples, per doz, $1.00@2.00; bananas, per bunch, 50c@$2.00; strawberries, 75c@$1.25; raspberries, $2.50@3.00; gooseberries, 12-qt boxes, 75c@$1.00; California peaches, choice, per box, $2.50@4.00; California cherries, red, per 10-lb box, $2.50; white, $4.00.

GROCERIES—Sugars were again quoted firm, with an active business in progress. For coffees, rice, sirups, etc., there was a comparatively steady feeling. Trade continues good: Coffee—Java, 23@26c; Maracaibo, 14@15c; Mexican, fair to good, 12@13c; Rio, choice to fancy, 12@12½c; Rio, common to good, 10@11½c. Sugars—Patent cut-loaf, 7½c; standard granulated, 6⅝c; standard A, 6¼c; extra C, 5¾@6c; yellow, 4⅞@5⅜c. Rice—Carolina, 6⅛@6½c; Louisiana, 5¼@6¼c.

HAY—Timothy was very weak under liberal offerings, and was quoted at about $10.50@12.00 for No. 1; and choice upland prairie was firm at previous prices —$12.00@12.50.

HIDES—Were steady at former prices. We quote: Light green salted, 8½@9c; heavy cows, 7½c; green salted calf, 12½@13½c; bulls, 6c; dry salted, 11½@13½c; No. 2 green salted, 6½c; damaged No. 2, 6c; dry flint, No. 1, 14@15c. Branded and horn-hooked 10 per cent off. Long-haired thin skins are classed as damaged hides.

LUMBER—The yard trade was steady at the following prices:

1st, 2d, and 3d clears, 1¼@2 inch	$45.00@48.00
A and B, select, 1¼@2 inch	34.00@41.00
1st, 2d, and 3d clear finishing	41.00@44.00
Stock boards, A, B, and C, 1 inch	32.00@41.00
A, B, and C 6-inch flooring, D and M	33.00@43.00
A, B, and C flooring strips, rough	34.00@43.00
Siding, 1st and 2d clear, 12, 14, and 16 feet	22.00
Siding, A, B, and C	14.00@21.00
Clear, A, B, and C beaded ceiling	14.50@34.00
Shingles, standard A	2.75
Choice star A	2.45

OILS—Lard oil declined 2c all around. No other price changes were noted. Business is reported fair, prices ranging as follows: Carbon, 150 test, snow white and water white, 10¼c; 150 test, prime white, 10c; 175 test, headlight, 11½c; Wisconsin test, prime white, 9¾c; Wisconsin test, water white, 11c; Michigan test, prime white, 11½c; Michigan test, water white, 13½c; lard, extra, 63c; lard, No. 1, 53c; lard, No. 2, 50c; linseed, raw, 58c; linseed, boiled, 61c; whale, winter, 72c; sperm, $1.30; miners', 50@53c; neatsfoot, pure, 90c; turpentine, 34c.

SEEDS—Flax was nominally 7c lower, being salable at $1.53 with no buyers. Timothy was about $1.37 and quiet, with clover very dull at about $5.15 for prime.

TALLOW—Was firm at 6⅜c for city packers'.

WOOL—Was quiet, with a scarcity of good lots, and considerable inquiry for coarse and quarter-blood combing unwashed. We quote: Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, and Eastern Iowa wools in graded lots to manufacturers from hands of wool commission merchants according to grade and quality as follows: Washed—Heavy fine, 23@25c; good do, 28@31c; medium, 33@35c; low do, 30@33c; coarse, 28@29c; good to prime medium tub, 30@35c; poor and coarse do, 28@30c. Unwashed—Heavy fine, 14@18c; fine, 20@23c; medium, 22@24c; low do, 20@25c; coarse, 18@20c.

Western Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, etc., are quoted as follows: Coarse, 17@18c; low medium, 19@20c; medium, 20@22c; heavy to good fine, 14@18c for good average lots, with very dark, earthy, or heavy clips 1@2c less and brighter clips 1@3c more. Burry and chaffy wools, 4@10c less, according to condition. Sales to dealers are quoted at 1@3c less.

WHISKY—Was easy at $1.10 for unfinished goods.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	4,567	25,961	70
Tuesday	5,747	24,671	1,098
Wednesday	6,200	19,000	1,600
Total	16,514	69,655	3,178
Same time last week	15,026	81,920	5,791
Shipments—			
Monday	1,763	3,388	50
Tuesday	2,975	3,549	....
Total	4,738	6,917	50

Says the *Drovers' News*: "Last week was a booming one in the hog business at the Kansas City stockyards. The receipts for the week amounted to 61,177. Over 55,000 of these were received during four days."

There was not much activity yesterday in any branch of the live-stock market, but supplies were moderate and prices were generally well sustained. Shipping cattle were slow and weaker, while Texans and native butchers' stock was firmer. Sales ran from $2.00 for inferior cows to $6.75 for choice steers. Hogs ranged from steady for common grades to 5@10c higher for prime lots. Not far from 18,000 went over. Packers took a little over 14,000. The sheep trade was quiet and prices without noticeable change.

CATTLE—The market was much less satisfactory than the previous day. The supply was larger, while the demand was less active and prices sensibly weaker. Trade was slow to open, and was more or less dragging all day, though before the close sellers had managed to dispose of most of the decently-fatted lots. Common grassers were even duller than before, if that were possible. Nobody seemed to want them, though offered at a concession from Tuesday's prices, and not a few of that description went over unsold. The best shipping steers sold at pretty full figures. Common to good lots averaged 5@10c lower, and the general market finished weak. The best lot on sale consisted of a load of 1,460-lb steers sold by Adams, Eldredge & Jackson at $6.75. From that figure prices ran down to $5.15@5.40 for rough grassers. The larger number went at $5.80@6.40.

The fact that the supply of native butchers' stock was small enabled sellers to close out promptly and at fully former prices. The demand came principally from butchers (canners buying almost exclusively of Texans), but it was greater than the supply. Cows sold at $2.00@5.00 for inferior to extra, the bulk going at $3.40@4.50. Bulls were taken at $3.00@4.85 and steers at $5.00@5.50.

Stockers and feeders sold quite as well as the preceding days of the week. Not many were wanted, but the offerings were correspondingly light, and prices were steady at $3.50@4.50 for the former and at $4.50@5.25 for the latter.

Texans were in moderate supply, in good demand, and stronger, the market averaging about 10c higher than Tuesday. Sales were at $3.60@5.25 for poor to choice lots.

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

HOGS—Prices averaged stronger. Poor qualities were not wanted at any advance—in fact, for that class the feeling continued weak, but good to best grades sold quick at 5@10c higher than Tuesday. There was a further important falling off in the receipts, and the market for the product developed a steadier tone, both of which circumstances helped to strengthen the market for the live animal. The day's sales did not greatly exceed the fresh receipts, the number left over being nearly as large as for the day before, amounting to about 18,000. Poor to prime light hogs sold at $4.90@5.50, and inferior mixed to choice heavy grades at $5.10@5.75. The ruling prices for light weights were $5.30@5.40, and most of the heavy and medium weights went at $5.30@5.60. Skips sold at $3.50@4.50. The market closed steady.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHEEP—Trade was fairly active, and the market remained firm for good ones. The demand was not urgent; had it been prices must have advanced, as the fresh receipts were only about 1,600 head and the total for the expired part of the week less than 3,300. We quote inferior to choice at $2.00@5.00. The following sales were noted:

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
150 Texans	73	$2.00	547 medium	93	$4.00
257 Texans	73	3.32	92 medium	106	4.12½
300 Texans	80	3.25	20 lambs pr hd		1.25
75 Texans	72	3.00	25 lambs pr hd		1.50
70 common	117	4.00	40 lambs pr hd		3.00

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 18.—CATTLE—Receipts, 4,100 head; shipments, 1,300; corn-fed steers firm and wanted; grassers dull except for best; exports, $6.50@6.80; good to choice shipping, $6.00@6.50; common to medium, $5.25@5.90; grass natives, $4.75@5.50; common to medium Texans, $3.25@3.75; good to prime, $4.00@4.50; wintered Texans, $4.50@5.00.

SHEEP—Receipts, 100 head; shipments, 900; best grades firm and wanted, others dull; common to medium, $2.25@3.50; good to choice, $3.75@4.50; Texans, $2.00@4.00.

HOGS—Strong; Yorkers, $5.15@5.30; packing, $5.00@5.40; heavy, $5.25@5.50; receipts, 9,200; shipments, 2,100.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 18.—BEEVES—Receipts, 3,080 head; active; 15@20c higher per cwt live weight; common to prime native steers sold at $5.90@7.00 per cwt; tops, $7.62½@7.70; grass Texans, $5.30@5.50, mainly $5.30. Exports—420 live cattle, 1,480 quarters beef, 125 carcasses mutton.

SHEEP—Receipts, 5,600 head; firmer; sheep 25c higher; lambs $1.00 higher; sheep sold at $4.00@5.12½ per cwt; lambs, $6.62½@8.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 5,507 head; good Western quoted at $5.60 per 100 lbs.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 18.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,500 head; weak; slow; native steers, 1,200 to 1,500 lbs, $5.90@6.25; do 950 to 1,100 lbs, $4.90@5.90; stockers and feeders, $4.25@4.90; fair to good native cows, $3.50@4.25.

HOGS—Receipts, 13,000 head; firm; 5c higher; closing weaker; lots, 200 to 325 lbs, $4.75@5.20, mainly at $4.85@5.00.

SHEEP—Receipts, 345 head; quiet; stock sheep, $1.35 per head.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., June 18.—CATTLE—In fair demand; prime, $6.00@6.50; fair to good, $5.25@5.75; common, $4.00@5.00; receipts, 580 head; shipments, 57 head.

HOGS—Slow; receipts, 700 head; shipments, 850 head; Philadelphias, $5.40@5.60; Yorkers, $5.10@5.30.

SHEEP—Fair market; prime, $4.50@4.75; fair to good, $3.75@4.25; common, $2.00@2.50; receipts, 1,300 head; shipments, 4,600 head.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, June 18—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—American, 10s@11s 6d.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Winter, 7s 6d@8s; spring, 7s 4d@7s 5d; California, 7s 5d@7s 6d; club, 7s 8d@8s 2d. Corn—New, 5s 7¼d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 72s 6d. Lard, dl.

LIVERPOOL, June 18—2:30 p. m.—PROVISIONS—Beef—Extra India mess dull at 80s. Pork—Prime mess Eastern dull at 74s. Bacon—Short clear steady at 44s.

CHEESE—American choice steady at 53s.

TALLOW—Prime city dull at 35s.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn—New mixed steady at 5s 7d.

LIVERPOOL, June 18.—COTTON—Dull and unchanged; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 5,300.

BREADSTUFFS—Quiet, but firm. Corn—New Western mixed, 5s 7¼d.

CHEESE—Fine American, 54s.

BUTTER—United States, finest, 95s; United States, good, 75s.

LONDON, June 18.—REFINED PETROLEUM—6¼@6⅜d.

COMMON RESIN—4s@4s 3d.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—29s 9d.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LONDON, June 18.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat quiet, but steady; corn firm at 5s 7d. MARK LANE—Wheat quiet; corn a shade dearer. Cargoes off coast—Wheat and corn quiet. Cargoes on passage—Wheat slow; corn firm. Country markets for wheat—English, quiet but steady; French, quiet. Cargoes off coast on sale—Wheat less than 5s; corn, none offered. PARIS—Wheat and flour quiet.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 18.—[Special.]—GRAIN—A moderate movement reported in winter wheat for prompt delivery, again in good part on export account, at a further slight rise in prices—the export call running chiefly on No. 2 red of store stock; extreme dullness characterized the speculative trading in No. 2 red wheat; spring ruled quiet and firm, as scarce and wanted. Sales of No. 1 red at $1.18; No. 2 red at $1.03⅛ in elevator, $1.05½ delivered afloat from elevator, $1.03¾@1.01 in store, and $1.05½@1.05¾, mostly at $1.05¾, delivered afloat from store, closing at $1.05¼ in elevator; No. 2 Chicago spring afloat to arrive from canal at 97½c; do to arrive, cost, freight, and insurance, 98c. No. 2 red futures: June, closing at $1.00 bid; July $1.01¼@1.01½, closing at $1.01⅛ bid; August $1.02¾@1.03⅛, closing at $1.02⅞; September $1.04⅜@1.04⅝, closing at $1.04⅜ bid; October, closing at $1.06 asked; November, closing at $1.07¾; December, $1.08⅝, closing at $1.08⅝. Corn attracted a moderate share of attention for early delivery, partly from shippers, and on light offerings advanced about ⅛@¼c a bu, closing firmly; No. 2 futures were, like wheat, very dull, but ruled stronger, further gaining for the day on the deliveries to August about ⅛c and on September ⅛c a bu. Sales of No. 2 afloat at 63⅛@64⅛c, mostly at 64c, closing at 64c, and in store and elevator 63c; do old crop, delivered afloat from store, 63@64⅛c. No. 2 futures: June 63⅛@64c, closing 63⅛c; July 63⅛@63⅝c, closing 63⅝c; August 64@64⅜c, closing 64⅜c; September 65⅛@65⅝c, closing 65⅝c. Oats very moderately dealt in for early delivery and quoted rather easier in price, closing dull; No. 2 oats futures were in practical neglect, and left off about as yesterday. Sales of No. 1 white in elevator at 40⅛c; No. 2 white in elevator 38⅛@39c, closing at 38⅛c; No. 2 in store and elevator 37⅛@38c, and delivered 38⅛c, closing in store and elevator at 37⅛c; do to arrive, cost, freight, and insurance, 37⅛c; No. 2 Chicago, afloat, 38⅛c. No. 2 futures: June 37⅛c, closing 37⅛c; July, closing 37⅜c bid; August, closing 35⅛c; September, closing 35⅛ asked. Rye wanted at hardening prices; No. 2, in elevator, 71⅛c; inferior, 68⅛c; Canada, in bond, to arrive, within the range of 73@75⅛c. Barley neglected and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Hog products continued weak and irregular on a restricted business even in the speculative line. Pork very dull for early delivery at barely steady prices; new mess, $17.50; old mess, $16.75; family mess, $18.00; small lots of clear backs, $18.75@19.50, and of extra prime, $15.00@15.50. Cut meats quoted about as before on a limited call for supplies; pickled bellies, in bulk, 7⅛@8⅛c, as to averages; do 12-lb average, in hhds, 8c; and sundry odd lots of other meats at previous quotations. Western steam lard in slack request for early delivery, with contract grade closing at $8.15 asked. Futures: June, closing at $8.15 asked; July $8.07½@8.10, closing at $8.07; August $8.20@8.25, closing at $8.19; September $8.30@8.31, closing at $8.31; October $8.40, closing at $8.40; year $8.00, closing at $8.00.

TALLOW—Rather quiet, with prime city quoted at 6⅛@6⅜c.

SUGARS—Raw in moderate request, with fair to good refining Muscovado at 4⅜@4⅞c; refined more sought after and held more confidently, including cut-loaf at 7⅛@7⅜c; crushed, 7⅛@7⅜c; powdered, 7⅛@7⅜c; granulated, 6⅞c; mold A, 6⅞c; confectioners' A, 6 9-16c; standard A, 6⅜c; off A, 5⅞@6⅛c; white extra C, 5⅝@5⅞c; yellow extra C, 5⅛@5⅜c; C, 4⅞@5c; yellows, 4⅛@4⅝c.

FREIGHTS—Varied little as to rates, on a moderate business in the berth-freight line, chiefly for breadstuffs, provisions, and miscellaneous cargo, with a fair inquiry noted for tonnage for charter, mostly from the petroleum and lumber interests. Of the contracts by the regular steam-packets were: Hamburg—Grain at 40 pfennigs. Antwerp—Grain at 3⅛d and do reported at 3⅛d.

NEW YORK, June 18.—COTTON—Easy; 11 7-16@11 11-16c; futures steady; June, 11.29c; July, 11.38c; August, 11.47c; September, 11.29c; October, 10.95c; November, 10.83c; December, 10.88c; January, 10.75c; February, 10.88c; March, 10.90c; April, 11.10c.

FLOUR—Dull; super State and Western, $2.75@3.15; common to good extra, $3.00@3.65; good to choice, $3.70@6.50.

HAY—Steady, with a fair demand.

HOPS—Quiet, but firm; quoted at 25@32c.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Spot fair; Rio quiet but firm; options opened easier; closed steady; some recovery; Havre market dull; easier. Sales 13,500 bags Rio, No. 7, July, 8.25@8.30c; 1,000 do August, 8.40c; 1,000 do September, 8.50@8.55c; 250 do October, 8.60c; 2,500 do December, 8.70@8.75c. Molasses steady; Cuba, 19½c. Rice steady; Rangoon, 4⅛c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet, but steady; United, 71⅛c.

RESIN—Steady.

LEATHER—Steady; fairly active; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres, and Rio Grande light, middle, and heavy weight, 25@27c.

WOOL—Depressed; domestic fleece, 33@45c; pulled, 18@38c; Texas, 14@24c.

BUTTER—Quiet and weak.

CHEESE—Quiet; barely steady.

Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 8,451 brls; wheat, 27,225 bu; corn, 70,200 bu; oats, 107,453 bu; rye, 9,825 bu.

EXPORTS—Flour, 7,226 brls; wheat, 23,788 bu; corn, 35,333 bu; oats, 203,354 bu.

BOSTON.

Boston, Mass., June 18.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Corn dull and nominal; high mixed, 66c; steamer yellow, 64c; No. 2 mixed, 64c; steamer mixed, 63c; no grade, 60@61c. Oats dull with prices steady; No. 1 white, 42⅛c; No. 2 white, 40⅛c; No. 3 white, 38⅛c; No. 2 mixed, 39@40c; No. 2 mixed, 38c. At the call 1,000 bu June No. 2 white oats sold at 40⅛c.

FLOUR—Dull and nominal; superfine, $2.50@3.00; extras, $3.15@4.50; winter patents, $5.00@6.40; spring patents, $5.00@6.50.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady, with a fair trade; extra prime, $15.00@15.50; mess, $17.00@17.50. Lard steady at 8@8⅜c. Hams, 13c. Live hogs, 6c; dressed hogs, 7@7⅛c. Beef steady; extra mess, $11.50@12.00; plate, $12.00@12.50; extra plate, $13.00@13.50. Fresh beef dull and lower; steers, 9⅛@10⅛c; hinds, 12⅛@14c; fores, 6⅛@7⅛c.

BUTTER—Firm for choice grades; creamery, 18@22c; imitation, 14c; ladle, 12@13c; Northern dairy, 17@20c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,758 brls, 12,467 sacks; corn, 124,000 bu; oats, 21,948 bu; wheat, 1,500 bu.

LEATHER—Hemlock sole is making better, with sales confined to small lot Buenos Ayres, light, 26c; middle, 26⅛@27c; heavy, 25@27c; good damaged, 23@24c; common hides, light, 23@24c; middle and heavy, 24@25c; good damaged, 23@24c; poor damaged, 19@20c; acid light, 21@22c; middle, 22@23c; heavy, 23@25c; good damaged, 21@22c. Union crop is fairly active and steady; light backs, 34@35c; middle backs, 33@34c; middle backs, heavy, 33@34c; light crop, 27@30c; middle crop, 29@31c; bellies, 14@15½c. Calcutta buffalo leather has been in fair demand and quite firm at 22c for light and middle and 19@21c for damaged. Rough upper leather is without improvement, we quote from 22@25c, the latter for choice card selections. Rough calfskins continue quiet, with sales in small lots only at 40@65c as to quality; finished calfskins are in fair demand at 80@85c, including tannery skins. Finished leather remains about the same; No. 1 bark-tanned sheepskins, 28@34c; oak harness leather, 30@33c; hemlock, 28@31c; wax, 16@21c; kip, 16@19c; splits, 22@35c; light buff, 16@17c; medium and heavy, 17@18c; grain, 14@15c.

HIDES—There has been a light demand, and transactions have been very moderate. Prices are without change. Western, 8@8¼c; Western dry, 13@16c; Southern, 17@17½c; Buenos Ayres, 24c; Montevideo, 24¼c; Rio Grande, 23c.

BOOTS AND SHOES—There has been an improved demand from the South and Southwest, and manufacturers are increasing their business. The Western demand continues slow and backward. Prices are without change, with a fairly steady tone to the market.

Duluth, Minn., June 18.—[Special.]—GRAIN—The markets on 'Change today were lower and dull. Closing prices: No. 1 hard wheat, June, 97⅛c; July, 98c; No. 2 hard, June, 90⅛c; No. 1, June, 90⅛c; No. 2, June, 85⅛c. In store, 1,440,919 bu.

Baltimore, Md., June 18.—FLOUR—Firm and quiet. Western superfine, $2.75@3.50; extra, $3.50@4.50; family, $4.50@5.75.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western steady and dull; No. 2 winter red, spot, $1.00⅛@1.00⅜; June, $1.00⅛ bid; July, $1.00⅛@1.01⅛; August, $1.01⅝@1.01⅞; September, $1.03⅛@1.03⅜. Corn—Western steady and dull; mixed, spot, 61⅛c bid; June, 60⅛@60⅜c; July, 60⅛@60⅜c; August, 61c bid. Oats firmer; Western white, 39@40c; mixed, 36@37c. Pennsylvania, 38@40c. Rye quiet at 69@70c.

HAY—Quiet and easy; prime choice Pennsylvania and Maryland, $15.00@16.00.

PROVISIONS—Steady. Mess pork, $17.75. Bulk meats—Shoulders, clear rib sides, packed, 7⅛c and 8⅝c; bacon shoulders, 8c; clear rib sides, 10⅛c. Hams, 13⅛@14⅛c. Lard, refined, 9⅛c.

BUTTER—Steady; Western packed; 9@15c; creamery, 17@22c.

EGGS—Easier at 17c.

PETROLEUM—Nominal; refined, 7⅛@8⅛c.

COFFEE—Coffee dull; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 9⅛@10⅛c. Sugar quiet; A soft, 6⅛c.

WHISKY—Lower at $1.14.

FREIGHTS—Quiet; cotton, 9-64d; flour, 1s; grain, firm at 4d.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,100 brls; wheat, 25,000 bu; corn, 63,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu; rye, 38,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 34,000 bu; corn, 42,000 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 181,000 bu; corn, 13,000 bu.

St. Louis, Mo., June 18.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat lower; very slow, except cash, which is scarce and higher; No. 2 red, $1.05 cash; 94⅛@94⅜c July; 91⅛@92⅛c August; 92⅛c September; 94⅛c October; No. 3 red 93@95c. Corn higher; very slow; 53c cash; 52⅛c June; 52⅛@52⅜c July; 53⅛@53⅜c August; 53⅛@54⅛c September. Oats dull but firm; 30⅛c cash; 32c bid June; 30⅛c bid July. Rye slow at 60c bid.

Barley—No market.

LEAD—Quiet at $3.40.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

EGGS—Unchanged.

FLAXSEED—Nominal.

HAY—Unchanged.

BRAN—Higher; 65c at mill.

CORN-MEAL—Steady at $2.50.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.08.

PROVISIONS—Very dull; jobbing at $16.50@16.75. Bacon—long clear 9⅛c; short rib $9.25@9.30; short clear 9⅜c. Lard quiet at 7⅜c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 19,000 bu; corn, 63,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 58,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, none.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat quiet, but steady, $1.06⅜ asked June, 94⅛c July, 91⅛c August, 92⅛c September. Corn easier; 52⅛c July; 53⅛c bid August. Oats—Nothing done.

Milwaukee, Wis., June 18.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 2 Milwaukee, 88⅛c; June, 88⅛c; July, 89⅛c; August, 91c. Corn firmer; No. 2, 56c. Oats inactive; unchanged; No. 2, 33c. Rye scarce and firm at 64⅛c. Barley nominally unchanged; dull; No. 2 spring, 61c.

PROVISIONS—Weak. Mess pork, $19.60 cash and July; $19.60 August. Lard—Prime steam, $7.85 cash and June; $7.90 July. Sweet-pickled hams dull; 11⅛@12c.

HOGS—Steady; $4.90@5.45.

BUTTER—In fair demand; choice creamery, 19@20c; fair to good, 17@18c; best dairy, 15@15⅛c.

CHEESE—Steady; new cream, 9@9⅛c.

EGGS—Firmer; 14@14⅛c.

LAKE FREIGHTS—Quiet, but firm; wheat to Buffalo, 2⅛c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 26,000 brls; wheat, 55,000 bu; barley, none.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 13,000 brls; wheat, 48,000 bu; barley, none.

Toledo, O., June 18.—GRAIN—Wheat dull but steady; No. 2 red, cash, 94@95c; June, 94c; July, 94⅛c; August, 95⅛c; September, 96⅛c; No. 1 soft, $1.00; No. 3 red, 90@92c. Corn dull but firm; high mixed, 59c; No. 2 cash or June, 57⅛c; July, 57⅛c; August, 58⅛c; rejected, 55c; no grade, 49⅛c. Oats quiet and steady; No. 2 white, 38⅛c; No. 2 cash or June, 35c; July, 31⅛c; August, 29⅛c; September, 28⅛c.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—No. 1 white wheat good demand but at lower rates, $1.01; No. 2 red wheat market dull and prices a shade lower; cash, 94c; June, 94c; July, 94⅛c; August, 95⅛c; September, 96⅛c; No. 2 soft, 97c; No. 3 red, 90@92c. Corn steady and firm; high mixed, 58⅛c; No. 2 cash 56c; asked June, 56c; July, 56⅛c; August, 58c; rejected, 56c; no grade, 48⅛c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2 white, 38c; No. 2 cash and June, 34c asked; July, 31⅛c; August, 29c; September, 28⅛c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 14,000 bu; corn, 18,000 bu; oats, none.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 14,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 18.—FLOUR—Nominally unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat a shade firmer, but quiet; No. 2 red, June, $1.02⅛@1.03; July, $1.03⅛@1.03⅜; August, $1.03⅞@1.04⅛; September, $1.03⅞@1.04. Corn—Speculation dull; car-lots favored buyers; mixed, 56⅛@58c; steamer mixed, June, 61⅛@62⅛c; July, 61⅛@62⅛c; August, 61⅛@62⅛c; September, 62@62⅛c. Oats quiet, but steady; No. 3 white, 37⅛c; No. 2 white, 38⅛c.

EGGS—Demand fair and market firm; extras, 17⅛@18c.

Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 14,000 bu; oats, 14,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 24,000 bu; corn, 5,000 bu; oats, 12,000 bu.

Cincinnati, O., June 18.—COTTON—Lower; 11⅛c.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Demand fair and market firm; No. 2 red, $1.01@1.02; receipts, 2,500 bu; shipments, 3,000 bu. Corn scarce and firm; No. 2 mixed, 58c. Oats strong and higher, 35⅛c. Rye quiet but firm; 67c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet but steady; $17.75@18.00. Lard quiet; $7.70. Bulk meats firm; shoulders, 6⅛c; short ribs, 8⅛c.

BUTTER—Firmer; extra creamery, 20@21c; fancy dairy, 13@14c.

HOGS—Steady; common and light, $4.25@5.25; packing and butchers', $5.00@5.50; receipts, 2,300 head; shipments, 400.

EGGS—Steady at 14c.

CHEESE—Easier, but not quotably lower.

New Orleans, La., June 18.—GRAIN—Corn quiet, but firm; yellow mixed, 65@69c. Oats in fair demand at lower rates; 42⅛@43c.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, June 18.—Dry Goods—Exports of domestic cottons for the week 1,829 packages; since January, 8,897 packages, against 78,399 same time in [illegible] quantity in any previous year.

New York, June 18.—Cotton—In consequence of [illegible] having been earlier in the day still [illegible] cotton at any prices they had to submit to [illegible] decline of .08@.10c as regards leading mo[illegible] in the day there was a reaction of ab[illegible] at the third call June brought 11.30c, [illegible] September, 11.28c, October 10.95c, No[illegible] July was offered at 11.33c, December [illegible] 10.78c, February 10.89c, March 10.[illegible] Futures closed steady; July .05c and th[illegible] lower than yesterday.

Galveston, Tex., June 18.—Cotton—D[illegible] net receipts, 36 bales; exports co[illegible] stock, 3,101.

New Orleans, La., June 18.—Cotton—[illegible] net receipts, 14 bales; gross, 14; [illegible] Great Britain, 2,100; coastwise, 3,200; sales, [illegible]

Memphis, Tenn., June 18.—Cotton—[illegible] receipts, 40 bales; shipments, 275; sto[illegible]

St. Louis, Mo., June 18.—Cotton—D[illegible] 11⅛c; sales, none; receipts, 190 bales; s[illegible] stock, 5,009.

Pittsburg, Pa., June 18.—Petroleum—[illegible] certificates opened at 71⅛c, advanced to [illegible] and closed at 70⅛c.

Bradford, Pa., June 18.—Petroleum—[illegible] Pipe-Line certificates opened at [illegible] at 70⅛c; highest price, 71⅛c; lowest, [illegible] Tuesday, 76,908 brls; total shipments, 5[illegible] 21,911; clearances, 3,062,000.

Des Moines, Ia., June 18.—Butter—The [illegible] Butter and Cheese Exchange yesterday, [illegible] were larger than ever, and prices were bett[illegible] reaching 18⅛c for prime; nearly 1,000 [illegible]

Peoria, Ill., June 18.—Whisky—Unc[illegible]

Cincinnati, O., June 18.—Whisky—[illegible]

New Orleans, La., June 18.—Whisk[illegible] unchanged.

Wilmington, N. C., June 18.—Turpen[illegible] 29⅛c.

CROP PROSPECTS.

Illinois.

CENTRALIA, Ill., June 18.—[Special.]—[illegible] weather, followed by frequent rains, ha[illegible] the wheat, and reaping will be in progr[illegible] two or three weeks. The acreage plowe[illegible] reason of short crop is considerable. [illegible] dance of oats is confidently expected. Co[illegible] ing well. While the strawberry crop has [illegible] ly abundant, returns are discouraging[illegible] prices now prevailing will not pay for [illegible] and marketing. Shipments by the Ship[illegible] ciation alone reach 1,235,600 quarts. [illegible] now being given away for the picking.

CLINTON, Ill., June 18.—[Special.]—[illegible] weather of the last few days has been v[illegible] ble for farm work. Farmers have abou[illegible] the lost time caused by the recent rain[illegible] acres of corn in De Witt County will be[illegible] count of drouth or weeds. Wheat, oats[illegible] of all kinds have every appearance of a [illegible]

SHELBYVILLE, Ill., June 18.—[Spe[illegible]] weather has been dry and warm for [illegible] days, and the growth of corn has been [illegible] except in a portion of the county. The[illegible] cellent prospect, and a large crop is [illegible] There is no change in whe[illegible] same section. From twelve to fift[illegible] els is expected to the acre. [illegible] farmers will be well satisfied with eight[illegible] county over, perhaps ten bushels to the[illegible] about express it. The wheat harves[illegible] about the last of next week. Grass wa[illegible] ter, and oats fair to middling. The [illegible] coming in lively, but the low prices a[illegible] satisfactory.

Michigan.

WHITEHALL, Mich., June 18.—[Sp[illegible]] weather the last week has been delight[illegible] ant. Crops are coming on well. Whe[illegible] out in good shape, and, should nothi[illegible] prevent, a good fair crop will be harve[illegible] ing has just commenced in clover, and [illegible] soon be ready. Farmers are marketi[illegible] Oats are looking fine, but corn, owi[illegible] seed and cut-worms, is backward, a[illegible] pieces having been plowed up and sow[illegible] or buckwheat.

HILLSDALE, Mich., June 18.—[Special[illegible]] are jubilant over the crop prospects i[illegible] The growing wheat is nicely headed ou[illegible] are large and just in bloom. The s[illegible] what uneven, but the straw is of good [illegible] the stools are well set and contain m[illegible] usual number of stalks. The hay c[illegible] Corn is coming forward finely. Potat[illegible] nicely, and upon the whole the outlo[illegible] crop of all is excellent.

Nebraska.

KEARNEY, Neb., June 18.—[Special[illegible]] rains and favorable weather continu[illegible] the crop prospects. A circular sent t[illegible] farmers in thirty townships gives the [illegible] sults: Taking the crop of last year at [illegible] a basis, and calling the same 100 per c[illegible] parative stand for 1884 is as follows: [illegible] dition 98 per cent, 30 per cent more s[illegible] year. Oats, condition 94 per cent, sa[illegible] last year. Rye, 92 per cent, 5 per ce[illegible] than last year. Barley, condition 1[illegible] per cent more sown than last year. [illegible] tion 90 per cent, necessary to be re[illegible] cent, 35 per cent more planted th[illegible] Grass started late, but is now in be[illegible] than at this time in former years.

Wisconsin.

BELOIT, Wis., June 18.—[Special.]—[illegible] continues favorable for all crops, a[illegible] days has been warm, and refreshing [illegible] been frequent. It is thought that rye [illegible] to cut in two weeks, and all small [illegible] as well accordingly. Strawberries ar[illegible]

JANESVILLE, Wis., June 18.—[Spec[illegible]] is of great benefit to crops, and to[illegible] is going forward rapidly.

APPLETON, Wis., June 18.—[Speci[illegible]] in Shawano, Waupaca, and Outagami[illegible] all looking very fine, and the last rai[illegible] great benefit. Wheat is looking be[illegible] than for some time.

HE WILL VOTE FOR [illegible]

An Old Pittsburg Democr[illegible] Reasons for Bolting D[illegible]

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 16.—[S[illegible]] *World.*]—Ex-Mayor Robert Ridd[illegible] an old and life-long Democrat, h[illegible] lowing dispatch to Col. Bayne, [illegible]

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 6—3 p. m. [illegible] *Bayne, Republican Convention, Chi*[illegible] voted for a Republican. Give me [illegible] make it tell in Ohio, where the vote [illegible] ROB[illegible]

In explanation of his course [illegible] said: "This eternal clamor an[illegible] cratic leaders for free trade h[illegible] How did I come to send th[illegible] Bayne? Well, I was very muc[illegible] him, and watched the bulletin[illegible] anxiously. When the second [illegible] letined, and showed Blaine be[illegible] away from Arthur, I could ha[illegible] hurrahing with the crowd. I [illegible] my office then and sent the dis[illegible] every word of it—with my coat[illegible]

Mr. Riddell has lived in Pittsb[illegible] he first came from England, [illegible] ago. He is proprietor of th[illegible] Works, near Mansfield, and h[illegible] in the brewing firm of Spence[illegible] and interested in a number of [illegible] and commercial enterprises. [illegible] years in the coal business, is V[illegible] the Metropolitan National Bank[illegible] in several other banks and [illegible] panies. He is a man of large [illegible] long been prominent in the De[illegible] He was elected Mayor of Pittsb[illegible] Miles Humphries, and defeate[illegible] office by Mayor Fulton last Fe[illegible] extensive business relations [illegible] quaintance in Ohio, which give[illegible] the concluding words of his tel[illegible]

THE REPUBLICAN P[illegible]

This party held its first conv[illegible] delphia when I was a schoolb[illegible] no idea that it was to becom[illegible] cence to the country. In a [illegible] control of Congress, and the [illegible] and an humbler class of [illegible] of the Nation, took a poo[illegible] and put him at the head of th[illegible] look a tailor from the bench[illegible] taught him to read, and ma[illegible] too, and finally took a poor [illegible] who had hardly anything in [illegible] old blue overcoat and some[illegible] made him President for eig[illegible] us are better off that this [illegible] power. Our cities have grow[illegible] mand more money per acre, [illegible] farther and farther off, and [illegible] whole world in our steam co[illegible] spite of these facts it is disco[illegible] at last nominated a bad man[illegible] defects of this man in some [illegible] is that he was once a new[illegible] killed poor Horace Greeley. [illegible] temporaries, like Bryant an[illegible] submit to see him made th[illegible] a great fear somewhere abo[illegible] dle of the press that somebo[illegible] it and become a balloon.

REPUBLICAN CLUB A[illegible]

FRANKFORT, Ky., June 1[illegible] of Frankfort met at the [illegible] day night and organized a [illegible] Club. Mr. James M. Todd [illegible] and Mr. John W. Jones [illegible] were delivered by the Rev[illegible] of color, formerly Lieutena[illegible] sissippi; Judge William [illegible] Hatchitt, and others. The[illegible] next Saturday night.

THE MAINE LAW MA[illegible]

CHICAGO, June 18.—[Edi[illegible]] —One of the chief prom[illegible] Liquor law, passed in 1851[illegible] now in Columbia, Boone[illegible] Professor is a "dyed-in-[illegible] has lived a long time in [illegible] that time a member of th[illegible] I have this from Prof. Sw[illegible] very respectfully,

EASTMAN I'!

...ment against 78,900 same time in 1883, the ...ness in any previous year.

...York, June 18.—Cotton—In consequence of ...ering seen earlier in the day still sellers of ...ption at any price they had to submit to a fur... of 25@.30c as regards leading months, but ... the day there was a reaction of about .35c, ... of the third call June brought 11.35c, August ...ember, 11.36c, October 11.35c, November ... was offered at 11.38c, December 11.45c, ... February 10.85c, March 11.10c, April ... closed steady; July .90c and the others ... lower than yesterday.

...ston, Tex., June 18.—Cotton—Dull and ... net receipts, 30 bales; exports coastwise, ...

...Orleans, La., June 18.—Cotton—Dull and ... net receipts, 14 bales; gross, 141; exports, ...ain, 2,100; coastwise, 2,320; sales, 400; stock, ...

...phis, Tenn., June 18.—Cotton—Quiet at ...ceipts, 40 bales; shipments, 275; stock, 15,243; ...

...uis, Mo., June 18.—Cotton—Dull; mid... ...; sales, none; receipts, 100 bales; shipments, ...,000.

...burg, Pa., June 18.—Petroleum—Dull; ... opened at 71¾c, advanced to 71¾c, de... closed at 70¾c.

...ford, Pa., June 18.—Petroleum—Weak; ... Pipe-Line certificates opened at 71¾c and ...at 71¾c; highest price, 71¾c; lowest, 70¾c; total ...esday, 16,000 brls; total shipments, 24,317; char... 2,311; clearances, 1,662,000.

...Kalmen, La., June 18.—Butter—The sales at ...ner and Cheese Exchange yesterday afternoon ...e larger than ever, and prices were better, cream... selling 19½c for prime; nearly 1,000 tubs were ...

...oria, Ill., June 18.—Whisky—Unchanged at ...

...Cincinnati, O., June 18.—Whisky—Higher at ...

...New Orleans, La., June 18.—Whisky—Steady ... unchanged.

...Wilmington, N. C., June 18.—Turpentine—Dull ...

CROP PROSPECTS.

Illinois.

CENTRALIA, Ill., June 18.—[Special.]—The warm ...weather, followed by frequent rains, has ripened ...e wheat, and reaping will be in progress within ...o or three weeks. The acreage plowed under by ...reason of short crop is considerable. An abun... ...dance of oats is confidently expected. Corn is look... ...ing well. While the strawberry crop has been fair... ...ly abundant, returns are discouraging. Chicago ...prices now prevailing will not pay for the picking ...and marketing. Shipments by the Shippers' Asso... ...ciation alone reach 1,235,600 quarts. Berries are ...now being given away for the picking.

GILTON, Ill., June 18.—[Special.]—The fine ...weather of the last few days has been very favora... ...ble for farm work. Farmers have about made up ...the lost time caused by the recent rain. But few ...acres of corn in De Witt County will be lost on ac... ...count of drouth or weeds. Wheat, oats, and crops ...of all kinds have every appearance of a good yield.

SHELBYVILLE, Ill., June 18.—[Special.]—The ...weather has been dry and warm for the last ten ...days, and the growth of corn has been wonderful, ...except in a portion of the county. There is an ex... ...tensive prospect, and a large crop is looked for. ...There is no change in wheat in the ...same section. From twelve to fifteen bush... ...els is expected to the acre. In others ...harvest will be well satisfied with eight. Take the ...county over, perhaps ten bushels to the acre would ...about express it. The wheat harvest will begin ...about the last of next week. Grass was never bet... ...ter, and oats fair to middling. The wool clip is ...coming in lively, but the low prices are far from ...satisfactory.

Michigan.

WHITEHALL, Mich., June 18.—[Special.]—The ...weather the last week has been delightfully pleas... ...ant. Crops are coming on well. Wheat is headed ...out in good shape, and, should nothing come to ...prevent, a good fair crop will be harvested. Hay... ...ing has just commenced in clover, and timothy will ...soon be ready. Farmers are marketing their corn ...which are looking fine, but corn, owing to inferior ...seed and cut-worms, is backward, a number of ...pieces having been plowed up and sown with millet ...or buckwheat.

KILLMASTER, Mich., June 18.—[Special.]—Farmers ...are jubilant over the crop prospects in this county. ...The growing wheat is nicely headed out. The heads ...are large and just in bloom. The stand is some... ...what uneven, but the straw is of good growth and ...the stools are well set and contain more than the ...usual number of stalks. The hay cut is heavy. ...Corn is coming forward finely. Potatoes are doing ...nicely, and upon the whole the outlook for a full ...crop of all is excellent.

Nebraska.

HARNEY, Neb., June 18.—[Special.]—Frequent ...rains and favorable weather continue to improve ...the crop prospects. A circular sent to prominent ...farmers in thirty townships gives the following re... ...sults: Taking the crop of last year at this season as ...a basis, and calling the same 100 per cent, the com... ...parative stand for 1884 is as follows: Wheat, con... ...dition 96 per cent, 80 per cent more sown than last ...year. Oats, condition 94 per cent, same as sown as ...last year. Rye, 92 per cent, 5 per cent more sown ...than last year. Barley, condition 102 per cent, 5 ...per cent more sown than last year. Corn, condi... ...tion 90 per cent, necessary to be replanted 7 per ...cent, 10 per cent more planted than last year. ...Grass started late, but is now in better condition ...than at this time in former years.

Wisconsin.

ELROY, Wis., June 18.—[Special.]—The weather ...continues favorable for all crops, and the last few ...days has been warm, and the refreshing showers have ...been frequent. It is thought that rye will be ready ...to cut in two weeks, and all small grain is doing ...well accordingly. Strawberries are abundant.

JANESVILLE, Wis., June 18.—[Special.]—The rain ...is of great benefit to crops, and tobacco-planting ...is going forward rapidly.

APPLETON, Wis., June 18.—[Special.]—The crops ...in Shawano, Waupaca, and Outagamie Counties are ...all looking very fine, and the last rain has been of ...great benefit. Wheat is looking better this year ...than for some time.

HE WILL VOTE FOR BLAINE.

An Old Pittsburg Democrat Gives His Reasons for Bolting Democracy.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 18.—[Special to the *World*.]—Ex-Mayor Robert Riddell, of this city, an old and life-long Democrat, has sent the following dispatch to Col. Bayne, of Chicago:

PITTSBURG, PA., June 6—2 p. m.—*Col. Thomas M. Bayne, Republican Convention, Chicago, Ill.:* Never voted for a Republican. Give me Blaine and I will make it tell in Ohio, where the votes are needed.

ROBERT RIDDELL.

In explanation of his course, Mr. Riddell said: "This eternal clamor among the Democratic leaders for free trade has tired me out. How did I come to send that dispatch to Bayne? Well, I was very much interested in him, and watched the bulletins from Chicago anxiously. When the second ballot was published, and showed Blaine beginning to pull away from Arthur, I could hardly keep from hurrahing with the crowd. I came down to my office then and sent the dispatch. I mean every word of it—with my coat off."

Mr. Riddell has lived in Pittsburg ever since he first came from England, thirty-one years ago. He is proprietor of the Gallatin Glass Works, near Mansfield, and heavily interested in the brewing firm of Spencer, McKay & Co., and interested in a number of other industrial and commercial enterprises. He was seven years in the coal business, is Vice-President of the Metropolitan National Bank, and a Director in several other banks and insurance companies. He is a man of large means, and has long been prominent in the Democratic party. He was elected Mayor of Pittsburg in 1877 over Miles Humphries, and defeated for the same office by Mayor Fulton last February. He has extensive business relations and a large acquaintance in Ohio, which gives significance to the concluding words of his telegram.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

This party held its first convention in Philadelphia when I was a schoolboy there. I had no idea that it was to become a great benefi... ...cence to the country. In a year or two it had control of Congress, and then raised another and an humbler class of men to the head of the Nation, took a poor country lawyer and put him at the head of the State, and next took a tailor from the bench, whose wife had taught him to read, and made him President too, and finally took a poor discharged soldier who had hardly anything in the world but an old blue overcoat and some bad habits and made him President for eight years. Most of us are better off that this party has been in power. Our cities have grown, our farms enlarged and more money per acre, our West has gone farther and farther off, and we have passed the whole world in our steam communications. In spite of these facts it is discovered that we have at last nominated a bad man. One of the great defects of this man in some people's estimation is that he was once a newspaper-man. That killed poor Horace Greeley. His jealous contemporaries, like Bryant and Jones, could not submit to see him made their ruler. There is a great fear somewhere about the heavy middle of the press that somebody will escape from it and become a balloon.

GATH.

REPUBLICAN CLUB AT FRANKFORT.

FRANKFORT, Ky., June 18.—The Republicans of Frankfort met at the court-house Saturday night and organized a Blaine and Logan Club. Mr. James M. Todd was made Chairman and Mr. John W. Jones Secretary. Speeches were delivered by the Rev. George W. Bryant, of color, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of Mississippi; Judge William H. Sneed, Dr. J. G. Hatchitt, and others. The club will meet again next Saturday night.

THE MAINE LAW MAN A DEMOCRAT.

CHICAGO, June 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.] —One of the chief promoters of the Maine Liquor law, passed in 1851, was Prof. Swallow, now in Columbia, Boone County, Mo. The Professor is a "dyed-in-the-wool" Democrat, has lived a long time in Missouri, but was at that time a member of the Maine Legislature. I have this from Prof. Swallow himself. Yours very respectfully, H. J.

NORTHWEST NEWS.

Pioneer Reunions in Illinois and Michigan—Chicagoans Married at Geneva Lake.

A Train Wrecked by Robbers and One Man Reported Killed—Alleged Wife-Poisoning.

An Indiana Enoch Arden—Bishop Whipple's Work—Tragic Deaths—Illinois Sons of Veterans.

ILLINOIS.

ALLEGED WIFE-MURDER.

HENRY, Ill., June 17.—[Special.]—The Coroner's jury which was impaneled March 24 last to investigate the cause of the sudden death of Mrs. Eliza Kulp have just rendered a verdict to the effect that the deceased came to her death from poison administered by Joseph Kulp, her husband, and recommended that he be held to answer for the crime. The arrest was made and the accused lodged in the county jail.

BISHOP SPALDING AT HENRY.

Bishop Spalding, of Peoria, administered the rite of confirmation to seventy children at St. Mary's and to thirty at St. Joseph's Catholic Churches in this city.

THE ADAMS MURDER TRIAL.

DECATUR, Ill., June 18.—[Special.]—This evening the people rested their case in the noted murder trial of John Q. Adams, the police officer who killed Joseph Cooper at Marco last fall. The two men had a few words, when Adams at a distance of eight feet sent a bullet through Cooper. Cal Braden testified that after Cooper was taken into a drug-store and placed in a chair Officer Adams appeared in the doorway, looked in, and said to Cooper: "I told you I'd kill you, d—n you!" Other witnesses stated that a knife was found on the person of Cooper by the officer, who handed it to Milton Adams. It was partly opened. Tim Walter testified that he couldn't state where Adams got the knife, but believed he took it out of Cooper's pocket, and then opened it as he handed it to Milton Adams. John H. Crocker was the first witness for the defendant. He saw the shooting from a distance, and noticed Cooper reaching for something in his pocket before he was shot.

DEATH OF CHARLES H. HOOK.

OTTAWA, Ill., June 18.—[Special.]—Charles H. Hook, for twenty-five years prominent in Republican politics of this and adjoining counties and a former Circuit Clerk, died at his home at West Ottawa last evening at the age of 50 years. The funeral will occur tomorrow at 3 o'clock.

SONS OF VETERANS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 18.—[Special.]—The second annual encampment of the Illinois Division of the Sons of Veterans was held here today. The reports show an increase from four to fifteen camps during the year, with a present membership of 300 in good standing. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Colonel—R. V. Mallory, of Springfield.
Lieutenant-Colonel—C. M. Burns, of Decatur.
Major—F. R. Ferguson, of Bloomington.
Chaplain—C. W. Raymond, of Watseka.
Surgeon—W. R. Huise, of Carlinville.

This evening addresses were delivered by John Mayo Palmer, United States District-Attorney, James A. Connolly, Judge J. H. Mathews, and others.

NEW ORGANIZATIONS.

New corporations of the following titles were licensed today by the Secretary of State: The Quincy Agricultural Works; capital stock, $50,000; incorporators, Thaddeus M. Rogers, Charles T. Rogers, and Walter C. Rogers. The American Economic Heater Company, at Chicago; capital stock, $500,000; incorporators, Thomas E. Petterson, Orrin S. Peck, H. F. Coffee, and John B. Payne to manufacture heaters for the use of oil, etc., as fuel. The Elliott Frog & Switch Company of East St. Louis; capital, $100,000; incorporators, Henry Elliott, Henry Elliott Jr., William Elliott, and James B. Elliott.

Licenses were also granted to the National Ozone Purifying & Preserving Company of America, at Chicago; capital stock, $5,000,000; incorporators, Isabel M. Mitchell, Gysbert Decierq, and Henry M. Clory. The Union Roller Mill Company, at Bloomington; capital stock, $50,000; incorporators, George H. Cox, W. B. Probasco, and H. M. Seneeny. The Polish Library, of Chicago; without capital stock; incorporators, Stanislaus Nieki, Josef Olbinski, Kazmicrs Baczowski, Zbieniew Brodowski, Peter P. Okonicwski, Bernard Rezensky, and Michael Osach.

THE MT. PULASKI MURDERS.

LINCOLN, Ill., June 18.—[Special.]—Today the attorney for Ferris, accused of connection with the Mt. Pulaski murders, kept up his Uncle-Dickey-Williams'-wedding-and-charivari theory of the alibi. The great beer-drinking was also told and retold until the whole proceeding became exceedingly stale and uninteresting. Witnesses were positive, and fixed the dates in all manner of ways. Attorney Blinn's cross-examination laid several up for repairs, but one or two stuck to their stories. The prosecution is not alarmed at this array of evidence in Ferris' favor, but they say good citizens will swear that the great event which is passing into history with Uncle Dickey's marriage transpired on an entirely different date. At adjournment of court Ferris' attorney stated he would probably consume all of tomorrow.

BEAUCHAMP—PORTEAS.

ELGIN, Ill., June 18.—[Special.]—Mr. A. Beauchamp, of Chicago, and Miss Ada Porteas, of Elgin, were married in this city today. The Rev. Father Mackin officiated. The ceremony being performed at the Catholic Church in the presence only of the immediate friends of the contracting parties.

FOX RIVER VALLEY OLD SETTLERS.

The old settlers of the Fox River Valley held their annual meeting and basket-picnic in Elgin today. The attendance was unusually large and the proceedings decidedly interesting to the pioneers participating. The oldest person in attendance was Mrs. Nancy Kimball, mother of the late ex-Mayor William C. Kimball, one of Elgin's founders, and who owned the land upon which a good portion of Elgin rests. Mrs. Kimball is 97 years of age, and is as spry as the ordinary woman of 60. "Father" Brewster, of Wheaton, who has grown to be a central figure at the gatherings of the pioneers, was in attendance and delivered himself of a vigorous little talk. He is in his 92d year. Capt. C. B. Dodson, of Geneva, the first Indian agent of these parts, made an interesting little speech, embodying his earliest recollections. "Deacon" Owen, the founder of the Elgin *Gazette*, came from Rock Island to attend the meeting. A kindly letter was read from Judge Isaac G. Wilson regretting his inability to be present.

INDIANA.

RELIGIOUS AND CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 18.—[Special.]—William A. Peele, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, today distributed the fifth annual report of the Statistical Department. Of the 17,778 persons reported as prisoners in jail the last year 1,576 were from Indiana, and 2,194 were foreigners. In 10,378 cases the crimes were reported unknown. The church statistics give the number of Methodist organizations as 1,252; Baptist, 391; Catholic, 230; United Brethren, 341; Presbyterian, 316; Christian, 555. Membership, Methodist, 113,005; Baptist 97,113; Catholic, 86,398; United Brethren, 19,481; Presbyterian, 40,344; Christian, 53,403. Total membership of all churches 460,714.

SERIOUS FAMILY FEUD.

At Zionsville, fifteen miles north of this city, two young men named Tunstill demanded money of their father. He refused, and, it is alleged, they fell upon him and beat him and shamefully clubbed another son who came to his father's assistance. It was thought the two injured men were murdered, but today they are improved and may recover. The boys are in Boone County skulking in the woods, and their arrest is probable.

ALLEGED PENSION SWINDLE.

Daniel K. Charles was arrested at Cherubusco, Whitley County, yesterday by Deputy-United-States-Marshal Barrecio charged with obtaining a pension of $4,000 by means of a fraudulent certificate in the Northern Illinois District. The necessary papers were issued for his transfer to Chicago for examination and trial.

LUMBER-DEALERS' ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the retail lumber-dealers of Indiana was held today for the purpose of organizing an association for mutual protection against agents and wholesale dealers who are selling to contractors and consumers at the same price as to dealers, thus ruining the latter's trade. Officers were elected, as follows:

President—N. F. Dalton, Vincennes.
Secretary and Treasurer—W. B. Allen, Indianapolis.
Directors—Dwight Fraser, Indianapolis; R. S. Miner, Attica; C. T. Farnam, Richmond.

It is not true that walnut-lumber dealers are buying up all the walnut for shipping. The truth seems to be that walnut is hardly in so great demand as in years past, as mahogany and cherry are largely coming back into fashion, and walnut, instead of being king, is only one of many superior woods.

LARGE BUILDING CONTRACT.

MADISON, Ind., June 18.—[Special.]—The building of the Eagle Cotton Mills, of Madison, was last night awarded by the Directory to Rankin & White, of this city. The contract price is $55,000.

THE WALLING ROMANCE.

MUNCIE, Ind., June 18.—This city and county is in a fever of excitement over the return of Thompson Walling, formerly a resident of this city, but for more than thirty years supposed to be dead. Mrs. Walling, whom he left a young wife with three children, has since been married twice and has lost both husbands, and the first husband and wife met last night for the first time since 1849. April 1, 1841, Thompson Walling married Susannah Shafer, daughter of a prominent farmer, and in 1849, when the gold fever was at its hight, Walling went out with a number of now prominent citizens. From 1859 no word was received, and as years passed he was given up as dead. His father's large estate was administered as if such was the case, and Mrs. Walling remarried to Horatia V. Wilcoxen in 1863. In 1865 Wilcoxen was killed in a sawmill, and in 1866 Jeremiah Veach married the twice-desolate widow, living with her in Springport, Henry County, until his death in 1883. In the meantime Volney Wilson, a prominent citizen and stanch friend of the Wallings, never gave him up, but flooded the West with letters of inquiry. In February last Walling, while Deputy Postmaster at Weatherby, Ore., under a Postmaster who himself had been absent from his family twenty years, picked up a letter marked Muncie and directed to the Postmaster, and upon opening it, found it was an inquiry for him. Correspondence with Wilson resulted, and yesterday Walling returned and spent last evening with his wife of thirty-five years ago. It is more than likely that a marriage will close the romantic history.

A WOMAN MURDERED.

PRINCETON, Ind., June 18.—The body of Mrs. Thomas Skelton was found in her residence near Owensville last evening. Two wounds on the back of her head indicated that she had been killed with an ax. The woman's husband had left her ten days before after a quarrel. No arrests have been made.

WISCONSIN.

WHEELER—RUMSEY.

LAKE GENEVA, Wis., June 18.—[Special.]—A wedding occurred in high life at noon today at the Episcopal Church of the Holy Communion, the contracting parties being Mr. S. H. Wheeler and Miss E. Theodora Rumsey, daughter of J. S. Rumsey. The event was one of the grandest ever witnessed here. The church was hung with every device of floral decoration appropriate to the occasion. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. W. H. Vibbert, of St. James' Church, of Chicago, assisted by the Rev. R. T. Kerfoot, of this place. Both parties are of Chicago. Mr. J. S. Rumsey, father of the bride, is just settled in his summer home here for the season, and the bridegroom has just had completed an elegant summer cottage on the lake shore, where he will bring his bride after their tour of five weeks to the Pacific coast. The wedding was a quiet one, none but immediate relatives being invited from abroad, but the Chicago people who are now in their summer homes at Lake Geneva were present, among whom were members of the Crane, Ritter, Dunlap, and Dow families. Mr. Reynolds, organist of St. James' Church, Chicago, presided at the organ.

MINNESOTA.

HONORS TO BISHOP WHIPPLE.

FARIBAULT, Minn., June 18.—[Special.]—A large number of noted civil and ecclesiastical dignitaries representing many States of the Union are here today as guests of the City of Faribault, the occasion being the twenty-fifth anniversary of the accession of Bishop Whipple to the Episcopate of the State of Minnesota. Places of business were closed, and an ovation given, addresses being made by Mayor Lowell, the Hon. Gordon E. Cole, of this city, Bishop Knickerbocker of Indiana, and others. Mr. Cole was the chief speaker, and he reviewed the life and work of the Bishop in the Northwest, where he has labored so long and successfully, establishing the church of his faith, in building the schools of the Seabury Mission in this place, and his efforts to Christianize the Indians, for whom he has a most tender regard.

The guests to the Bishop's quarter-centennial are invited to remain until the 20th, during which time they will visit and inspect the numerous institutions which the Bishop has been instrumental in establishing.

NEBRASKA.

TRAIN-WRECKERS.

RED CLOUD, Neb., June 18.—[Special.]—Passenger-train No. 40 left this city last night at 8 o'clock. When three miles west of Hubbell, Neb., while crossing a bridge thirty feet high, it was thrown from the track by a misplaced rail. The engine and baggage and express cars went tumbling down to the bottom, injuring a number of passengers and three of the trainmen.

Alexander Stewart, the engineer, had his leg broken and was otherwise badly injured.

Pat Lyman, the conductor, had both legs broken and was otherwise injured.

John McNaughton, the express messenger, is reported killed.

The wreck was the work of train-robbers, who intended to rob the express-car. It is reported that a reward of $1,000 has been offered for the robbers by the Burlington & Missouri Railway. The parties injured were taken to Wymore this morning.

IOWA.

MEETING OF SPORTSMEN.

MASON CITY, Ia., June 18.—[Special.]—The seventh annual convention and tournament of the Iowa State Sportsmen's Association for the protection of game and fish is in session at the fair-grounds of this city, with a generous attendance from all parts of this State and a few delegates from Illinois.

STOCK-FARM SOLD.

IOWA CITY, Ia., June 18.—The fine stock-farm of Carey B. Smith was sold at auction today to Gen. I. F. Ross, of this city, for $18,700.

MICHIGAN.

PIONEER PICNIC.

CASSOPOLIS, Mich., June 18.—[Special.]—Not less than 10,000 people assembled on the fair-grounds here today at the annual pioneer picnic. Gov. Blair, the Hon. G. C. Jones, Judge Clisbee of this place, and the Hon. James Shaw delivered addresses. G. C. Jones was elected President, C. W. Clisbee Secretary, and J. B. Stamp Treasurer.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN AS POSTMASTER.

Washington (D. C.) letter to *New York Sun*: Very few people, probably, are aware that Abraham Lincoln was once a Postmaster at a country settlement called New Salem, near Springfield, Ill. In rummaging among some old papers in the Post-Office Department the other day the documents showing a settlement of his accounts were found, and by reference to the records it appears that the 7th of May, 1833, when he was about 24 years old, he was appointed to succeed Isaac Christman as Postmaster, and filed a bond of $500, with N. Alley and A. Trent as sureties.

He served from that date till the 30th of May, 1836, but it was more than six months before his accounts were settled, there having been a dispute with the Auditor of the Treasury, who finally decided in Lincoln's favor, and a draft for $202.36 was sent to him in care of the Postmaster at Springfield, Ill.

The post-office at New Salem was abandoned, and the people at the crossroads were compelled to go to Springfield for their mail, else Lincoln might have served longer in the post. His compensation for nearly four years amounted to only $955.

NEW YORK NEWSPAPER NEWS.

Boston *Daily Advertiser*: It is currently reported that the New York morning papers, which lowered their prices a few months since, will advance them again after the Presidential election—the *Herald* and the *World* back to three cents, and the *Times* to three. The *Tribune* will not change. The reduction is said to have been found totally unremunerative.

THE MAN FROM MAINE.

Butler Thinks Blaine's Nomination the Strongest That Could Have Been Made,

And Considers Blaine Especially Strong in New York, Connecticut, and New Jersey.

Blaine as a Business-Man—His Wisconsin Address Suggesting the Municipal-Indebtedness Acts.

THE WAR-CRY.

"BLAINE OF MAINE!"

Blaine and Logan!
Sound the slogan,
Let it ring from shore to shore;
Battle greets us,
Victory meets us,
Marching to the White-House door.

Bear our standard
In the vanguard;
Hear our war-cry, "Blaine of Maine!"
Shout it loudly,
Shout it proudly;
Echo sounds the glad refrain.

Let us rally,
Forward sally;
Think not that we fight in vain:
Soon will rapture
Mark the capture
Of the foe by Blaine of Maine.

W. R. BENJAMIN.

GEN. BUTLER.

HE DOUBTS THE WISDOM OF PITTING CLEVELAND AGAINST BLAINE—THE REPUBLICANS HAVE PUT UP THEIR STRONGEST MAN—WHY BLAINE IS STRONG IN NEW YORK STATE—THE ONE CHANCE OF THE DEMOCRATS.

New York *Sun*, June 17: "Are you willing to give your views of the political situation, General?" asked a reporter of the *Sun* of Gen. Benjamin F. Butler at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday.

"I do not know that they will be of interest to anybody," was the answer, "but I know no reason why I should conceal them."

Reporter—"What do you think of the nomination of Mr. Blaine?"

Gen. Butler—"I gave my views on this subject the day after his nomination. It is the strongest nomination that could have been made, as it has turned out."

Reporter—"But there seems to be a great number of bolters."

Gen. Butler—"More apparent than real. I can remember when Mr. Webster said of Taylor's nomination by the Whig party, 'It's a nomination not fit to be made,' which was true; but the popular enthusiasm carried him through, and the bolters were whipped in before election. In Massachusetts 40,000 Republicans left the party in 1878 and 1879 and voted independently. But they were not the so-called Independents of today. Their action was a protest against the rule of the Republican party, which was then substantially under the control of the men who now bolt Mr. Blaine's nomination, and James Freeman Clarke and Charles Francis Adams and their coworkers, now having repudiated the regular nominations of the party, in most contingencies will return to Mr. Blaine, certainly rather than vote for anybody that those men should support by what party soever nominated."

Reporter—"But is not New York the battleground?"

Gen. Butler—"Yes, and the neighboring States of Connecticut and New Jersey. In New York this curious political condition arose. In 1882 60,000 to 75,000 Republicans voted for the Democratic candidate for Governor, and so many Republicans staid at home that he was elected by the enormous majority of 192,000; but with all that majority he received only some 850 more votes than did Hancock in 1880. But what was the Republican vote, either actively voting or remaining silent? It was a protest against the Republican Administration which had repudiated Mr. Blaine, and against its nominee, Mr. Folger, by the Republicans devoted to Mr. Garfield and Mr. Blaine, and but few of them are the men who now bolt Mr. Blaine's nomination. That vote, of course, will not be cast back to Mr. Blaine. So it would seem to be unwise for the Democracy to count on that vote for carrying the State of New York. That that vote is not to be depended upon by the Democratic Governor who was so triumphantly elected is seen by the fact that the very next year, when the Governor caused Mr. Cleveland to be nominated as Secretary of State—the leading officer on the ticket, Mr. Maynard—he was defeated by some 30,000 votes, while the rest of the Democratic ticket were elected, making a change in one year (if anybody could be so silly as to believe that the 192,000 majority of the previous year was to be relied upon as Democratic votes) of 222,000 votes."

Reporter—"Who do you think can carry the State of New York?"

Gen. Butler—"Pardon me. It would neither be profitable nor proper for me to make prophecies. It would be neither interesting nor valuable. But if you desire, I will state a few facts. The Governor felt it his duty as a matter of administration to veto the bill which enacted five-cent fares on the elevated railroads. That involved a very large amount of money to be taken from the middling and laboring classes, who principally use that railroad, every year, as you will see, when the statistics show that 97,000,000 people are carried yearly on these roads, the veto securing to the railroads 10 cents fare instead of five cents each, making a sum of $4,850,000 yearly. If the veto had stopped there, perhaps it might have been shown that this was necessary to be done, although it gave an impetus to the anti-monopolists which they never before had; but the ground on which the veto was based was certainly not Democratic, and that was that there was no constitutional power in one Legislature to regulate and abridge privileges granted by a former Legislature to a public agency, however oppressive those privileges had become. Again, it has been unfortunate for the Democracy that the Legislature has passed a bill with the approval of the Governor taking from the Aldermen chosen by the people the power of rejecting or confirming the appointment of city officers, and that confined to the City of New York alone, apparently as a punishment of that city because it gave Democratic majorities. The Constitution of the United States and of every State in the Union, framed by our Democratic fathers, have placed the control of the appointment of officers in the hands of a part of the legislative body, and the same rule has been applied substantially in all cities. The officers of the City of New York have more important duties and have larger emoluments than the officers of most States in the Union. If our fathers were right this bill is not Democratic, but favors the one-man power. That the example was immediately attempted to be copied in regard to the City of Boston by the Massachusetts Legislature, with a pro-Irish Republican majority, emphasizes this construction. If the Democracy will permit the Republicans, bolting or regular, to nominate its candidate for President for it, why may not this principle be carried through all branches of our Government?

"Again, Mr. Blaine is a protectionist, and New York has become the greatest manufacturing State in the Union, and Connecticut and New Jersey are in proportion equally interested in the tariff question. Now, everybody knows that upon that question Gen. Hancock was beaten in New York, and everybody also knows that the establishment of free trade in this country would benefit England and her despondencies more than all other countries in the world. It will be very difficult to convince a large class of our citizens, especially those who are not at all in love with England or her institutions or her treatment of Ireland, that it is best to vote for the candidate of the Democratic party in favor of free trade, and thus to play into the hands of our old enemy, John Bull. Is it not an admitted fact that to carry New York is necessary to the success of the Democratic party? Can anybody who cannot reconcile all the differences in the party in New York, and who will be open to local antagonisms, carry that State, however great or high his qualifications may be?

"Success at the coming election is not only the duty of the Democracy, but an indispensable necessity; for failing to carry the election this year gives four more years of power to the Republican party, and under a bold and daring leader, of great ability, large resources, and agile policy, who has shown more political sagacity and who by his unaided efforts has wielded more political power than any other man of the present generation, the party will so intrench itself in possession of the Government that its hold upon the Nation cannot be overthrown, in the next generation at least; and if at all it will be done by some new party of the people, rising from the débris of the present political organizations, more radical, more progressive, and more devoted to the interests of the whole people against the agression of the few. This will be the true Democracy, which will make no entangling alliances with the 'mammon of unrighteousness.'"

BLAINE AS A BUSINESS-MAN.

HIS WISCONSIN ADDRESS SUGGESTING THE MUNICIPAL-INDEBTEDNESS ACTS.

Boston (Mass.) *Journal*: Will the businessmen of the country by their votes place the destinies of this country in the hands of the Democratic party? Do they wish to enlarge the area of Democratic rapacity, as we have it in New York and as they are striving to plant it in Boston? Are the methods of the leaders of the Democracy in Boston and in New York such as to induce the Republicans to vote against Mr. Blaine? The business-men of this country, the mechanics and laboring men of this country, cannot afford to vote against the party which has given prosperity to the country. We have not had in forty years a candidate so thoroughly conversant with the business interests of this country as Mr. Blaine. He is practically one of the best business-men in public life, and his career in Congress has been one prolonged study of the course of trade and the guiding elements of honest finance. Take Mr. Blaine's record on the important subject of taxation. Ten years ago he was the first to sound the alarm regarding the increasing danger of municipal indebtedness. In a speech in Wisconsin it was he who suggested the municipal-indebtedness acts. He suggested that it would be a wise and salutary provision to define in State Constitutions the precise ends for which municipal credit should be used—limiting those uses to proper and restricted objects, and forbidding in any event the creation of a debt beyond a specified percentage of the official valuation of the city or town. This was in 1874, and in 1875 Massachusetts adopted the suggestion and passed the Municipal-Indebtedness act—a measure which checked extravagance, and is beyond question the most important legislative act of the last ten years, especially for business-men, who pay 90 per cent of all the municipal taxes which are levied. There is a business ring to this whole address, the concluding sentence of which we will give as indicative of the business sagacity of the man who uttered it:

With a population so widely extended, with local interests so greatly diversified, and often in seeming conflict, it is not to be expected that so great a Government as ours can at all times be administered with perfect satisfaction to every section and every citizen. But we daily grow to know more of each other, and I am sure it will be found of the East and of the West, of the North and of the South, that the more intimately they become acquainted and related the better they will like each other and the less will appear the differences that sometimes divide them. Trade and currency, internal improvement and cheap transportation, are all susceptible of fair settlement after full discussion; and in the final arbitrament of a wise statesmanship it will be found in regard to these questions, and all others of like magnitude, that the interest of one section is the interest of all, and that the "more perfect union" which our fathers sought to establish will be fully and finally realized when each section is unwilling to enjoy an undue advantage over any other, and when all sections are alike ready to be governed in what they ask and in what they give, in what they demand and in what they concede, by that spirit of patriotism which always obeys the "authority of principle" and always yields to the "despotism of duty."

PRESS-TALK.

POLITICAL POINTS FROM THE NEWSPAPERS.

Conneaut (O.) *Herald*: Seated on chairs before the doors of Lake, Thayer & Smith's bank Thursday forenoon were a number of old gentlemen who had met there by chance, and improved the opportunity to renew their acquaintance, talk over old times, and relate reminiscences of the past. The gentlemen were Orson Brooks, of Denver, Colo., age 75 years; T. B. Howard, age 78 years; Hiram Blood, age 70; Hiram Lake, age 72; Loren Gould, aged 75, and S. C. Brooks. All excepting Mr. Brooks and Mr. Gould were born in this township. The meeting was very much enjoyed by all of them, and will long be remembered not only by the participants, but by others who witnessed it. While they were conversing Mr. Smith approached and asked those who were in favor of Blaine to hold up their right hands, and each and every one of the veterans, to whom the boys of two generations have looked for example and advice, raised both hands high and joyfully proclaimed that their services and their votes would be for the Man from Maine at the November election.

Pittsburg (Pa.) *Chronicle-Telegraph*: In hunting up historic wood for the gavel to be used in the Democratic National Convention next month, let them not forget to get a chip from a Southern slave-pen and one from the scaffold on which old John Brown was executed.

Philadelphia (Pa.) *Press*: "That tired feeling you have, do you know what causes it?" asks a patent-medicine advertisement. We do indeed. It comes from listening to this fairy-tale about Mr. Blaine not being able to carry Massachusetts.

Trenton (N. J.) *Gazette*: We would suggest to the Schurz-Gockin-*Times* combination of sublimated kickers that they go to England for a candidate. There doesn't appear to be anybody good enough for them in this country.

Kansas City (Mo.) *Journal*: The young men of the country must go to the front in the present Presidential contest. Enlisted under the banner of Blaine and Logan they can render their country as well as party great service, and at the same time cover themselves with glory.

St. Louis (Mo.) *Globe-Democrat*: The Democrats object to Gen. Logan on account of his alleged incapacity as a speller; but we venture to say that he can spell better standing on one foot and with both hands tied behind him than Gen. Jackson could with all his faculties in free play.

Shenandoah (Va.) *Herald*: Blaine and Logan stand upon a written platform propounding progress, protection, and education. We cannot oppose these. Virginia will not stand a bulwark against them.

Knoxville (Tenn.) *Chronicle*: The Memphis *Appeal*, since Tilden's declination, says success depends on the Democratic nominee's being a "right man." The Republican Convention at Chicago nominated the "right man," and his name it is Blaine.

Richmond (Va.) *Dispatch*: In all the South, particularly in Virginia, Mr. Blaine is the best-known, the most-respected, and the best-liked President. Elevated to the Presidency, he will be accepted by all classes at the South, oppressors and oppressed, white and black, Republicans and Bourbons, as one who, the friend of all, the enemy of none, will immediately enforce the laws *for all*—and we declare our honest conviction that Bourbonism, without a further struggle or outrage, will forever hide its diminished head the day that he takes his seat at Washington, and that the Bourbons themselves, ceasing to be brutes, will become decent and law-abiding American citizens.

☐ Troy (N. Y.) *Times*: Mr. Blaine will make very large inroads upon the Democratic party, and will gain more from it than he will lose from his own party. Among the rank and file of the Democracy there is a strong feeling for the "Man from Maine." There is something in his intense Americanism which captivates the masses, and which will attract to his standard scores and scores of patriotic Democratic citizens. We hear this on every hand.

☐ Danville (Ky.) *Tribune*: Tell the truth to Dixie! The Republicans, united and aggressive, have chosen as their standard-bearers the Leader of Leaders. And Blaine will carry all of the Northern States and several of the Southern States.

For Right is Right, since God is God,
And Right the day will win;
To doubt would be disloyalty,
To falter would be sin!

Pittsburg (Pa.) *Dispatch*: There is scarcely anything more certain than that the business interests which were talked about in New York, for instance, as being adverse to Blaine will, before November, be found foremost in urging his election.

Colorado (Tex.) *Clipper* (Dem.): It will be admitted that the Republicans have done the best work of nominations that they have done since the nomination of Lincoln and Johnson. They have had the fortune to place before the country the very strongest ticket that could possibly be selected from their ranks. Even barring the wonderful magnetism of Mr. Blaine and the many personal attractions that make him the idol of his party, the platform upon which he is placed is so sound that it is doubtful if Democratic statesmanship can formulate one more comprehensive or of sounder policy.

Washington (D. C.) *Republican*: It, as the Democrats and the Republican kickers claim, Blaine cannot carry New York, why is it that men of National fame who have spent their lives in serving the Democracy now have the contemptible impossibility of being set aside in favor of such comparatively unknown men as Cleveland and Flower are? Their only possible availability is in their supposed popularity in their own State; but if Blaine cannot carry that State because he cannot get his own party vote, it is not easy to see why McDonald, Randall, Carl

THE EXPOSITION.

Proposed Extension of the Building Temporarily Stopped by Mr. Stafford.

What the Directors Had Intended Doing—It Is Not Unlikely that They Will Go On with the Work.

The Exposition Company have in contemplation quite a number of improvements on the Exposition Building, and with that intention have secured a permit and already begun work. One object in view is to render the art gallery fire-proof, and this will be secured by the construction of a wall 120 feet in length between the art gallery and the main building, cutting off all communication between the two except the doors. The art gallery will also be roofed with tin and have iron-frame skylights as an additional safeguard.

There will be an addition to the main building consisting of a projection 250 feet in length extending south from the art gallery to the curve of the main building. The original wall of the main building has been taken away, and a new wall will be built out on a line with the east wall of the art gallery fronting the lake. This projection will afford additional exhibition surface of about 60x250 feet. The front will be of pressed brick with stone trimmings, showing large arched windows—the whole being similar in design to the present restaurant and the projection north of it. The entire work will cost about $35,000. This addition forms only part of a general plan to carry the projection around the whole building, and will probably include a fine conservatory at the south end.

The boiler-house has been refitted at an expense of between $4,000 and $5,000, and has now 1,000 available horse-power. The entire interior woodwork above the galleries has been coated with fire-proof paint at a cost of $4,000.

Arrangements are actively in progress for the fall exposition, and applications have already been received for exhibits enough to fill the entire building. The exposition will be almost entirely of industries and arts, and an interesting specialty in the mechanical department will be the exhibition of processes of manufacture. This will include all lofty manufactures of iron, wood, and textile fabrics. Silk and cotton looms will be shown actively at work, and among others a firm of this city will exhibit their manufacture of oheviots and ginghams.

The natural history and fine art departments will be full and interesting, and applications for space from Europe and all parts of America are pouring in. The company anticipates that the forthcoming exposition will be equal if not superior to those that have gone before.

JOHN STAFFORD STEPS IN.

There was consternation among the denizens of the City-Hall yesterday morning when John F. Stafford made his appearance and demanded to know who gave the Exposition people permission to erect a building. Controller Gurney didn't know. Commissioner Cregier wouldn't do such a thing, and finally the guilty man was found to be Mr. Kirkland, of the Building Department, who claimed that he was ignorant of any knowledge of the existing injunction, and, not being quite ready to go to jail for contempt of court, would inquire into the matter and withdraw the permit.

A reporter of THE TRIBUNE sought Mr. Stafford, and was permitted to make a copy of the following letter to President Seeberger:

CHICAGO, June 18.—*A. F. Seeberger, Esq., President Inter-State Industrial Exposition* — DEAR SIR: I clipped the following from an evening paper of yesterday: "The Exposition Company took out a permit today to build a one-story addition, twenty-five feet front by 260 feet in depth, to the Exposition Building, to cost $10,000."

There is a case pending in Judge Moran's Court for the removal of all buildings now on the Lake-Front. The injunction granted by him against the "Trades-Labor Union" and the City of Chicago was accompanied by an order of court that the buildings on that portion of the Lake-Front over which the State had jurisdiction should remain as they then were until the final decree of the court.

If I mistake not, this was at the suggestion of your solicitor (Mr. McCagg) and accepted generally by the others.

It is quite possible that not only the Board of Public Works had forgotten this when you asked for the permit, but Mr. Reynolds also. Now, you are aware that I have a suit in the United States Court for the ejectment of the base-ball company. To permit your company to build, while I am at the same time expelling them, might be deemed an act of partiality to which I cannot lend myself, much as I feel interested in your organization, in which I am a stockholder.

The law of "lis pendens" comes in here, and I don't propose to permit you to build when I compel them to tear down, until the court decides that it is proper for you so to do.

Please have your attorney investigate the situation and inform me what would be an unpleasant duty. Very respectfully, JOHN F. STAFFORD.

PRESIDENT SEEBERGER.

Mr. A. F. Seeberger, President of the Exposition Company, does not think that there will be any difficulty with regard to the erection of the addition to the building. He does not consider it any infraction of Judge Moran's injunction, as they are not putting up a new building, but simply making a continuation of the work commenced last year on the north side of the building. It has been their intention for years to make this addition, and there was no opposition to the extension made last year. They were simply roofing in land that was already occupied, and substituting a sound for a faulty wall.

SECRETARY REYNOLDS.

"All there is about it," said Secretary Reynolds, "is just this: We had to take down the east wall of the south half of the building, the foundations failing and the wall being shoved over a foot or so opposit the south dome. And, in doing so, we thought we would do what we had to do at the end—make the repairs in that shape—the whole thing new. It would give us a little more exposition room, but not much, and we would be glad to have it. But it seems there is an injunction which forbids the city from granting a permit to any one to erect a structure on the ground. We do not regard these repairs in the light of a structure that would be affected by the injunction, as the improvement could not stand alone, it amounting simply to a change of form in the old building, giving very much better light and ventilation."

"Did Mr. Culver tell you the addition would not be affected by the injunction—that it came under the head of repairs?"

"Mr. Culver was not consulted as an attorney. He is one of the Directors, but gave no opinion on the subject."

"The improvement will be made?"

"No. The work was suspended this afternoon on Stafford's notice. Boyington had secured the permit from Superintendent Kirkland, of the Building Department, and when I got Stafford's letter I went to him and had him stop the work. We had let some contracts, and the roof is partially torn off and the east side of the building open, but we don't propose, under any circumstances, to do anything which is of doubtful legality. If the court says the repairs contemplated would be in violation of the spirit of his order they certainly will not be made. There is no disposition to defy anybody or to do anything with a fight. Nothing was said when the north part of the building was repaired in the same way, and we supposed the injunction didn't apply. The stopping of the work is an annoyance, and unnecessary, it seems to me, because it cannot affect the question of title or any question that will be adjudicated with reference to it hereafter. We intended to spend $20,000 for the benefit of the public, and all we would gain would be a better-looking building. The wood and plaster west wall of the art gallery is to be replaced by a brick wall running through the roof, and an iron and glass and tin roof put on the gallery, which is to be made as nearly fire-proof as possible. These repairs are not prohibited in the injunction any more than the putting in of a pane of glass that had been broken."

"Will the 'repairs' on the south end be abandoned?"

"I don't know what will be done. The Executive Committee will meet tomorrow and decide. Unless the work is finished there will be a loss to the company, as the contracts have been let, but none of the material had been purchased."

BEECHER'S LUXURIOUS HABITS.

Ithaca Journal: Mr. Beecher has directed his manager, Mr. Pond, to book an extensive lecturing tour for next year. Mr. Beecher's salary is $20,000 per annum. He averages to receive double this sum from his lectures and a large additional sum from his pen. He is not rich, however. He keeps open house with his son, with whom he resides, and gives, loans, indorses, and does other unbusiness-like things constantly at a heavy cost to his treasury. It is said that beyond his farm at Peekskill, the house and stock thereon, and his library and brie-à-brac there and at Brooklyn, the great word-painter has nothing to show for his large income for each of very many years. His library is so large that it is now being catalogued with a view to soon making a sale therefrom. He has expended, it is estimated, $180,000 in books, and as many more have been given him by publishers. His house at Peekskill, built not long since, Mr. Beecher says has cost him $40,000. Others who watch business matters closer and are familiar with its growth say $70,000 would be nearer the correct sum. His cows are all Aldderneys, and the herd is believed to be worth $15,000 to $18,000. His farm and its manner of running and open hospitality is enough in itself to absorb a large income. It is yet somewhat incumbered. His collection of brio-à-brac would make a large and valuable museum. Fine prints, bronzes, painting, statuary—anything beautiful in shape or color—find a worshiper in Mr. Beecher, and it is said that he cannot go throurh the streets of New York or Brooklyn without becoming a purchaser as heroically as he may labor to resist and avert his eyes from tempting show-windows.

GOV. CLEVELAND CENSURED.

No Longer an Exponent of Reform—Friends of Good City Government in Both Parties Keenly Disappointed.

NEW YORK, June 17.—Gov. Cleveland, by withholding his signature from important municipal-reform bills which had passed both Houses of the Legislature, has caused great dissatisfaction among the friends of good government in this city. Disappointment and regret are expressed by members of both parties. Democrats who have been active in efforts to purify the City Government criticise the Governor's action severely and say that he can be no longer considered a representative of the reform element. The feeling in regard to the defeat of the Tenure of Office act is especially strong. *Tribune* reporters yesterday obtained a number of interviews with members of the Committee of Fifty-three and of the Council of Reform, and with others who had sought to remove the abuses in the administration of municipal affairs.

Though a large number of the members of the Union League Club are out of town, there are many whom business or choice causes to remain in the city. Among those who were in the club last evening a strong feeling of dissatisfaction with Gov. Cleveland's action was prevalent. They regarded his conduct in reference to the Tenure of Office and the Park Commission bills as an outrage on the community. "He has done himself irreparable injury," said one member of long standing, "and I am convinced that if there ever existed in the minds of any of the elder and more responsible members a disposition to consider him favorably as a Presidential candidate his present action has forever dissipated it. There seems to be little doubt that strong influences were brought to bear on him to veto the Tenure of Office bill for political reasons, and one man in this city worked hard to bring it about. It shows that Cleveland is a weaker man than has been supposed."

This opinion was reiterated by other members in a more or less outspoken manner, and every one seemed to view the matter in its relation to the approaching Democratic Convention. It was said, too, that in the Park Commission bill an excellent measure had been put aside simply because it seemed to be coupled with the Tenure of Office bill.

Said Salem H. Wales on this subject: "I am much disappointed at the Governor's action. Cleveland has weakened himself in the estimation of many members of this club who were favorably inclined to him. Concurrently with this feeling there is a strong Blaine sentiment growing every day here. I have this evening talked with many prominent members and they all either declare their preference for Blaine or else refuse to speak, which is a good enough sign. Certainly I do not believe that any prominent member of this club will vote for any Democrat that is likely to be nominated. The canvass, of course, has hardly begun, but when it does begin the feeling of the club will be keenly watched, for it is a potent instrument for good. When the time comes I believe it will be strongly for Blaine. Arthur, of course, was the chosen of the club. He was a member—a popular member—and his fellow-members knew his record, and were satisfied with his Administration; Blaine was not so well known. When he is there will be no opposition to him from the club as a club, I am convinced."

THE NEW DYNAMITE GUN.

Successful Experiments at Fort Lafayette—A Formidable Weapon.

NEW YORK, June 17.—Amid the ruins of Fort Lafayette, of which only the walls are standing, a party of men assembled yesterday to witness the experiments with the new dynamite gun, conducted by First-Lieut. E. L. Zalinski, Fifth Artillery, United States Army. Among them were Henry Steers, of the Naval Advisory Board; C. G. Francklyn; Tewfik Pasha, Turkish Minister at Washington; Capt. Ali Riza, Naval Attaché of the Turkish Legation; Gen. Abram Duryee, Col. William Shaffer, W. E. D. Stokes, S. D. Schuyler, Charles Heckscher, James Flanagan, David A. Burr, W. A. Bartlett, Lester A. Bartlett, and George H. Reynolds, superintendent of the Delamater Iron Works. The gun with which the experiments were made is something entirely different from any ordnance heretofore used. It is a narrow, seamless brass tube 41½ feet long and 15 inches in diameter, mounted on an angle-iron trestle, and connected with an air reservoir containing fifteen charges. To this was united a small iron pipe running into one of the casemates where there was a steam air compressor. The projectile was a thin brass tube three feet long, in which were thirty-six cartridges placed side by side, each containing a gun-cotton primer and by fulminate of mercury at the moment when the iron head should strike the object aimed at. This dynamite arrow was feathered by a long wooden sabot.

The target was a bank of sodden earth south of Fort Hamilton, and was 700 yards away. Compressed air was suddenly admitted to the long pneumatic tube by pulling the lanyard. An explosion followed, and, after a brief interval, another much louder as the projectile struck the bank and the dynamite dug a deep hole in the earth. Five shots were fired, four sending two dynamite shells into the bank, one against the sea-wall below it, and one into the water near it. The fifth threw a shell two miles away, into the water. For the first shot the shell was not charged. For the second, sixteen and three-quarter pounds of dynamite were used. For the third seventeen, and for the fourth and fifth each fifteen pounds. Each shot was fired with an air pressure of 500 pounds to the square inch. Every shot struck within three feet of the point aimed at, and Lieut. Zalinski declared that the gun worked as accurately and as easily as any rifled gun.

A score of gentlemen stood about the gun examining its curious construction, when Lieut. Zalinski stepped up tenderly carrying the projectile.

"This," said he, touching the shell, "contains seventeen pounds of dynamite, sufficient to"—but the remainder of the sentence was left unfinished, for the soldier found himself talking to the gun. His audience had disappeared. The four charges of dynamite exploded on striking. An explosion of "free dynamite" was made on the western face of the fort. Ten pounds were placed on twelve sheets of boiler-iron, without any "tamping," and in the open air. The thickness of the iron sheets, laid one over the other, was ten inches, and they were supported on three heavy timbers one foot square. Ten of the plates were perforated by the discharge, and the two others were deeply indented. The experiments were entirely satisfactory to all present. Seventy-five pounds of dynamite were used, costing only 51 cents a pound. A new engine is to be constructed within ten days, by which an air-pressure of 2,000 pounds to the square inch can be utilized for a propelling power, and experiments will be made with a gun of six inches calibre, carrying the projectiles, charged with 100 pounds of dynamite, three miles.

HUMOR.

Soft soap for all sorts of people—For a Lieutenant, call him a Captain. For a middle-aged lady, say you mistook her for her daughter. For a young gentleman rising 15, ask his opinion respecting the comparative merits of Mechi and Mappin as razor-sellers. For young ladies, if you know their color to be natural, accuse them of painting.

A German composer was conducting one of his overtures. As the horns played too loud he told them repeatedly to play more softly; and more softly they played each time. At the fourth repetition, with a knowing wink at each other, they put their instruments to their lips but did not blow at all. The conductor nodded approvingly. "Very good indeed. Now one shade softer and you'll have it."

A Brooklyn clergyman declares that "the eternal glory of Heaven would be incomplete without a background of infinit wo to set it in relief." An infidel may have some time uttered a more shocking, blasphemous dogma, but history has been charitable enough to ignore it.

"Papa's Home Tonight" is the title of a new song. So the old man has yielded at last. Let's see, it must be about fifteen years since they began to coax him with "Father, Dear Father, Come Home."

Two lovers agreed to commit suicide at the same hour the other night. Next morning both were up an hour earlier than usual to look over the paper, and their disappointment and disgust at such conduct on the part of the other was too deep for utterance.

During these cool, breezy mornings, when the air appears fresher and the fields are bespangled with dew-diamonds, when all Nature seems to invite man to a romp, how pleasant it is, just as the first streaks of daylight steal through the shutters, for the refreshed, reinvigorated sleeper to turn over in bed and take another nap.

The other day a visitor surprised a distinguished Professor, who was saying to his baby, "On-ny, no-ny, e mussy tick his little foosey tootsies." Just then he caught sight of the visitor, blushed, and muttered: "No, no, you must not expose your pedal extremities by extending them beyond the protecting covering of the blanket, or you will lay your system open to attacks of catarrhal affection."

They were five young ladies, all sisters, and known as the Misses Murphy. He was a bashful young fellow, and was very sweet on one of the girls, but didn't like to propose. He had been invited to dinner one Sunday, and during the meal the eldest, noticing that he had finished all his meat, said: "Will you have a little more meat, Harry?" "No, thanks," he replied: "but, he continued, "I don't mind taking a Murphy," and he cast his eye from the table to the idol of his affections.

Dogs in Shakspeare—At a dinner not long ago Lord Nugent (the greatest Shaksperean scholar of his day) affirmed that there was not, in the whole series of the plays, a single passage, directly or indirectly, the moral qualities of the dog. Thinking this to be impossible, Sir Henry Holland accepted the wager which Lord Nugent had offered him on the subject, with the concession of a year to make his research. Even with the aid of several friends he failed to find any such passage, and at the close of the year he paid the guinea he had lost.

The Bill Sykes fraternity in following out their profession of house-breaking sometimes give evidence of an amount of ingenuity worthy of a better cause. A burglar concealed under the bed of a married couple by some inauticious movement almost betrayed his presence, the noise he made being sufficient to make the wife call her husband's attention to the sound. "It's only one of the dogs," was the sleepy answer, and, snapping his fingers, he called by its name one of his favorits which was supposed to be present. The thief's presence of mind did not desert him, though on the brink of discovery; for, divining the situation at once, he immediately licked the extended hand in the hope of confirming the gentleman's surmise. The clever ruse was not, however, we believe, successful, though one might say it deserved to be for its boldness and ingenuity. Lectures cannot obscure the fact that in all the elements of patience, obedience, and loyalty he is a failure and a fraud.

Several years ago I trained with reformers, and a more cold-hearted pack of scoundrels I never knew. They were nearly all egotists, with but little balance of character, and that is why they preferred to be reformers rather than upright partisans. Some little kink, or scruple, or insect seemed to them bigger than the great question in hand. Sometimes they had not been consulted. At other times they had done some frightful violence to human nature, and could not support the nomination because they were conscious of their own inhumanity. It matters nothing to the young men who have acted with the Republican party if Blaine is beaten; they can fall into line behind their Chief Magistrate, whatever be his party relations. But assaulting Mr. Blaine and his friends on circumstantial pretensions in this country. If this respecting of persons is to demolish our convention popular system let the egotists fall into the ditch they have dug. Blaine is too much of a man to please any eunuch. It has been his misfortune at different times in his life to entertain at his house and table some of these reformers—men who are essentially spies by nature and only know a gentleman for the purpose of reporting something against him.

Harper's Weekly has become of late the instrument of Mr. Curtis, a man whose political success has borne no proportion to his political pretension. His avoidance of personality has modified the views of many writers toward him, but he has before him only two results that I can see, provided he is successful, and it must be a dismal prospect to him to succeed in either. He may assist to defeat the Republican party. He certainly will destroy the civil-service-reform theory. The Republicans will care nothing on this subject hereafter when the archprophet of it has become a renegade to his own party.—*Gath.*

WEST VIRGINIA BOOMING FOR BLAINE.

RIVERVIEW, W. Va., June 14.—I was present at a very enthusiastic meeting and organization of a colored men's Blaine and Logan Club at Stone Cliff, in this county, last evening. They organized by about seventy members, and will run the number up to 100. There will also be organized next week another club of the white voters at the same place that will have a membership already enrolled of over fifty-five names. Stone Cliff is only one of the mining towns along the line of the C. & O. R. R., but we propose to carry the Republican ticket a send-off from our polling-place of not less than 200 majority for the Plumed Knight and Black Eagle nominees of our party. Of one thing you may rest assured—we propose to wrest the State of West Virginia from the grip of the Solid South this fall and place her where she rightfully belongs, among the States where a free ballot and honest count are assured to all. And as we have no kickers here in our State, but are solid for Blaine and Logan, I feel very well assured we shall succeed.

BAD TIMES IN TEXAS.

Galveston *News:* The financial and business situations are more stringent at the present time in Texas than they have been for many years before. The same conditions doubtless prevail all over the country. There is not much probability of relief until a favorable crop situation shall change the scene; and this is one why they preferred to be reformers rather than upright partisans. Some little kink, or scruple, or insect seemed to them bigger than the great question in hand. Sometimes they had not been consulted. At other times they had done some frightful violence to human nature, and could not support the nomination because they were conscious of their own inhumanity. It matters nothing to the young men who have acted with the Republican party if Blaine is beaten; they can fall into line behind their Chief Magistrate, whatever be his party relations. But assaulting Mr. Blaine and his friends on circumstantial pretensions in this country. If this respecting of persons is to demolish our convention popular system let the egotists fall into the ditch they have dug. Blaine is too much of a man to please any eunuch. It has been his misfortune at different times in his life to entertain at his house and table some of these reformers—men who are essentially spies by nature and only know a gentleman for the purpose of reporting something against him.

Harper's Weekly has become of late the instrument of Mr. Curtis, a man whose political success has borne no proportion to his political pretension. His avoidance of personality has modified the views of many writers toward him, but he has before him only two results that I can see, provided he is successful, and it must be a dismal prospect to him to succeed in either. He may assist to defeat the Republican party. He certainly will destroy the civil-service-reform theory. The Republicans will care nothing on this subject hereafter when the archprophet of it has become a renegade to his own party.—*Gath.*

WEST VIRGINIA BOOMING FOR BLAINE.

RIVERVIEW, W. Va., June 14.—I was present at a very enthusiastic meeting and organization of a colored men's Blaine and Logan Club at Stone Cliff, in this county, last evening. They organized by about seventy members, and will run the number up to 100. There will also be organized next week another club of the white voters at the same place that will have a membership already enrolled of over fifty-five names. Stone Cliff is only one of the mining towns along the line of the C. & O. R. R., but we propose to carry the Republican ticket a send-off from our polling-place of not less than 200 majority for the Plumed Knight and Black Eagle nominees of our party. Of one thing you may rest assured—we propose to wrest the State of West Virginia from the grip of the Solid South this fall and place her where she rightfully belongs, among the States where a free ballot and honest count are assured to all. And as we have no kickers here in our State, but are solid for Blaine and Logan, I feel very well assured we shall succeed.

BAD TIMES IN TEXAS.

Galveston *News:* The financial and business situations are more stringent at the present time in Texas than they have been for many years before. The same conditions doubtless prevail all over the country. There is not much probability of relief until a favorable crop situation shall change the scene; and this is one month or so money matters will naturally right themselves, and if prudence be observed the present squeeze will not long leave its traces behind. The fact is, the crop outlook in this State is improving rapidly. A week or two more of such weather as is now prevalent and cotton and corn will jump forward rapidly. Replanting in bottom-lands overflowed will be necessary in many places, but with a late fall moderate to fair crops may even be expected here. Cotton-seed, where required, is being distributed by the Missouri Pacific Railway system, and every effort is being made to overcome the obstructions of a disastrous spring season. Meantime, many portions of the State report fair crop prospects, notwithstanding the continuous rains, which have benefited rather than injured the upland districts at a number of points. In the course of a few weeks the *News* looks for a revival in business circles and the reëstablishment of that confidence inspired by an improvement in the general crop outlook.

THE COURTS.

Late Legal Decisions.

Following are abstracts of important decisions recently made by federal and State Courts:

SALE—PART PAYMENT BY NOTE—WARRANTY OF NOTE.

T made a sale to S, and a portion of the payment was made in a note which S said was "as good as gold" or "as good as money." The note was not paid, and S was sued for its amount upon his warranty. He defended on the ground that he had not warranted the note, but had only guaranteed it, and therefore he could not be held responsible until after suit was brought against the maker and there was a failure to collect the judgment recovered. The trial Judge instructed the jury in favor of the defendant, and the plaintiff carried the case—Taylor vs. Soper—to the Supreme Court of Michigan, where he prevailed. Judge Champlin, in the opinion, said: This note, though the defendant said it was as good as gold, or as good as money, was worthless, and the evidence does not tend to show that the contract was a guaranty of the collection of the note. A warranty that a note is as good as gold, or as good as the money, is not in legal effect a guaranty that the note is collectable by due process of law. The parties had a right to bind themselves by a contract to what extent they pleased, within legal and possible grounds.

GENERAL ASSIGNMENT — SETTING JUDGMENT ASIDE.

The Assignee, under an assignment for the benefit of creditors, brought an action to set aside a judgment which the debtor had fraudulently confessed. The defendant contended that the judgment could not be attacked in a separate suit, for it was a record, and imported absolute verity. The Assignee succeeded, and the defendant took the case, Hunter vs. Cleveland Cooperative Stove Company, to the Supreme Court of Minnesota, when the judgment was affirmed. Judge Berry, in the opinion, said: The Assignee was not a party to the suit in which the judgment was obtained, and, therefore, he was in no way bound by it. As Assignee he takes and holds the property assigned "in trust for the benefit of the creditors" of the assignor. Hence it is his plain duty to protect and defend it, and, so far as lies in his power, to make it available to the payment of the creditors' claims. If after he has taken the lands under the assignment the records of the court are so manipulated as to show a judgment lien upon the assigned property at the time of the assignment, and such records are false, there being no such judgment lien at that time, it is the Assignee's duty to protect the property by removing the cloud which the false records and judgment cannot move in the action in which the judgment was given, for he was not a party to it; but there must be some way in which he can have it adjudicated that his title to the land is paramount to the lien of this judgment, notwithstanding the appearance of the record to the contrary, for otherwise his case would be the insadmissible one of a clear legal right without a remedy.

EMBEZZLEMENT—SERVANT—PORTER.

A person had been employed about a store to sweep it out and to wait about the store, but not as a clerk, and he appropriated money he was sent to collect for his employers. He was indicted for embezzlement, and defended on the ground that he was not so employed that his position was one of trust and confidence. Chief-Justice Cole, in the course of the trial that a woman with her wits about her and the whip-hand disengaged is a match for three men any day in the year.

THE STAMMERING WIFE.

When, deeply in love with Miss Emily Pryne,
I vowed, if the maiden would only be mine,
I would always endeavor to please her—
She blushed her consent, though the stuttering lass
Said sadness to see, except "You're an ass—
An ass—an ass-iduous teaser!"

But when we were married, I found to my ruth,
The stammering lass had spoken the truth;
For often in obvious disgust
She'd say, if I ventured to give her a jog
In the way of reproof, "You're a dog—you're a
dog—
A dog—a dog-matic curmudgeon!"

And once when I said, "We can hardly afford
This extravagant style, with our moderate hoard,"
And hinted or cuts at the tailor's bill,
She looked, I assure you, exceedingly blue,
And fretfully cried, "You're a jew—you're a jew—
A very jud-dicious adviser!"

Again, when it happened that, wishing to shirk
Some rather unpleasant and arduous work,
I begged her to go to a neighbor,
She wanted to know why I made such a fuss,
And acutely said, "You're a cun-ning old cuss!
And were always ac-cus-tomed to labor!"

What Gath Has to Say About Them.

NEW YORK, June 18.—[*Cincinnati Enquirer.*]—There is opposition to Mr. Blaine, you will perceive, among the self-worshipers. It will amount to nothing in the long run. Most of the Republicans are heartily glad to see the hitherto respectable renegades and apostates step out and show their backs. No injury can happen to upright Republicans from a defeat at the polls. The persons who will be wiped out will be these renegades, with whom gentlemen will be hereafter afraid to consort. Politics is the next thing to war. When a man is intrusted with a political part to play he has been given an honor which he should be as careful about as if his daughter or wife were concerned. I sent a convention to do the august work of nominating a ruler of the country, the man who reserves the idea that he can put the knife to the nomination is an assasin. It makes no difference what his past record has been, how loudly he cried for freedom from the rear and stabbed there during the contest. The papers and editorials and lectures cannot obscure the fact that in all the elements of patience, obedience, and loyalty he is a failure and a fraud.

Several years ago I trained with reformers, and a more cold-hearted pack of scoundrels I never knew. They were nearly all egotists, with but little balance of character, and that is why they preferred to be reformers rather than upright partisans. Some little kink, or scruple, or insect seemed to them bigger than the great question in hand. Sometimes they had not been consulted. At other times they had done some frightful violence to human nature, and could not support the nomination because they were conscious of their own inhumanity. It matters nothing to the young men who have acted with the Republican party if Blaine is beaten; they can fall into line behind their Chief Magistrate, whatever be his party relations. But assaulting Mr. Blaine and his friends on circumstantial pretensions in this country. If this respecting of persons is to demolish our convention popular system let the egotists fall into the ditch they have dug. Blaine is too much of a man to please any eunuch. It has been his misfortune at different times in his life to entertain at his house and table some of these reformers—men who are essentially spies by nature and only know a gentleman for the purpose of reporting something against him.

Harper's Weekly has become of late the instrument of Mr. Curtis, a man whose political success has borne no proportion to his political pretension. His avoidance of personality has modified the views of many writers toward him, but he has before him only two results that I can see, provided he is successful, and it must be a dismal prospect to him to succeed in either. He may assist to defeat the Republican party. He certainly will destroy the civil-service-reform theory. The Republicans will care nothing on this subject hereafter when the archprophet of it has become a renegade to his own party.—*Gath.*

WEST VIRGINIA BOOMING FOR BLAINE.

RIVERVIEW, W. Va., June 14.—I was present at a very enthusiastic meeting and organization of a colored men's Blaine and Logan Club at Stone Cliff, in this county, last evening. They organized by about seventy members, and will run the number up to 100. There will also be organized next week another club of the white voters at the same place that will have a membership already enrolled of over fifty-five names. Stone Cliff is only one of the mining towns along the line of the C. & O. R. R., but we propose to carry the Republican ticket a send-off from our polling-place of not less than 200 majority for the Plumed Knight and Black Eagle nominees of our party. Of one thing you may rest assured—we propose to wrest the State of West Virginia from the grip of the Solid South this fall and place her where she rightfully belongs, among the States where a free ballot and honest count are assured to all. And as we have no kickers here in our State, but are solid for Blaine and Logan, I feel very well assured we shall succeed.

BAD TIMES IN TEXAS.

Galveston *News:* The financial and business situations are more stringent at the present time in Texas than they have been for many years before. The same conditions doubtless prevail all over the country. There is not much probability of relief until a favorable crop situation shall change the scene; and this is one month or so money matters will naturally right themselves, and if prudence be observed the present squeeze will not long leave its traces behind. The fact is, the crop outlook in this State is improving rapidly. A week or two more of such weather as is now prevalent and cotton and corn will jump forward rapidly. Replanting in bottom-lands overflowed will be necessary in many places, but with a late fall moderate to fair crops may even be expected here. Cotton-seed, where required, is being distributed by the Missouri Pacific Railway system, and every effort is being made to overcome the obstructions of a disastrous spring season. Meantime, many portions of the State report fair crop prospects, notwithstanding the continuous rains, which have benefited rather than injured the upland districts at a number of points. In the course of a few weeks the *News* looks for a revival in business circles and the reëstablishment of that confidence inspired by an improvement in the general crop outlook.

THE COURTS.

Late Legal Decisions.

Following are abstracts of important decisions recently made by federal and State Courts:

SALE—PART PAYMENT BY NOTE—WARRANTY OF NOTE.

T made a sale to S, and a portion of the payment was made in a note which S said was "as good as gold" or "as good as money." The note was not paid, and S was sued for its amount upon his warranty. He defended on the ground that he had not warranted the note, but had only guaranteed it, and therefore he could not be held responsible until after suit was brought against the maker and there was a failure to collect the judgment recovered. The trial Judge instructed the jury in favor of the defendant, and the plaintiff carried the case—Taylor vs. Soper—to the Supreme Court of Michigan, where he prevailed. Judge Champlin, in the opinion, said: This note, though the defendant said it was as good as gold, or as good as money, was worthless, and the evidence does not tend to show that the contract was a guaranty of the collection of the note. A warranty that a note is as good as gold, or as good as the money, is not in legal effect a guaranty that the note is collectable by due process of law. The parties had a right to bind themselves by a contract to what extent they pleased, within legal and possible grounds.

GENERAL ASSIGNMENT — SETTING JUDGMENT ASIDE.

The Assignee, under an assignment for the benefit of creditors, brought an action to set aside a judgment which the debtor had fraudulently confessed. The defendant contended that the judgment could not be attacked in a separate suit, for it was a record, and imported absolute verity. The Assignee succeeded, and the defendant took the case, Hunter vs. Cleveland Cooperative Stove Company, to the Supreme Court of Minnesota, when the judgment was affirmed. Judge Berry, in the opinion, said: The Assignee was not a party to the suit in which the judgment was obtained, and, therefore, he was in no way bound by it. As Assignee he takes and holds the property assigned "in trust for the benefit of the creditors" of the assignor. Hence it is his plain duty to protect and defend it, and, so far as lies in his power, to make it available to the payment of the creditors' claims. If after he has taken the lands under the assignment the records of the court are so manipulated as to show a judgment lien upon the assigned property at the time of the assignment, and such records are false, there being no such judgment lien at that time, it is the Assignee's duty to protect the property by removing the cloud which the false records and judgment cannot move in the action in which the judgment was given, for he was not a party to it; but there must be some way in which he can have it adjudicated that his title to the land is paramount to the lien of this judgment, notwithstanding the appearance of the record to the contrary, for otherwise his case would be the insadmissible one of a clear legal right without a remedy.

EMBEZZLEMENT—SERVANT—PORTER.

A person had been employed about a store to sweep it out and to wait about the store, but not as a clerk, and he appropriated money he was sent to collect for his employers. He was indicted for embezzlement, and defended on the ground that he was not so employed that his position was one of trust and confidence. Chief-Justice Cole, in the course of the trial that a woman with her wits about her and the whip-hand disengaged is a match for three men any day in the year.

THE STAMMERING WIFE.

When, deeply in love with Miss Emily Pryne,
I vowed, if the maiden would only be mine,
I would always endeavor to please her—
She blushed her consent, though the stuttering lass
Said sadness to see, except "You're an ass—
An ass—an ass-iduous teaser!"

But when we were married, I found to my ruth,
The stammering lass had spoken the truth;
For often in obvious disgust
She'd say, if I ventured to give her a jog
In the way of reproof, "You're a dog—you're a
dog—
A dog—a dog-matic curmudgeon!"

And once when I said, "We can hardly afford
This extravagant style, with our moderate hoard,"
And hinted or cuts at the tailor's bill,
She looked, I assure you, exceedingly blue,
And fretfully cried, "You're a jew—you're a jew—
A very jud-dicious adviser!"

Again, when it happened that, wishing to shirk
Some rather unpleasant and arduous work,
I begged her to go to a neighbor,
She wanted to know why I made such a fuss,
And acutely said, "You're a cun-ning old cuss!
And were always ac-cus-tomed to labor!"

What Gath Has to Say About Them.

NEW YORK, June 18.—[*Cincinnati Enquirer.*]—There is opposition to Mr. Blaine, you will perceive, among the self-worshipers. It will amount to nothing in the long run. Most of the Republicans are heartily glad to see the hitherto respectable renegades and apostates step out and show their backs. No injury can happen to upright Republicans from a defeat at the polls. The persons who will be wiped out will be these renegades, with whom gentlemen will be hereafter afraid to consort. Politics is the next thing to war. When a man is intrusted with a political part to play he has been given an honor which he should be as careful about as if his daughter or wife were concerned. I sent a convention to do the august work of nominating a ruler of the country, the man who reserves the idea that he can put the knife to the nomination is an assasin. It makes no difference what his past record has been, how loudly he cried for freedom from the rear and stab there during the contest. The papers and editorials and lectures cannot obscure the fact that in all the elements of patience, obedience, and loyalty he is a failure and a fraud.

Several years ago I trained with reformers, and a more cold-hearted pack of scoundrels I never knew. They were nearly all egotists, with but little balance of character, and that is why they preferred to be reformers rather than upright partisans. Some little kink, or scruple, or insect seemed to them bigger than the great question in hand. Sometimes they had not been consulted. At other times they had done some frightful violence to human nature, and could not support the nomination because they were conscious of their own inhumanity. It matters nothing to the young men who have acted with the Republican party if Blaine is beaten; they can fall into line behind their Chief Magistrate, whatever be his party relations. But assaulting Mr. Blaine and his friends on circumstantial pretensions in this country. If this respecting of persons is to demolish our convention popular system let the egotists fall into the ditch they have dug. Blaine is too much of a man to please any eunuch. It has been his misfortune at different times in his life to entertain at his house and table some of these reformers—men who are essentially spies by nature and only know a gentleman for the purpose of reporting something against him.

Harper's Weekly has become of late the instrument of Mr. Curtis, a man whose political success has borne no proportion to his political pretension. His avoidance of personality has modified the views of many writers toward him, but he has before him only two results that I can see, provided he is successful, and it must be a dismal prospect to him to succeed in either. He may assist to defeat the Republican party. He certainly will destroy the civil-service-reform theory. The Republicans will care nothing on this subject hereafter when the archprophet of it has become a renegade to his own party.—*Gath.*

WEST VIRGINIA BOOMING FOR BLAINE.

RIVERVIEW, W. Va., June 14.—I was present at a very enthusiastic meeting and organization of a colored men's Blaine and Logan Club at Stone Cliff, in this county, last evening. They organized by about seventy members, and will run the number up to 100. There will also be organized next week another club of the white voters at the same place that will have a membership already enrolled of over fifty-five names. Stone Cliff is only one of the mining towns along the line of the C. & O. R. R., but we propose to carry the Republican ticket a send-off from our polling-place of not less than 200 majority for the Plumed Knight and Black Eagle nominees of our party. Of one thing you may rest assured—we propose to wrest the State of West Virginia from the grip of the Solid South this fall and place her where she rightfully belongs, among the States where a free ballot and honest count are assured to all. And as we have no kickers here in our State, but are solid for Blaine and Logan, I feel very well assured we shall succeed.

BAD TIMES IN TEXAS.

Galveston *News:* The financial and business situations are more stringent at the present time in Texas than they have been for many years before. The same conditions doubtless prevail all over the country. There is not much probability of relief until a favorable crop situation shall change the scene; and this is one month or so money matters will naturally right themselves, and if prudence be observed the present squeeze will not long leave its traces behind. The fact is, the crop outlook in this State is improving rapidly. A week or two more of such weather as is now prevalent and cotton and corn will jump forward rapidly. Replanting in bottom-lands overflowed will be necessary in many places, but with a late fall moderate to fair crops may even be expected here. Cotton-seed, where required, is being distributed by the Missouri Pacific Railway system, and every effort is being made to overcome the obstructions of a disastrous spring season. Meantime, many portions of the State report fair crop prospects, notwithstanding the

stitch, pardon, quashed.—12,939, City vs. Jones; susp. to narr. wsed. Judgt. costs vs. pltf., exc. and appeal.—12,940, Same vs. Same; susp. to narr. wsed. Judgt. costs vs. pltf., exc. and appeal.

JUDGE GARDNER—Chancery orders—Hall vs. Hall; demurrer sustained, bond for costs in 10 days.—Bowman vs. Bowman; rule on defts. to show cause, etc., before Master by June 24.

Divorce—Mary Meyer vs. Ernst W. Meyer; decree of divorce for desertion.

Decree—1,764, Weber vs. Rousong; decree of sale.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Chancery orders—St. Cutting vs. Hyde Park Gas Co.; lv. to file amdt. to ans. of D. Long & Co., Morse Vierling, Berry, and Wickersham.—Lee Kasdorf vs. Wallace; ord. W. Reed, of Robert Wallace set aside and Virgil L.